

ilmo 75

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02960 0241

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
E-Yearbook.com

<http://www.archive.org/details/illio1975univ>

illio

75

University
of Illinois.
Urbana-Champaign
Volume 82
Copyright 1975
by Illini Publishing
Co.
All rights reserved

In writing this introduction we toyed with the idea of proposing a code for you to live by, something to enlighten you and make your life more meaningful. But we just couldn't. Things like that have already been done in a million yearbooks across the country, and what they say usually doesn't mean anything in the first place.

Illio 75 is a yearbook covering the events and issues of the past year at the University of Illinois — Urbana, as well as the world around us. Through our format of feature articles and pictures one can get a better overview of 9174.

Many of our feature articles are on problems that really bug students. We've tried to analyze these problems, describing present situations, trends and possible solutions. Other articles focus on familiar events and not so well known things of interest at the University. We've been critical at times, but only when the criticism was warranted. For the most part we've tried to remain as objective as possible.

Someday it might be interesting to look back to see what progress has been made on such issues as corruption in politics, rape laws, the firing and hiring of professors, equal rights for all people, discrimination in professional schools and others that appear in **Illio 75**. Who knows. In years to come someone might pick up this book and say, "Ah, the good old days."

The Editors

Editorial Staff

Editor-in-Chief

Chris Cashman

Managing Editor

Charla Krupp

Features Editor

Peggy Schroeder

News Editor

Jane Karr

Sports Editor

Steve Pokin

Copy Editor

Ross Miller

Residences and Seniors Editor

Marci Perlman

Production Manager

Nina Ovryn

Art Director

Diane Breunig

Photo Editor

Holly McCray

Production Assistants

Eileen Gavin

Rod Gipson

Mary Lynn Sagat

Illustrators

Steve Blye

Peter Rodems

Barb Schotemeyer

Becky Stringer

Major Contributors

Pamela Abramson

Jan Baskin

Chris Benson

Sam Cahnmann

David Catlett

Bob Cosentino

Jon Ferguson

Candance Gitelson

Bill Hill

Perry Irwin

Jon Jorstad

Paula Martersteck

John McCabe

Elaine Raffel

Franeine Sanders

Bruce Silverglade

Sylvia Upeniekf

Bob Vance

Business Manager

Ellen Werdan

Table of Contents

Features

- | | |
|---|---|
| The Last Watergate Story 4 | Student Faction Ineffective |
| When a President Visits the Grass Roots 10 | in City Council 95 |
| Melvin photo essay | UGSA's Quest for Power 98 |
| Living in Champaign 21 | Future of Higher Education 102 |
| Sister vs. Sister Over ERA 22 | The Cost of Education: |
| Black Activism Deactivates 26 | Who'll Pay? 106 |
| For a Few Dollars More 29 | Laying Your Future on the Line 110 |
| Economy | Reverse Discrimination |
| News In Review 34 | A 52-Hour Boogie 116 |
| Elections '74 50 | Dance Marathon |
| \$8 million Tin Can 54 | The Clark Hall Experiment 120 |
| Century 21 | Opening Pandora's Files 122 |
| Engagement and Wedding | Top of the Profs 124 |
| Announcements: Who Needs Them? 58 | Five prize-winning professors |
| Broads, Boys and Beer 62 | TAs: The Custodians of Education 132 |
| Bar photo essay | Disciples of Discipline 136 |
| Conservative Trends 64 | A Campus Tradition of Firing |
| Last Day of Summer 72 | Favorites 138 |
| Bike photo essay | TPS: Custom-Made Cirricula 144 |
| Farewell to Fat 74 | Bureaucratic Red Tape |
| The Plant Mistique 76 | Cut Short by Ombudsman 146 |
| The Fight Against Rape 79 | Women's Week Falls Short 148 |
| Abortion: An Alternative 81 | Pinball Craze 150 |
| Dating: Boring or Scoring 84 | Meet The Chief 152 |
| There's More than Meets the Eye 88 | Challenge to the Chief 154 |
| Melvin photo essay | Mom's the Word 156 |
| Natural Foods for the Health of It 90 | Mom's day |
| Alternative Publications 92 | An Offer Any Dad Could Refuse 160 |
| Tumor, Irepodun, Prairie Dispatch | Dad's day |

Sports

Red Returns 162

A Tarnished Golden Anniversary 164

Homecoming

Battle Against Wounded Knees 168

The Leader Leaves the Pack 176

Cross Country

Individual Performances

Buoy Outdoor Track 180

The Track Title 182

Clean Gene Dirties His Slate 184

Hayaski Seeks Golden Years 190

Gymnastics

A Lost Battle 192

Wrestling

Wading for the Nationals or

Off the Deep End 194

Splitt in the Big Ten 196

Getting Your Raahs OFF: 199

Cheerleading

Shuman, Recruits Bolster Tennis 202

Sports to Soothe the Savage Soul 206

Club Sports

Left in the Cold 212

Hockey

Illini Keep Title Hopes Alive 214

Baseball

Pash Needs Cash 216

Golf

War On a Strip 218

Dildos Rise Again 220

Intramurals

The AA Embraces Women 224

WISA

Winning on Wheels 230

Gizz Kids

Entertainment

Women's Folk Fest

Mixes Politics with Song 232

Concert Reviews 238

John Sebastian

Nitty Gritty Dirt Band

J. Geils Band

Harry Chapin

Eagles

Marshall Tucker

Guess Who

Fleetwood Mac

Stevie Wonder

Carpenters

Bonnie Koloc

Billy Joel

Larry Coryell

Mac Davis

Gregg Allman

Jethro Tull

Music in Champaign 252

Shall We Dance 256

The Wonderful World of Soaps 260

Ticket Lines 264

Seniors, Residences and Organizations

The Last Watergate Story

By Chris Cashman And

Jane Carr

Illustrations By

Nina Ovrn

Watergate climaxed in all its soiled glory when former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, and President Nixon's chief domestic advisor John Ehrlichman were sentenced to 30 months to eight years in prison Feb. 21, 1975. Federal Judge John Sirica read the sentence 52 days after the Watergate cover-up jury had found the three men guilty of conspiracy and obstruction of justice on New Year's Day. Robert C. Mardian, another of the defendants, and former attorney for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, was found guilty of conspiracy, and received a one to three year prison sentence. After the sentencing, Mitchell said, "It could have been a lot worse; they could have made me spend the rest of my life with Martha Mitchell."

What happens henceforth is anticlimactic. All four are expected to appeal the case, largely on the grounds of pre-trial publicity and the absence of Nixon's testimony. The appeals will probably arrive in the Supreme Court, a process which could take up to two years. All of the "big fish" in the Watergate cover-up have been tried, with no less than 26 former Nixon aides and agents convicted of crimes relating to the scandal. As one defense lawyer was quoted in "Newsweek," "San Clemente for Nixon and San Quentin for everybody else."

Nixon's resignation in August 1974 in the face of almost certain impeachment, left the country for the first time with a president and a vice president who had not been popularly elected to office. A pardon from President Ford exonerated Nixon from any court proceedings against him, and his phlebitis condition excused him from testifying in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Nixon, his aides, and his entire administration were on trial with the three defendants. Inevitably the blame of his subordinates must be placed on him and their guilt reflects on the president.

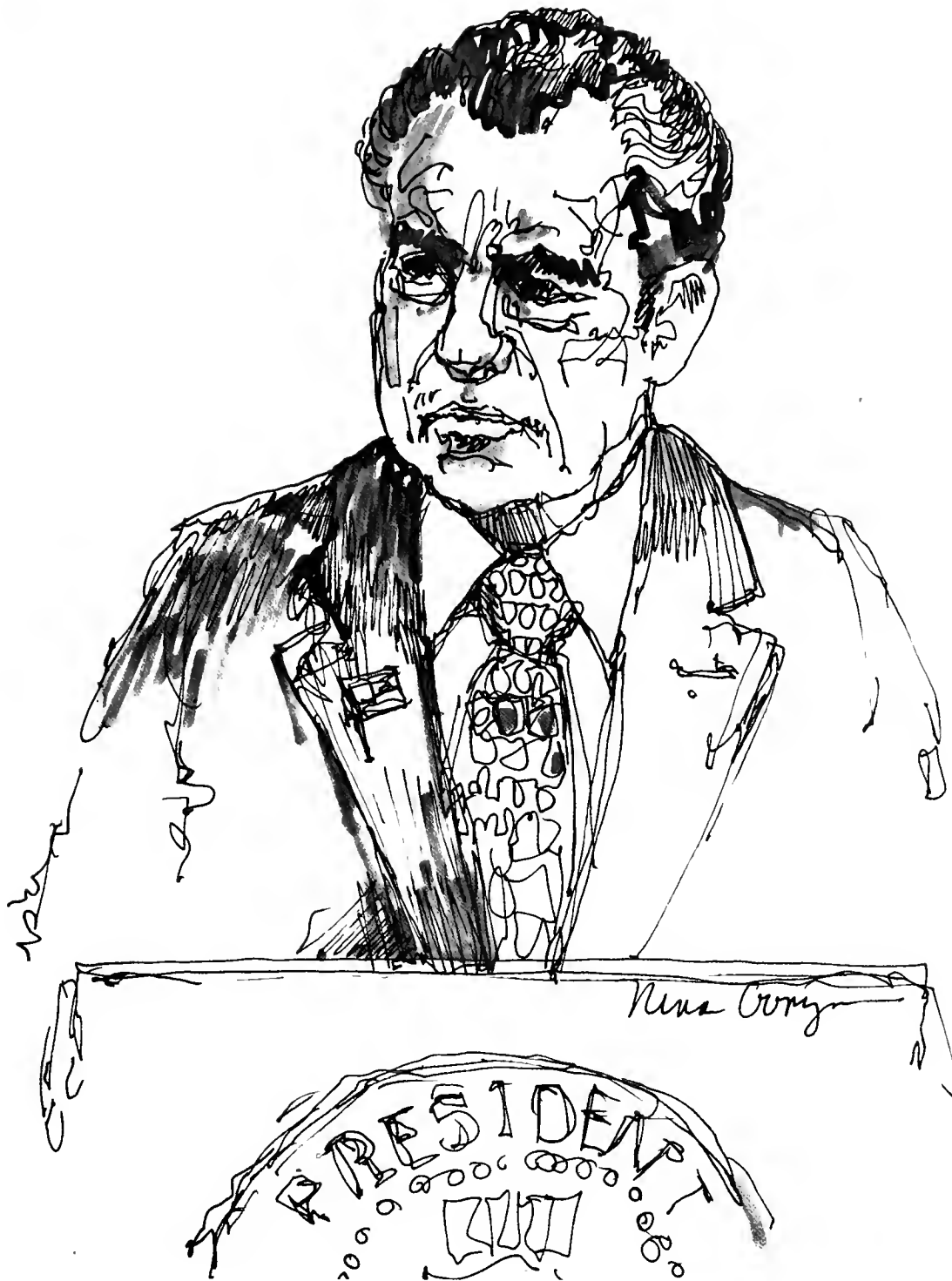
Nixon, the man of power and had come a long way to achieve it. His "I am a weekender" speech as vice president and his "You won't be kicking around any more" after losing the California governor's race, revealed

to the public a Nixon who is painfully aware of public opinions and sensitive about his shortcomings. The power he experienced early in his presidency compensated for his feelings of low self-esteem and past failures. In exercising power, self-esteem was boosted and feelings of uniqueness, superior virtue, superior ability and superior intellect replaced the memory of his previous failures.

Keeping Nixon in power was the reason behind the June 17, 1972 Watergate break-in and the ensuing coverup effort. Although Nixon didn't know about the break-in, Mitchell anticipated the President's desires and OK'd the bugging. But it was an unnecessary act. Sen. George McGovern, thought by many to be the President's weakest Democratic opponent, was emerging as the Democratic Party's candidate for the presidency. Nixon could have easily won the election without using the intelligence operations. The break-in of the Democratic National Headquarters was the beginning of the administration's decline.

The Watergate scandal unraveled with Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein's series of articles for the Washington Post. The investigative reporters exposed the cover-up and its participants. The Senate Watergate Committee hearings further chopped away at the hierarchy of the administration until May 1973 when the president was first implicated in the cover-up by John W. Dean III, former chief White House counsel. Later, Dean served as the Watergate cover-up trial prosecution's chief witness.

With a violent flurry of battering eyebrows, Sen. Sam Ervin and the Committee learned from former presidential aide Alexander Butterfield on July 13, 1973, two months after Dean had first implicated the president, that almost all of the president's conversations had been taped since August 1971. Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox issued a subpoena for nine of the tapes and the Senate committee issued two subpoenas for five tapes. Judge Sirica ordered Nixon to give him the tapes for review, to determine whether or not they should be turned over to the Watergate Grand Jury, headed by Cox. Instead, Nixon gave Sirica and the Senate committee a summary of the tapes.



On Oct. 20, 1973, when Cox said he would continue to try to obtain the tapes, Nixon ordered Elliot Richardson, attorney general succeeding Mitchell, to fire Cox. Instead, Richardson resigned. Nixon then ordered Deputy Atty. Gen. William D. Ruckelshaus to fire Cox, who refused and was fired. Finally, the third ranking member of the Justice Department, Robert H. Bork, fired Cox under Nixon's order. The scenario became known as the "Saturday Night Massacre."

The new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski proved to be Cox's equal as a thorn in Nixon's side. In the end, the Supreme Court ordered Nixon to turn over the subpoenaed

tapes, and the grand jury named him an unindicted co-conspirator. The grand jury sent their cumulative evidence and tapes to the House Judiciary Committee.

Nixon decided to publish edited transcripts of the White House tapes in May 1974. Nixon surrendered 1,245 pages contained over 200,000 words of transcripts, hoping to slow down the House impeachment inquiry and show the public that he had no knowledge of the Watergate cover-up before March 21, 1973. He couldn't have been more wrong.

In his nationally televised speech on the eve of the transcript release, Nixon assured the public that the transcripts would show that he was innocent and that others (implicated Dean) were the real culprits in Watergate. He noted that the Watergate transcripts would be personally embarrassing, but he hoped that the transcripts would "Put Watergate behind us and get on with the business of America."

Perhaps Nixon didn't read the edited transcripts. They clearly show that he knew of the cover-up well before March 21, perhaps within a few days of the break-in. In a conversation on September 15, 1972, the President tells Dean "the way you have handled all this seems to me has been very skillful putting your fingers in the leaks that have sprung here and sprung there. We are all in it together. This is war. We will give them a few shots and it will all be over."

But the tapes also revealed a side of Nixon's personality previously unknown to the public. The image of Nixon as a no-nonsense, law-and-order, stiff-upper-lipped, respectable Quaker quickly faded after the transcripts were published. The transcripts and subpoenaed tapes portray the president as an inept and amoral man who swears a lot, talks in rambling sentences, unaware of his subordinates' actions and one who continually deferred decisions to his aides. In a June 23, 1972 conversation he asks Haldeman: "Who was the asshole that did it? Was it Liddy?"

The fact that Nixon himself took an active role in the cover-up and the payment of hush-money also becomes apparent in the tapes. In the March 21 tape, Nixon asks Dean: "Just looking at the immediate problem, don't you think you have to handle Hunt's financial situation quite soon?"

In all, \$429,500 was given to the Watergate burglars to keep them quiet. Most of the money went through Haldeman who controlled \$350,000 to be given out as hush-money.

Ehrlichman approved the use of Herbert W. Kalmbach, Nixon's personal attorney, for raising additional funds.

The cover-up worked for nearly a year. Nixon survived as President 26 months after the break-in and 15 months after Dean first implicated him in the cover-up. And all along the way he fought like hell to protect the presidency. On the April 25, 1973 tape, Nixon talks to Haldeman about Dean, who at the time was spilling his guts to Watergate prosecutors: "You, Ehrlichman and I have got to put the wagons up around the president on this particular conversation (the March 21 conversation when Dean explains Watergate to Nixon in detail)."

And in a note of unconscious irony, the President continued, "I wonder if the son of a bitch had a recorder on him." Later in the day, Nixon again talks to Haldeman about Dean: "The point is that, ah, now if he's going to have this pissing contest . . . all right, bring it out and fight it out and it'll be a bloody goddamn thing, you know in a strange way that's life, isn't it . . . be rough as a cob and we'll survive . . . Despite all the polls and all the rest I think there's still a hell of a lot of people out there . . . you, know, they, they want to believe, that's the point, isn't it?"

In July 1974, the House Judiciary committee voted for a bill of impeachment against the president. Two weeks later, facing almost certain passage in the House and conviction in the Senate, Nixon resigned from the presidency — a worse fate for him than imprisonment.

In early February 1975, Jeb Stuart MacGruder, a convicted White House aid who received a suspended sentence for his cooperation with prosecutors, said if Watergate hadn't been exposed there wouldn't have been anything to stop Nixon's absolute power and the continued power of the Republican Party year after year. For Nixon, it was all or nothing.

Vice president Gerald Ford, who had no ambition for the

role history thrust on him, took office as the 38th president of the United States in August. The Ford administration attempted to pick up the pieces of a damaged presidency.

The new president's "candor" and toasted-muffin image enticed Congress to agree to an engagement. But the marriage was short-lived and the honeymoon ended as soon as Ford made his first major decision. In September, Ford exercised a somewhat rusty presidential power to pardon while the embers of Watergate still smoldered. The 16th president to use the power, Ford granted Nixon a full pardon for any crimes he may have committed during his administration. As a result Nixon could not be indicted or tried for any connection to Watergate.

Ford's pardon antagonized the nation, already fed up with the perceived ineptitudes of shortened sentences and paroles of the Watergate burglars. A survey taken by the University pre-law club in St. Louis, for example, revealed only 17 per cent of the 265 respondents favored Ford's action. The pardon drew almost as much protest from students as Watergate did itself. Over 100 law students and professors marched from the Law Building to the Federal Building in Champaign to protest the



pardon. The marchers did not chant or rally. Only one sign was held, reading: "Where law ends tyranny begins."

"I found Ford's action outrageous. It was a perversion of the constitutional power to pardon," said Ralph Reisner, a second-year law student. The primary objection to the pardon was that it was prematurely given. George Burditt, from Illinois, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate in November, said Ford should have waited until after impeach-

ment proceedings. "If they can pardon the biggest and most powerful criminal, they should pardon other political prisoners as well," said Thomas Krueger, assistant professor of history.

For the first time in American history, a president appeared on Capitol Hill to be formally questioned by a congressional committee. Questions about the pardon were posed to Ford in October by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Two questions predominated the caucus: Was there a deal between Nixon and Ford, and if not, why did Ford pardon Nixon? With presidential finesse, Ford told the committee there was no deal between Nixon and himself. He rationalized the pardon by saying a long criminal proceeding against the former president would tear the country apart.

On Aug. 1, Alexander Haig, then White House chief of staff, questioned Ford on the possibility of pardoning Nixon. The President insisted no commitment was made.

Despite the Ford administration's attempt to close the lid on Watergate, Nixon was subpoenaed to testify in the Watergate cover-up trial. Looking drawn and beaten, Nixon amassed national sympathy when he was hospitalized for phlebitis treatments and blood clots in his left leg. His doctors forbided him to testify as a result of his serious condition. He was on the hospital's critical list; internal bleeding following his October operation. Federal Judge John Sirica appointed three doctors, who verified the medical reports after examining Nixon. Again Nixon escaped the clutches of subpoena.

Although most of the juries have been dismissed and the facts brought out, many feel the biggest fish got away. "The pardon which President Ford granted to Richard Nixon is an unhappy reminder that the nightmare of Watergate is far from over," said Michael Rose, Student Bar Association president.

Watergate increased cynicism and distrust in the govern-



ment, according to Phillip Monypenny, professor of political science. A June 1973 Gallup poll indicated that 75 per cent of the nation said Nixon was in some way tied into the scandal and 79 per cent supported his resignation. Watergate also strengthened the role of Congress and diminished that of the executive," he added. During the 1920s Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson dominated Congress. "There's been a cyclical rising curve in presidential initiative since then. But whenever there is a foreign affair question as during Nixon's administration the president can't be restricted. He is given more power," Monypenny said.

Nixon's administration was buried in foreign intervention. Monypenny predicted less foreign involvement in the future. But Stephen Cohen, associate professor of political science, said Nixon's resignation opened up foreign affairs and will allow more involvement. "Nixon was too tied up in Watergate to devote the necessary time to foreign policy," he said. Supporters of the pardon said an imprisoned president would embarrass the United States, therefore, harming foreign policy. But Monypenny said it would not have necessarily hurt the nation's pride. "Richard Nixon's personal fate is no longer of great consequence to the self-image of the United States," Monypenny said. In retreat since his resignation, Nixon is waiting for the wounds to heal before a predicted splashy political comeback, perhaps an ambassadorship and a set of best-selling memoirs. The news media has ceased its daily Watergate vigil and favorite soap operas are no longer interrupted by Senate Committee hearings. For two years Americans were mesmerized by Watergate. Nielsen ratings indicate 47.7 million homes watched the first week of the Senate Committee hearings, that's three out of four households in the television audience.

Ronald Rotunda, former assistant counsel to the Senate Watergate Committee and now on the Law School staff, said the television coverage hampered the investigations. "What was good cross-examination in a regular trial was often hard for us to do on TV." Television was an appropriate medium to cover the concluding scenes of Nixon's denouement. "Television made, undid, remade and then destroyed Richard Nixon," said Gene Graham, professor of journalism. Constant media coverage bombarded every home and made Watergate a household word. It gave Americans an increased awareness of political ethics. Congress is also more aware, or wary, having passed a campaign contribution bill less than a month after the pardon.

After the bill became law Oct. 15, U.S. Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Calif., told Congress, "if you'd adopted the limits two years ago, the Watergate would never have happened." The land-



mark legislation provides public financing of presidential primaries and general elections and sets contribution ceilings. Campaign expenditures in the House, Senate and presidential elections seek to eliminate influence from large contributions representing special interest groups.

Presidential nominees of major parties may spend up to \$20 million on general election campaigns. Minor parties receive funds in proportion to the total votes polled. A ceiling of \$100,000 for Senate primary candidates and \$70,000 for House primary candidates was also set.

Although Watergate is an unprecedented series of events in American history, it is not the first scandal to mar the integrity of the presidency. Leonard Bates, professor of history, compared Watergate to the Teapot Dome scandal in the 1920s. "Both damaged instead of improved society, set the country in turmoil and set it back." The Teapot scandal involved the leasing of a naval oil reserve called Teapot Dome to private companies under the authorization of Albert D. Fall, secretary of the interior for the Warren Harding administration.

The basic difference between the scandals is that only a few in the government's upper echelon were involved in Teapot Dome, Watergate boasted a cast of hundreds in top administrative posts. Governmental operations were bogged down for over two years. Foreign and economic progress were thrown in disarray. Prime Minister Willie Brandt of West Germany resigned just days after scandal touched his administration but former President Nixon basks in the California sunshine collecting pensions and writing memoirs on how it could only happen in America.

Rockefeller Confirmation

The nation was not surprised when Nelson A Rockefeller was confirmed and inaugurated in November as the 41st U.S. Vice President, completing months of deliberation borne of scandal in the nations' two highest offices.

Rockefeller, 66, was confirmed by a 90 to 7 Senate vote and by the House 287-128, just hours before being sworn in by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger as the third vice president in little more than a year.

Rockefeller's confirmation made him the second consecutive politician to move into the nation's no. 2 office by appointment rather than direct popular election. President Gerald Ford, who nominated Rockefeller Aug. 29, 1974, was the only other vice president to assume office by that route.

The swearing-in ceremonies in the Senate chambers climaxed a series of events that began with the resignation of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew last year and his no-contest plea to a felony charge.

On Aug. 9, 1974 President Richard M. Nixon, beleaguered by the Watergate scandal and implicated in its cover-up, also resigned leaving the presidency to Ford.

Although obvious from the offset of the hearings that Rockefeller would sometime assume the vice presidency, he didn't easily slip past the scrutiny of the Senate Rules Committee and House Judiciary Committee, who were overcautious due to Watergate's malingering taint.

Controversy arising from Rockefeller's nomination concerned his family fortune, estimated to be more than \$1 billion. Rockefeller, one of America's most experienced public servants and wealthiest men, was criticized for the way his family utilized its funds.

For weeks he answered questions about more than \$2 million in gifts and loans he made to associates, most employed under him as officials in the New York state government. Rockefeller repeatedly asserted the payments were made to help friends in personal need and he called his multi-million dollar generosity "the most natural thing in the world."

As the Senate Rules Committee continued its investigation Rockefeller said he had come to understand why some might be concerned about possible conflict of interest. He pledged to make no similar gifts to U.S. officials when confirmed as vice president.

Rockefeller also denied he tried to cover up his role in publication of a book critical of a campaign opponent, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, who ran for governor of New York in 1970 in the Democratic ticket.

Rockefeller confirmed Oct. 11, 1974, six weeks after he was nominated by Ford that Laurance Rockefeller, his brother, had provided \$60,000 to underwrite the book, written by Victor Lasky. The book was a business investment,

Rockefeller said at the time.

The former governor said he learned from FBI agents about his brother's role. "Had he (Laurance) only told me about it at the time, I would have been totally opposed to it and would have strongly advised against his participating in any form," Rockefeller told the committee in October.

Rockefeller admitted, contrary to a previous statement, that he had has a connection with the publication. He said the statement that he knew nothing about it, was issued on his incomplete recollections of "15 minutes in the middle of a long campaign" and the equally incomplete memories of his brother, who published the book.

Rockefeller stressed that his role was as an investor for profit only, not politics.

The House Judiciary Committee perhaps took the biggest lunge at Rockefeller for his position on abortion and his role in putting down the Attica prison rebellion in 1971.

The legalization of abortion in New York while Rockefeller was governor had made him the target of anti-abortion groups that flooded congressional offices with mail urging rejections of his nomination. And his support for the armed police attack on Attica that led to 39 deaths aroused deep concern among liberals and civil libertarians on the judiciary committee.

Rockefeller's tax return drew comment as well. The nominee disclosed in October that he would have to pay an additional million dollars in federal taxes after an audit by the Internal Revenue Service.

When the Senate and House voted, their concern was with Rockefeller's wealth, greater than all 37 presidents in the history of the United States combined.

Throughout the hearings Ford maintained his confidence in nominating Rockefeller as no. 1 on his list of achievements during the first 100 days of his presidency. By the time the vote overwhelmingly passed the Senate and came to the House, it was evident the nomination would be approved with the same lopsided results before the final adjournment of the 93rd Congress.

For 15 years the former New York governor was long regarded as the Republican party's ranking liberal. Twice he campaigned for the GOP presidential nomination, and, when he resigned as governor in 1973, it was suggested he was building a base for a third try.

Rockefeller has repeatedly asserted he does not intend to become a powerhouse in the Ford administration, which has already appointed him head of a new Domestic Policy Board. In February 1975 he announced he had no plans to run for the presidency in 1976, and that he was fully behind President Ford's GOP nomination for another term.



Photos by
Diane Breunig
and Rod Gipson



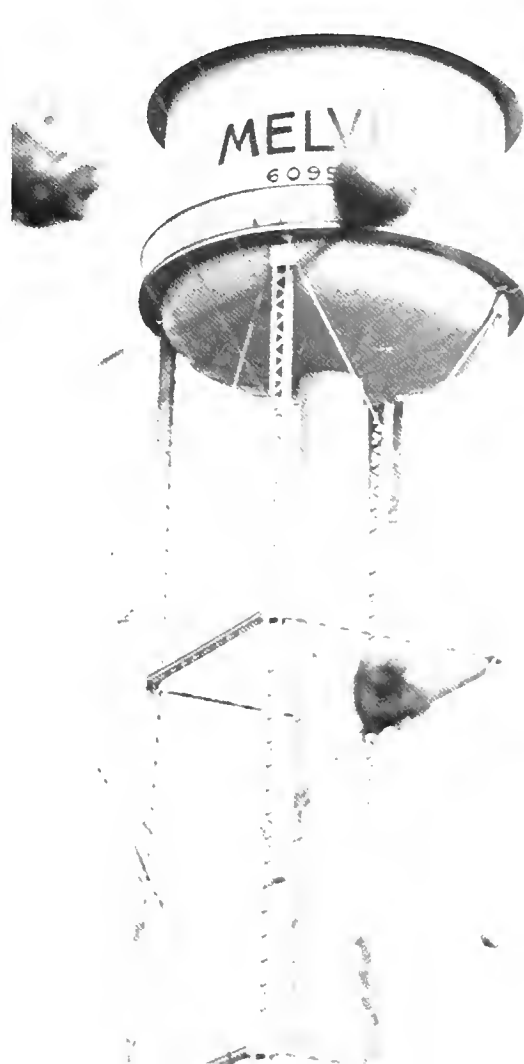
WHEN THE PRESIDENT VISITS THE GRASSROOTS



When the President of the United States visits the small town of Melvin, Illinois, population 492, it truly is a great day. When he pays tribute to one of its greatest native sons, that makes it even greater.

Before a crowd of over 5,000, President Gerald R. Ford praised friend and compatriot, Rep. Leslie C. Arends, for his forty years of service as Republican House Minority Whip, the longest span of anyone.

"You have something that will never be forgotten in the history of Melvin," said the President, "that is Les Arends." The ceremony was highlighted when the President unveiled a plaque commemorating Arend's years of service in Congress.



Living in Champaign

Scratching the 60-Hour Itch

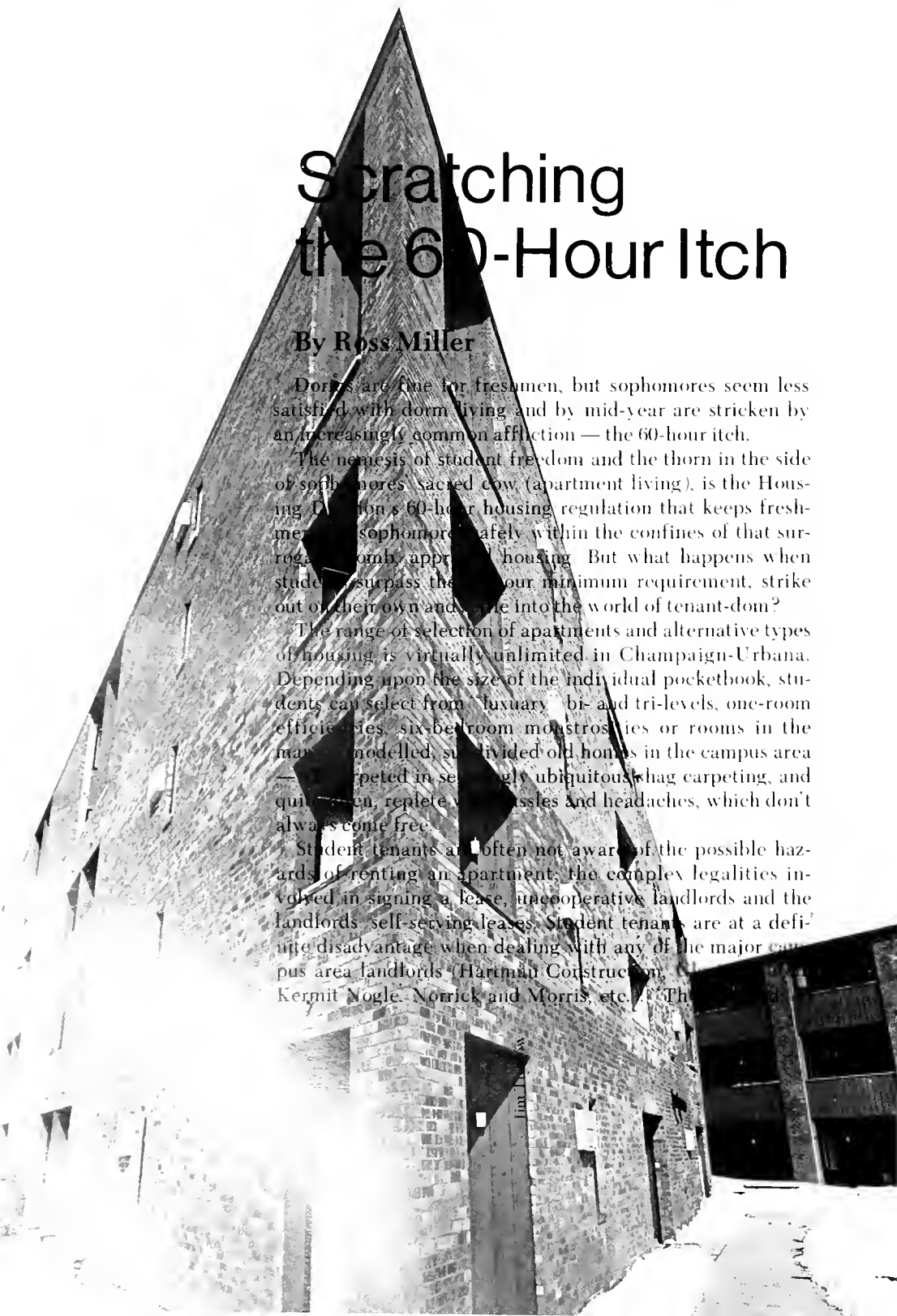
By Ross Miller

Dorms are fine for freshmen, but sophomores seem less satisfied with dorm living and by mid-year are stricken by an increasingly common affliction — the 60-hour itch.

The nemesis of student freedom and the thorn in the side of sophomores' sacred cow (apartment living), is the Housing Division's 60-hour housing regulation that keeps freshmen and sophomores safely within the confines of that surrogate womb, approved housing. But what happens when students surpass the 60-hour minimum requirement, strike out on their own and enter into the world of tenant-dom?

The range of selection of apartments and alternative types of housing is virtually unlimited in Champaign-Urbana. Depending upon the size of the individual pocketbook, students can select from "luxury" bi- and tri-levels, one-room efficiencies, six-bedroom monstrosities or rooms in the mass-modelled, subdivided old homes in the campus area — carpeted in seemingly ubiquitous shag carpeting, and quite often, replete with hassles and headaches, which don't always come free.

Student tenants are often not aware of the possible hazards of renting an apartment; the complex legalities involved in signing a lease, uncooperative landlords and the landlords' self-serving leases. Student tenants are at a definite disadvantage when dealing with any of the major campus area landlords (Hartman Construction, Kermit Nogle, Norrick and Morris, etc.). The



PARKING
FOR TENANTS
ONLY



Jim Tharow

Champaign-Urbana are out to make the biggest profits possible," Terry Cosgrove, Champaign-Urbana Tenant Union member, said "Students are transient and easy to exploit."

Rents for campus area apartments are high — a fact generally justified by the landlords on the basis of campus proximity and luxury amenities, such as dishwashers, provided in many apartments. Hartman Construction, one of the largest campus landlords, leases over 300 efficiency and one to six bedroom apartments to University students which range from \$120 to \$660 a month.

Apartment hunting can be an exciting adventure for the uninitiated apartment dweller. Many of the apartment buildings on campus, particularly those owned by Gloria Dauten, offer dramatic bi- and tri-level floor plans.

G. T. Hardwick, project architect for Laz, Edwards, and Dankert for Dauten's building at 1006 S. Third St., Champaign, said, "It is to Dauten's credit that she built the design that she did. She truly cares what kind of housing students live in, and is concerned that students get back in privacy and convenience what they put in rent."

Dauten's buildings are marked by their modern design and bold use of wood, brick and glass. Interiors were designed by Hardwick, at Dauten's request, to "maximize space for the students' way of life." Hardwick, visiting professor in architecture, utilized a questionnaire to determine student apartment needs and wishes as input for a "user-oriented design." He discovered students favor broken-up interiors for "privacy and disturbance-free entrance and exit." Hardwick also did the floor plans and some elevations for Dauten's building at 111 E. Chalmers, Champaign, which he considers his "best achievement in privacy."

Not all apartments are designed with the same student interests and design goals in mind, however, and although Dauten deserves praise for her building's innovative designs, she has developed a bad reputation with the Champaign-Urbana Tenant Union. Most of her problems involve building maintenance, including carpet cleaning, window washing, and yard and exterior building upkeep. "Before I'd sign another lease with her, I'd make sure maintenance provisions were specifically itemized on my lease," Debby

Feldman, senior in education, said "I've been after her for six months to clean my carpets." Feldman lives in one of Dauten's four-bedroom, four-person \$332-a-month apartments at 111 E. Chalmers.

Tenants register complaints with the Tenant Union every day, generally dealing with housing code violations, including heating, wiring and construction, the landlords' failure to return student cleaning deposits and building maintenance. Complaints to the landlords are usually ineffective.

Renee Carmen, junior in biology, rented a house with two friends from Kermit Nogle for summer 1974. "We wanted more room and privacy," Carmen said. For \$165-a-month, she and her friends rented a three-bedroom, six-room house. The house was in pretty bad condition; the bathroom plumbing leaked, windows didn't work and some were broken, electrical outlets were exposed and the paint was peeling. "We assumed he (Nogle) would make the necessary repairs. But his only response to our complaints was 'I'll fix it right away,' but he never did. In the summer it didn't bother me too much, but I wouldn't live there in winter," Carmen said.

Carmen has since moved into a smaller but more expensive (\$205) apartment owned by Regency Managing Service. "I haven't encountered any hassles so far," Carmen said, "but apartments are too small and noisy. If I could find a better house, I'd live there."

Nogle is also on the Tenant Union's "Not Recommended Landlords" list with Dauten. Both have earned two stars, which, according to the list's legend indicates "This landlord is so bad she/he could teach the bad ones a thing or two." Others on the list include William Weisiger-Real Estate Investors Management which manages Century 21 and Champaign Towers, and Hartman Construction, owners of the newly constructed, highly controversial Trigon Apartments at Second and John Streets, Champaign. These landlords have "placed themselves on the list," according to the Tenant Union, for repeated problems ranging from "extremely poor maintenance to blatant disregard for tenants' rights."



Jim Thurow

Maintenance (or lack of it) seems to be a common complaint among tenants of most of the major landlords in Champaign-Urbana. Surprisingly little has been effectively accomplished to alter the situation. The worst offenders (Dauten, Hartman and Nogle) have become wealthy, and hence powerful — together and individually they wield a lot of influence in the community power structure, especially Champaign. "That's why most of their buildings are in Champaign," Cosgrove said. "Urbana is more strict and business-like. Champaign will allow landlords to get away with anything."

The maintenance problem seems to be part of a common, legal practice followed by many of the landlords. "Their new buildings are built to last three, five, maybe seven years," Cosgrove said. "They charge exorbitant rents to recover their investments" as quickly as possible while recirculating little of that money back into building maintenance. Then, in a few years, they sell the buildings, at low depreciation, and let the new owners worry about the necessary repairs. For the builder, it's almost a form of planned obsolescence.

"Champaign-Urbana is a closed-group community," said Howard Diamond, senior in LAS and head counselor for the Tenant Union. "The area's low vacancy rate makes it possible for the landlords to charge outlandishly high rents in order to recover their investments faster." Champaign is prostituted by its low vacancy rate, allowing these landlords to continue this practice, Diamond said. "Urbana is stricter about building codes and enforcement. All of Hartman's buildings are on the border between the two towns," he added.

With 10,000 students, nearly 30 per cent living in apartments and rental houses fall semester, and more entering the rental market all the time, landlord-tenant relations have surfaced as a hotly contested issue. Ordinances

concerning the status of landlord-tenant relationships and the legally defined responsibilities of one to the other have been under consideration for a year. Drawn up by the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission, the ordinances aim to "give tenants greater safeguards for the return of their damage deposits and declare the tenant's right to repair minor housing defects if a landlord fails to do so," among others.

Meanwhile, a new flock of students, freshly released from the 60-hour housing requirement pounds the pavement every spring in search of desirable independent housing. Some residents of Dauten's buildings get tired of the requests for tours from the eager strangers knocking at their door. "If I get one more request for a tour of my apartment, I'm going to start charging 50 cents admission," said Feldman. But they are eager to see what's available, make a choice and sign a lease — to finally scratch their two-year itch to be apartment dwellers.

Jim Thurow



The Trigon Tragedy

By Ross Miller

"It looks nice, but the place is built cheap," said Andrea Schneider, junior in community health and resident of Trigon apartments, the controversial \$1.5 million two-building student-apartment complex at Second and John Streets, Champaign.

Schneider had just spent a week with her oven door open; she'd had no heat for that long. Her roommate, Elaine Raffel, junior in journalism, was fed up too. "I had to buy myself a new mattress. The one they provided was too soft," she said. They'd had their desks removed, as well. The bedrooms simply weren't large enough to accommodate the typical bedroom furnishings — bed, dresser and desk — so the most expendable items, the desks, were removed.

Open less than a month, these were some of the more mild complaints lodged against the complex by residents, Champaign People's Bicentennial Commission (PBC) members, and the Champaign-Urbana Tenants Union.

The most damaging criticisms concerned possible structural building code violations and the fire hazard presented by the structure's wood-stud construction.

"I'm frightened," James Pritchett, PBC member, said, "because wood studs burn and masonry structural units do not." Pritchett was referring to the city's building code which normally requires apartment buildings have masonry walls.

Trigon's builder-owners, Hartman Construction, were issued a 3-B (wood frame) building classification, even though occupancy under that classification is limited to 20 people. Trigon will house more than 200.

"The city building codes are based on fire and the fire codes are based on time," said Howard Diamond, senior in LAS and head counsellor for the Tenants Union. "A building must have sufficient exits such that, in case of fire or emergency, all people could evacuate safely," Diamond said. He doesn't believe Trigon meets those requirements.

Diamond believes the density of the building is too high for safety. Trigon's population density is 400 people per acre, as compared to Gregory and Peabody Drive Residence Halls' (MBH) density of only 180 per acre.

Open wood stairways pose another hazard to residents in case of fire, Diamond said. Should the complex catch fire, the fire could spread rapidly throughout the wood-frame structure as well as the stairways, cutting off residents' avenue of escape. "If Trigon burns, people in it are dead," Diamond said. "And if there's a disaster in one building, the other goes too. They're just too close together."

Diamond was also dismayed that no one was dealing with the situation honestly. Originally, a Champaign city building inspector told Diamond that he too had his doubts about the building's safety but that "the architect assured" everything was alright. After the controversy arose, however, the

inspector maintained that there was "no problem or violation" with Trigon.

Champaign's city building codes are adopted from the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) code, a national organization that establishes building regulations. Enough pressure was applied to Champaign city manager by PBC and members of the city council that despite his report that the building was not in violation of BOCA codes, the Trigon plans were sent to BOCA's Chicago office for review.

"I'm very interested in what BOCA has to say," said Bob Buoy, project architect. Buoy originally conceived the design of the structure. "There is room for interpretation in the BOCA codes," said Buoy. "I'd like to see a clear, concise answer myself."

"We have lived up to the BOCA codes to the letter," Lyon Hartman, of Hartman Construction, maintained. But he added that the codes are "extremely ambiguous." It is difficult to imagine following anything so ambiguous "to the letter."

Residents don't seem overly concerned by the controversy. David Williams, junior in business administration, was aware of the code controversy before he signed his lease, but signed it anyway. The contention that the building was unsafe "didn't effect me at all," Williams said. "I'm not completely devoid of architectural knowledge, and I think the building is safe."

Williams was not impressed with Pritchett when he visited Trigon to talk to residents. "He seemed to be more angry with Hartman as a capitalist trying to make money off the students," said Williams. "He seemed to be using the violations as a scapegoat."

David Shawler, sophomore in commerce, was not aware of Trigon's problems before signing the lease. A spring semester transfer student, he was not overly concerned with the possible fire hazards either. "There are smoke detectors and fire alarms and it doesn't seem to me that it (a fire) would be too terrible." Of course, Shawler lives on the first floor, 10 feet from the nearest exit.

Residents seem to be satisfied, though admittedly only with surface amenities. The apartments are attractively decorated and fully carpeted and furnished. Lack of window space is a major complaint, however, and the existing bedroom windows are too small for emergency exits in case of fire — not that it would help on the fifth floor.

"These places are going to be tenements within a few years," Diamond concluded.

Faced with the potential hazards of living in the Trigon, Schneider rationalized, "I'll only be here a couple of months."

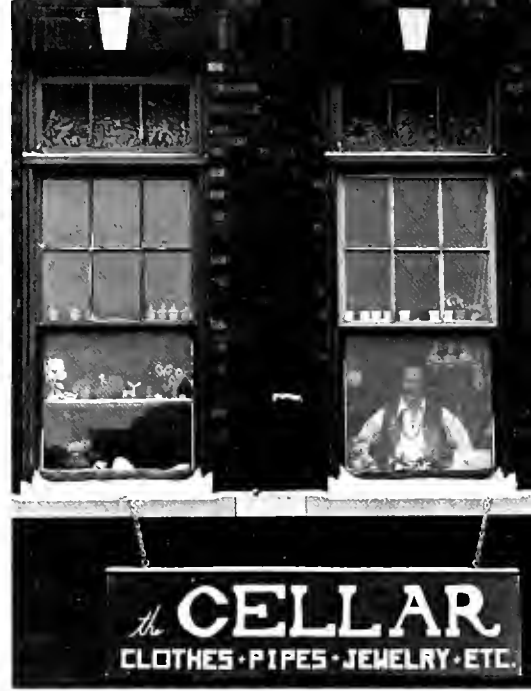
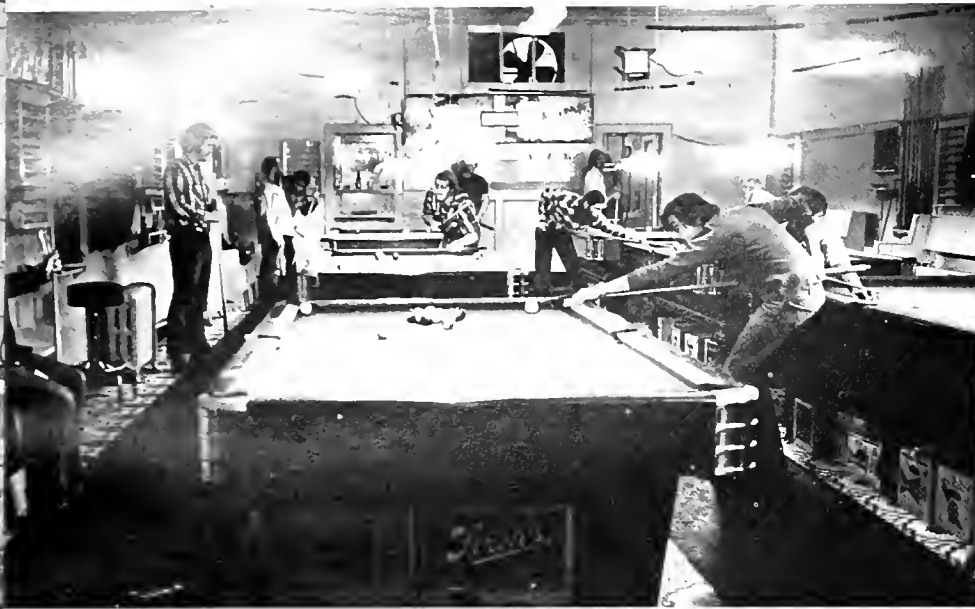


Photo Essay
By Chris Walker



Fashion Capital It's Not

By Elaine Raffel

For some students, shopping for new clothes can be a cure for the mid-semester slump, a poor grade or a lost lover. Others cringe when tattered blue jeans are no longer repairable and a new pair must be had. While many are happy in highly-styled fashions, others find peace of mind in work shirts and recycled overalls.

The shopping scene in Champaign-Urbana is not adequate to satisfy the demands of varied student lifestyles. Some of the college population might be able to find merchandise in local campustown shops, but the cosmopolitan crowd knows that Champaign-Urbana poses no threat to Chicago's Michigan Avenue.

In Campustown, merchants rely almost exclusively on student business. Located within walking distance to most living units, campustown shops are easily accessible to students. "Fixed costs to the campus merchant are much higher than most people suspect," said Dave Lanter, manager of Goldsmiths. The cost of maintaining a store on campus is about the same as in a shopping center, he added.

John Schumacher, owner of Schumachers, said he maintains a specialty store because he likes University people and enjoys running his business in a college community. In other words, college kids have money. Schumacher said his merchandise is designed solely for the college crowd. The store, however, carries quality men's clothing rather than unisex styles popular among students today.

Carrying both men's and women's clothing, Goldsmiths is exclusively geared to student business. Lanter said he believes that looks are more important than brand names when it comes to clothing. Although Goldsmith's selection is somewhat limited and expensive, the merchandise is highly-styled. About 75 per cent of their clothing is imported.

Blums, the most popular shop for women, carries a variety of current styles. Prices are usually reasonable and periodically, sales offer savings. Of course when a \$28 blouse is reduced 10 per cent, the savings are minimal. The two campus locations allow quick stops after classes and sometimes unplanned purchases.

New to Campustown is The Back Door in Lando Place. The store stocks casual clothes and jewelry from California, Mexico as well as equipment to delight any sports fan. "Being out of college only a short time myself, I know what the students want to buy," said manager

Chris Walker. "It takes a little time and a bit of luck to have success buying in a college town." Shirt Tails because of its limited stock. However, it usually carries the "now look" in clothing.

Formal wear shops in Campustown are hurting in 1975.



Chris Walker

Formal dances went out with panty raids and the demand for tuxedos has diminished over the years. Max Simon, owner of the Collegiate Tailoring Company said his business is now divided equally between students and community residents. Simon has worked in the shop since 1952, taking over for his father who established business in 1931.

The store hasn't changed much since the old days. The sign outside continues to boast all sizes of tuxedos and the 10 cent soft drink machine in the doorway is as outdated as the tuxedo. The type of work Simon does differs today. "Most of the University people come in for tailoring services rather than to rent tuxedos," he said.

Surprisingly enough, there's not a jean store in all of Champaign-Urbana. Considering that blue jeans are standard college garb, a jeans store would be more profitable than a formal wear shop.

Probably the closest thing to big city shopping is Urbana's Lincoln Square. This shopping mall offers everything under one roof. Although the merchandise might be reasonably priced, parking meters make up the difference.

The merchants consider student business an important factor and agree that sales are affected when school is not in session. Harold Dooley, manager of Carson Pirie Scott and Lincoln Square itself, said Carson's makes an effort to cater to the younger generation.

"The University is Champaign-Urbana's greatest industry," he said. "Being in a college town is beneficial because we get business from the entire University community." Carson's sells a tremendous amount of jeans, according to Dooley.

Carriage Lane, a branch of Carson's carries a small selection of specialized goods. Many of the imported items make unusual gifts and the price tags are unusually high. Along



Chris Walker

with women's and men's apparel, the shop has a section of gourmet foods. Priscilla Sanders, manager of the food section, said students often buy items they were introduced to while traveling in Europe. "Our selection is more complete than anywhere else in the area," she said.

Well-known labels for both sexes found at Baskin's I-Beam Shop carry much of the same merchandise found in

its Chicago stores. Standard priced shirts and tops are plentiful.

Browsing through Brooks can baffle the inexperienced shopper. Junior clothes for women line the store wall to wall. Time and sharp eyes are needed in order to take advantage of all the fashions available. The racks are full of quality garments, sometimes overpriced.

"Most of the clothes are mix and match items," said manager Norma Cramer. "We're tending to steer away from the coordinate groups." Business is basically from high school and college students. They have problems with shoplifting and with bad checks, and consequently, store security is tight. Many customers are surprised to find they have to fingerprint their checks although the policy was originally adopted for the consumer's benefit.

Dooley said there are presently no plans for expanding Lincoln Square. Costs for expanding the mall have been appraised but economic conditions may discourage retailers from investing in new stores.

The downtown Champaign mall was completed this year after months of deliberation and construction. Many merchants along the Neil Street site suffered a business slump during construction but are hopeful that the completed project will attract more shoppers to the area. Stores in the downtown mall cater to community residents as well as the University customer.

Kuhn's, one of Champaign's oldest businesses, has a High and Mighty Shop geared to tall men. Blums in the mall carries much of the same merchandise as the campus stores. Robeson's department store, the largest store in downtown Champaign, offers customers the wide assortment that can be found in Chicago.

A third shopping center in Champaign is Country Fair on Springfield and Mattis Avenues. The merchandise here is lower priced and generally not as highly-styled.

Champaign Surplus is popular among students for its jeans, flannel shirts, army clothing and sweatshirts. Its cheap array of student favorites is particularly appealing to the budget.

The Gallery Ltd. on Chestnut Street is one of the finest women's shops around. The stock is jammed in too small of an area to do it justice, but the merchandise is stylish and unique and the sales people are exceptionally pleasant.

Perhaps Market Place, a Champaign mall in the planning stage, will make shopping exciting in Champaign. Located at the triple intersection of Interstate 74, Neil Street and Market Street, the 90-acre retail complex will serve the East Central Illinois region, but it will be inaccessible for students without cars. Market Place will be an enclosed mall covering 800,000 square feet and is expected to be the largest shopping center in Central Illinois.

In its two stage development, stage one will include three department stores and 70 shops while a fourth department and 20 businesses will be added.

Sears Roebuck and Co., P.A. Bergner of Peoria, Susie Casuals, Pines Women Wear, Baskins Men's Wear, Kinney Shoes and B. Dalton Books have already made commitments to the mall. To give Market Place maximum attraction, developers want both local businesses and national chains. Movie theaters, restaurants and recreational facilities are also planned. With shopping in Champaign what it is today the new mall is awaited with open arms.

A Gourmet's Guide to Local Eateries

By Elaine Raffel

There are many reasons why a college campus needs a substantial number of restaurants.

Contributing factors are dorm food, a lack of cooking talent and a hatred of dishwashing. Other reasons include the desire to sample different foods and the need to take a break. But somehow, the most logical explanation behind the variety of eating places on campus is that students are just plain hungry.

In Champaign, anyone who thrives on pizza has got it made. It may be all the University's thousands of students have in common, but every person on this campus eventually becomes a pizza connoisseur. Within a few blocks of the Quad, Garcia's and Papa Del's on Wright St., Grunt's on Green St., Manzella's and Treno's on Goodwin Ave. and Illini Inn on Fourth St. all offer their version of the ideal pizza pie.

Competition gets even tighter as more varieties become accessible as a result of delivery services. When considering that all of these restaurants stay in business one can only conclude that University students eat an incredible amount of pizzas.

Fast order, franchise places are also extremely popular. McDonald's and Steak and Shake on Green St., Hardee's on John St. and Burger King on University Ave. and Neil St., all do considerably well, and are relatively kind to student budgets.

In campus town, Bubbie's and Zadio's on Green St. has acquired a steady crowd at lunch and late at night. In the evening, excellent home made baked goods go nicely with an extensive assortment of coffees and teas.

Other noteworthy on-campus edibles are the soups and bread at Eddie's Cafe on Sixth St., the reubens at White Horse Inn on Green St. and the Trenoburgers with mushroom and cheese at Treno's on Goodwin Ave.

Sambo's still offers the 10 cent cup of coffee, although the International House of Pancakes down the block has taken its fair share of customers. Uncle John's Pancake House, however, surpasses both of the Green St. restaurants. Especially good are the ham and cheese omelettes and the french



Chris Walker

toast

When the occasion arises to go out for an informal, bigger meal, the choices in Champaign begin to narrow down. The Ground Round on Neil St. has a good hamburger, and also the benefits of unlimited popcorn and live entertainment. King Henry's Pub on Neil St. attempts the salad bar trend, although a wider selection would be more appetizing. Mr. Steak on University Ave. has a really strange burger which has a pregnant looking middle stuffed with swiss cheese and mushrooms which is quite interesting, and Ireland's on Neil St. serves a good salad with shrimp and bacon.

For ethnic tastes, there's an Italian restaurant, Don's Patio Villa, on Locust which serves excellent food at reasonable prices. House of Chin on Sixth St. and Moy's Tea Garden on Neil St. have Chinese dishes; Zorba's on Green St. has gyros and other Greek specialties.

Many students are avid fans of restaurants that offer an "all you can eat" deal. Cambridge Inn Cafeteria on Mattis Ave. is a good buy for those who are exceptionally hungry and when quantity is the main priority, outstanding appetites can be turned loose at Sir George's Royal Buffet on Main St.

With some more cash in one's pocket and the desire for a fancier meal, there are a few appealing alternatives. The Round Barn on Mattis and Springfield Ave. has a varied menu and a fairly sophisticated salad bar. On Sunday, the fried chicken special is really worth the money.

For atmosphere, the Rally Room in the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel is unquestionably the most romantic. The Lincoln Room, in the same hotel-restaurant, is one of the few places accepting reservations, and dining there is exceptionally relaxing.

The Boar's Head is generally a favorite and has a certain appeal which makes it a special occasion restaurant. Because parents usually pick up the check, it's a good place to take visiting folks for an appetizing meal. Word has it that a meal at Boar's Head is also quite effective if, for some reason, one is trying to impress a date.

Another classy, reputable restaurant is the Viking Room



Chris Walker

in the Ramanda Inn on Neil St. Their Sunday brunch is fantastic if one has any money left by that late in the weekend. Their dinners are tops when price is no option.

In general, there are a few standard guidelines to remember about Champaign dining. First, students should try to appreciate the fact that since they are eating out there will be no cooking or cleaning, which automatically should make the meal more appealing. Secondly, there are some places which are really quite good, so careful attention should be paid when friends make recommendations. Finally, every student should acquire a taste for pizza and hamburgers. No question, it will simplify the decision of where to eat and there's always the security of knowing that one will never go hungry.

Chris Walker



WUNA's Fight Against Students

By Ray Cozel

With the expanding University and student intrusion into outlying neighborhoods, Community residents have organized to counteract the potential threat.

West Urbana Neighborhood Association (WUNA), an organization for neighborhood preservation, is devoted to keeping students out of the area extending from Florida Avenue to Gregory Street.

"I like students very much. But we have a family lifestyle in this neighborhood. When students move in with their communal lifestyle it doesn't mix in our neighborhood," Mrs. D. E. Alexander, WUNA president said.

WUNA was organized two years ago when certain people in the city administration felt the government should not restrict what went on in an area. "They felt that people could do whatever they wanted to do with their property. Any House could become a duplex with 10 people living there," she said.

Last year WUNA attempted to close down Garcia's pizza 803 S. Lincoln Ave, Urbana, that opened to serve the large student population that resides on the east side of campus. WUNA discovered the Urbana Zoning ordinance required eight parking spaces for restaurant classification; Garcia's have five. So WUNA went to court and Garcia's closed.

Much to WUNA's dismay, Ralph Senn, Garcia's owner, successfully re-opened the pizza parlor; this time as a bakery. No seating was allowed within the bakery until it had enough additional parking space for restaurant classification. Wuna however, was not through with Senn, bringing Garcia's to court a second time on charges that students were sitting on the floor and eating pizza on the premises. According to WUNA, this constituted a zoning violation and again it challenged Garcia's on its number of parking spaces. Only four spaces are required for a bakery, however, so the court ruled in Garcia's favor.

Senn said WUNA didn't have money to pay its lawyers so Alexander collected \$20 from every member in a door-to-door campaign for funds. Senn, a WUNA resident, tried to join three times but received no response to his inquiries, he said. "WUNA says they are fighting student congestion and my restaurant would be fine if it were a nice little bakery. WUNA definitely does not have consideration for the student point of view," Senn said he lost thousands of dollars fighting WUNA but he won't give it up. "WUNA is an anti-student organization which claims my restaurant is a public nuisance."

Sister vs. Sister Over ERA

By Charla Krupp

Armed with a loaf of freshly baked bread and flaunting a STOP ERA badge cut out of red construction paper, a heavy set matron huffed her way through the Illinois Senate chamber balcony and plopped down in a cushy velvet seat, front row center.

Before the opposition could claim the space to her right she sputtered, "This seat's taken"—and her loaf of bread beat them out.

Surprisingly enough, the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) is more a battle between the same sex than a battle of the sexes. Springfield, like almost every other state capital, has become a battleground where sister against sister fight over the ERA. Even in the national spotlight, avid ERA supporter First Lady Betty Ford has clashed with the Stop ERA movement's very vocal founder, Phyllis Schlafly of Alton, Ill.

The fight in Springfield is three years old, but the battle for equality between the sexes has seen more than a half century. Fifty-two years ago, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and friends met in Seneca Falls, N.Y., to draw up a constitutional amendment which would legally put an end to sex discrimination once and for all. The bicentennial is less than a year away, yet a constitutional amend-

The bicentennial is approaching yet equality of rights is still an issue in America.

ment granting equality of rights remains a controversial topic in America today.

Simply stated, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex," is the ERA. If ratified by 38 states before March 1979, the amendment will become the 27th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. As of now, 31 states have ratified and four more are needed. Included in the 34 ratifications, are the states of Tennessee and Nebraska which have rescinded their ratifications. The right to rescind a constitutional amendment, however, is under court deliberation.

Early this year, North Dakota ratified while Oklahoma had a temporary defeat. A defeat is only temporary since a state can reintroduce the ERA every legislative session for seven years. The Amendment is considered lost if 13 states reject it by March 1979. In that case, if ERA is still to become a constitutional amendment, the entire ratification process must begin again in every state.

Rob Glick



But ERA proponents are not looking past 1979. With the Democratic party landslide in November's elections, national passage of the ERA is more promising than ever. In addition to Illinois, ERA proponents expect wins in Missouri, Indiana, Florida and South Carolina this year. ERA is a non-partisan issue. Both Democratic and Republican parties support the Amendment but liberal tendencies of the Democrats makes them more favorable to ERA. The Democratic party in Illinois has made ERA part of their party platform.

"More Democrats and more women were elected throughout the state in November. In races where a candidate won by a small number of votes, ERA was one of the issues that influenced the voting," said Peggy Blaser, chairperson of the newly formed Illinois ERA Coalition. "ERA supporters made the Amendment a campaign issue."

Illinois is a unique state when it comes to ERA. Chicago-area legislators are predominately favorable to the Amend-



Chris Walker

ment while anti-ERA sentiment springs from southern and central Illinois. Across the country, states which have ratified the Amendment form definite geographic patterns. New England, Pacific Northwest, Rocky Mountain and northern states are ERA strongholds. Southern states form a solid block of opposition. Under normal circumstances, a liberal midwestern state like Illinois would be expected to pass the ERA without much difficulty. But circumstances in Illinois are far from normal.

The path to ERA ratification is blocked with double-headed opposition. The first barrier is a state constitution which seems to be in direct contradiction with the federal constitution. Illinois requires a three-fifths majority to ratify a constitutional amendment while the federal constitution asks only for a simple majority. Illinois is the only state to have a law concerning the ratification of a U.S. amendment.

Illinois is also the only state which can claim sweet Schlafly under its domain. The right-winging mother of six looks like the beautifully-outfitted charmer who cheerfully opens a Kellogg's box at 7 a.m. Leader of the national Stop ERA movement, she insists that she works out of her kitchen

Rob Click



Rob Click

to save the country from the ERA. As an Illinois resident, her very presence has a lingering effect over the state.

The three-fifths vs. simple majority question was taken to court two years ago. ERA's Senate and House sponsors contest that the Illinois constitution is unconstitutional because it violates the federal constitution. In the Federal Court of Chicago, Judge Julius Hoffman and his two-judge panel have certainly not bent over backwards to ease the passage of ERA.

Chief sponsor of the Amendment in the Senate is Sen. Esther Saperstein, D-Chicago. A 15-year veteran of the Senate, Saperstein has been fighting for ERA from the start. Reps. Giddy Dyer, D-Hinsdale, and Eugenia Chapman, R-Arlington Heights, co-sponsors of the Amendment in the House, filed the court suit in May 1973, along with Reps. Susan Catania, R-Chicago, and John Matijevich, D-North Chicago. Needless to say, the three-fifths majority required has made the sponsors' jobs all the more difficult. Saperstein



It's a fierce battle in Springfield. Aggressive women from both camps pack the balconies of the

House and Senate to watch legislators decide their futures as the ERA vote is cast

call for a three-fifths question a case of "politics interfering with ERA." Not mentioning the possibility that Judge Hoffman may be anti-ERA and stalling to delay its passage, she said that the courts are reluctant to cast aside one constitution in favor of another.

If not for the peculiar three-fifths requirement, Illinois would have ratified ERA in 1972, when it was first introduced to the legislature. In May 1972, the House voted 75-68 in favor of ERA. Eighty-nine yes votes, three-fifths of the House at that time, were needed for passage. A second House vote was taken one month later but again fell short; this time by seven votes. ERA passed the Senate in May that year, attaining the exact 30 votes required for a three-fifths majority. To be ratified, a constitutional amendment must pass the House and the Senate in the same legislative session.

"Schlafly is an articulate speaker who uses misinformation to instill fear in women."

The following spring, the House again received a simple majority vote for ERA, but not the 107 needed for the three-fifths majority as only 95 were attained. The Senate, however, pulled a reversal from the previous session. The Amendment never had a chance on the floor since it failed to pass the Hearing Committee.

Last year, the Senate passed ERA by a simple majority, but not a three-fifths majority. No action was taken in the House. Although it was introduced in April, it had no committee assignment.

"It's our view that the United States Constitution supercedes the Illinois constitution," said Chapman in reference to the confusion over the three-fifths majority. Saperstein expressed her confidence in ERA's passage this session by saying, "The three-fifths law won't hurt us, but it ought to be adjudicated for future use." Dyer shares Saperstein's confidence. "We'll pass it this time even if we still don't have the court ruling," she said. "During summer and fall, pro-ERA groups got themselves organized and made their opinions known. There are large groups of women that are pro-ERA. And they're more organized than Schlafly and her group."

Dyer is right according to Illinois Stop ERA chairman Harriet Mulqueeny, who also resides in Alton. Mulqueeny insists that the Stop ERA movement is not organized. However, there are 1000-1500 names on her mailing list and a legislative chairman in each district. "Schlafly began the movement about two years ago and is national chairman. Even the rescinded states have Stop ERA chairman," she said. Stop ERA members write letters and take opinion polls, according to Mulqueeny. "Letters are very effective—legislators' mail is now running heavily against the Amendment." One ERA lobbyist commented, "Of course legislators' mail is anti-ERA. The majority of Stop ERAs are housewives who have time to sit around and write letters."

Freshly baked bread and apple pie are munitions of the camp out to stop ERA's passage. Bread symbolizes tradition-

al male breadwinner-female breadmaker roles. Apple pie rekindles their "woman's place is in the home" ideology. Through this display of culinary talent, Stop ERAs hoped to lure Springfield representatives with goodies, thinking that the way to a legislator's vote is through the stomach. Though their tactics lack the sensationalism of their sisters in the other camp, pro-ERAs handed out red roses to supportive legislators and bought ERA coloring books for their kids.

Happiness of Womanhood, another group which feeds into the anti-ERA movement, typically represents homemakers who fear that ERA's passage will throw them out of their cozy kitchens and into the ugly streets of the working world. To combat the idea that all housewives oppose the ERA, Housewives for ERA was formed as part of the pro-ERA movement. To combat the idea that all men oppose the ERA, Men for ERA was formed.



Rob Glick

Phyllis Schlafly

ERA Central, a supportive group which serves as an information center, was established a few years ago when ERA became an issue in Illinois. Within the past year a new pro-ERA group has been established. The Illinois ERA Coalition consists of 13-plus major organizations who have banded together to create a centralized ERA strategy throughout the state. "This is the first time that we've banded together for political action and we're feeling very good about it," said chairperson Blaser. The Coalition has hired a professional lobbyist, putting the ERA strategy in a total package.

Labor unions, church groups, educational organizations and professional organizations have shown support for ERA. Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford have supported the Amendment. Before states could begin ratification, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Amendment by a 354-23 vote Oct. 12, 1971. The U.S. Senate approved it 84-8 March 22, 1972.

Who does not support ERA?—the John Birch Society, the Klu Klux Klan, The National States Rights Party and Schlafly. Ms. Magazine, which calls Schlafly "sweetheart of the silent majority," also reported that John Birch Society director Robert Welch termed Schlafly a "very loyal mem-

ber of the Society" in 1960, but she says she denied it at the time.

Schlafly has held posts in the Illinois Republican party and is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is an articulate speaker who uses misinformation to instill fear in women, according to ERA proponents. According to Schlafly, the ERA will take away a woman's "right not to take a job, the right to care for her own baby in her own home and the right to be financially supported by her husband."

America would be unisex if the ERA passes, according to Schlafly. No more would we see washrooms with the words "men" and "women" on the doors. Single sex colleges would be forced to turn coed. (Schlafly's college days were spent at Radcliffe.) Military academies would no longer be male only.



"ERA would destroy the military academy. It would force us to be in a coed mold, whether we like it or not," she told a group of women at the Faith, Hope & Charity Church in Winnetka. The biggest scare came when she said that women will be in the combat zones.

"Who's life do you value more, Mrs. Schlafly, your son's or your daughter's?" a high school student asked her at the church speech. Skirting the issue and winning supportive chuckles from the ladies, Schlafly replied: "Honey, if you want to fight in a war, I suggest you run, don't walk, to your local draft board."

The basis of Schlafly's remarks stem from her belief that women are in a good position today. "We are so well off in

this country," she said. Naturally, she wants to keep the status quo.

"ERA means equality of financial support and it would take away the wife's right to be supported by her husband. We don't have to beg for support today. We love our homes, it is the right of a wife to have a home," she said to the women who go home to spacious estates.

What Schlafly doesn't tell her audience is that in Illinois, both partners are equally responsible for support of each other and their children as well. The wife's share of support may be in services, such as staying home and taking care of the house and children. Congress now has the power to draft women, if and when the draft is re-activated. If women were drafted, they would be classified according to capabilities, as is done in the military. Being drafted does not mean combat zones.

Rob Glick



Sen. Esther Saperstein, D-Chicago, (left) sponsors ERA in the Senate

while Giddy Dyer, R-Hinsdale, co-sponsors it in the House

"There is nothing in the law that says a man has to support his wife; personal relationships between men and women will not be changed with the passage of ERA," Saperstein said.

In addition to Schlafly's charges, Stop ERA literature states that ERA will eliminate the preferential Social Security benefits women now enjoy, jeopardize lower life insurance rates for women and cancel women's legal protection from sex crimes. "Congress has already moved to equalize Social Security benefits, that's not a product of ERA," Saperstein said. Life insurance rates will not be affected by ERA. They are based upon demographic facts such as, women live longer than men. ERA proponents seek to extend legal protection from sex crimes to both sexes. ERA does not mean sameness, but equality.

ERA proponents have stopped giving lip service to Schlafly and her comments, according to Blaser. "We've spent too much time on Stop ERA women in the past."

Now is the time to recognize that ERA is atune to the basic precepts set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. And maybe by the 200th anniversary of the country, all Americans will have equal opportunity to achieve maximum human potential.

Black Activism Deactivates

By Chris Benson

Assistant chancellor Paul Riegel was confronted by black students last year when two black law students were dismissed from the University for not maintaining 3.0 averages.

"Wow, the CAP office ain't never been closed in the middle of the day before," exclaims Michael Wilson while making several futile attempts to turn the locked door knob one fall afternoon.

Slightly bewildered as he walks away realizing that he won't be able to get that information he needed from the office files as expected, Wilson's puzzled frown is suddenly replaced by a nostalgic glow as the black graduate student recalls the "old days" when all-night vigils in the office with black students typing position papers, leaflets and demands were commonplace.

"Man, I remember when we had a campus-wide organization with elections of officers and representatives from all the dorms," he proclaims with a vitality reminiscent of an era some now feel is only history. "If more than two or three brothers went into the office at one time, folks would turn their heads to watch, obviously trying to figure out what was going on. But now people pass it by as if it doesn't even exist."

Such is the bitter fate of the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP) which two years ago, boasted of being the only political organization representing more than 1,400 black students at the University. Now it doesn't have enough support to keep regular hours in its Illini Union office.

This fate is part of a national trend. Black students, at one time dissidents, have now turned to more traditional means of dealing with inequities or else they have forsaken the movement altogether. With campus unrest reduced to little more than coffee shop conversation, many now divert their energies to join what Time magazine calls the "rising black middle class."

The impact of black campus activism cannot be easily forgotten. Cornell University black students held a building for 36 hours armed with rifles. At Harvard, blacks barricaded themselves inside the Administration building, resulting in two of the most impressive Black Studies programs in the country.

Although hardly as dramatic as the Cornell and Harvard experiences, this University had a taste of the movement triggered by young blacks. It all started with the great influx of black students in 1968.

Despite a 1964 proposal by the University's Committee on Human Relations and Equal Opportunity recommending an expansion of black enrollment, it wasn't until May 2, 1968, that the University began moving at a rapid pace, following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and in uneasy anticipation of a riot-filled summer.

Apparently in response to black student demands, Chancellor J.W. Peltason then announced the University's inten-





The Coalition of Afrikan People's first confrontation took place at the Chancellor's office three years

ago when a black student was suspended for intimidating a white residence hall advisor

Kevin Horan

tion to recruit 500 students from disadvantaged backgrounds to be enrolled fall 1968.

Black students, recruited over the summer, were soon to encounter problems with this hastily-put-together program. Arriving on campus for their special orientation program preceding new student week in September 1968, many found the promised financial aid packages were either unprocessed or insufficient to meet their expenses. Insecurities grew as students became aware of the program's disorganization.

"Things were real messy," one students recalls. "It seemed like they just grabbed us off the streets, brought us down here and then couldn't figure out what to do with us! Folks started gettin' hot. We didn't want to split up 'cause we didn't know what was goin' down. Some folks didn't have no cash, didn't know where they were gonna live; we just decided to do something about it."

When asked to vacate the conference housing at the end of the special orientation, about 300 students moved to the Illini Union to discuss the problem, demanding to speak with Peltason. Administrative assistants, including Dean of Students Stanton Miller, who possessed no negotiating power and who could offer no security, were sent to calm the angry students.

Fear and anger mounted until finally, about six people destroyed furniture and broke glass in the Union, resulting in a reported \$3,000 in damages, 250 arrests and extensive court cases that were not concluded until July 1970.

This was the campus introduction given to those in "Pro-

ject 500," later changed to the Educational Opportunities Program (EOP). It also introduced this campus to an assertive group of students who were tired of compromise situations in which they made all the concessions. They were ready to exert any efforts necessary to make their adopted environment adapt to them.

The means to that end, many students believed, was effective political organizing. The Black Students Association (BSA) addressed this need. Formed in 1969 by 300 black students attempting to coordinate a Black Arts Festival, the BSA became increasingly political. The group aimed at creating an academic and cultural atmosphere conducive to black lifestyles. Sit-ins and written demands were common BSA actions. In demonstration in the chancellor's office in February 1969, the students demanded a black cultural center and studies program and got it.

Finances were a problem throughout BSA's five years. The organization was supported by voluntary student contributions collected at registration, that continued to decrease, from more than \$2,500 in 1968 to \$1,500 in 1971, limiting the program's effectiveness.

Declining enthusiasm for this black campus movement was marked not only by decreasing student body support, but also by the negative attitudes of elected members to the executive committee which set organization policies.

"Many people were just playing at revolution," said Brother Kenyatta, a former BSA officer. Kenyatta attempted to organize BSA state-wide to unify black students on all campuses. "But some folks weren't serious enough," he said.

In Spring 1972, decreasing enthusiasm and BSA support

caused appointive Committee members to "turn to the business of coming here for: getting their degrees," Kenyatta said. Realizing that support and leadership for the organization were waning, a group of concerned students came together in May and organized a Black Conference to study the possibility of creating a new organization which could effectively represent the interests of all blacks in this community. Workshops were held which addressed campus needs and campus-community relations. The organization that emerged was the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP). CAP ideology stressed Pan-Africanism, unity among blacks around the world and what CAP members called "revolutionary black nationalism," a variation of the Black Panther Party platform.

In fall 1972, the initial group of 12 members organized work councils in six major areas: campus-community relations, communications, political orientation, academic counseling and tutoring, research and finance.

First semester activities focused on fund raising. CAP collected \$200 for families of black students slain at Southern University in Baton Rouge, \$700 for Christmas packages for the local community and \$150 for Mozambique freedom fighters. Support was growing "with representatives from all the dorms," CAP member Michael Wilson, said.

In January 1973, CAP was involved in their first confrontation. After reportedly intimidating a white University residence hall advisor because of threats he received from other whites, Michael Sturgess, a black student, was suspended from the University. Claiming injustice in the University's disciplinary actions, black students, with CAP, organized across campus to make their feelings known.

For several weeks CAP held organizational meetings in dormitories and plans were made for a demonstration to show the University that blacks would not complacently sit back to be systematically eliminated.

CAP members used the opportunity to voice concern about the local black community's exclusion from University recreational facilities.

Then a significant thing happened.

On January 15, as many students struggled through final exams, about 150 black students demonstrated at the chancellor's office. They presented eight demands to Peltason and Hugh Satterlee, vice-chancellor for campus affairs, endorsed by 17 black campus and community organizations.

In addition to reviewing the Sturgess case, black students wanted appointive power on University committees, disciplinary code revision and black community access to University facilities. Although they were initially unsuccessful, this first confrontation boosted CAP's membership and morale.

For the next two months, CAP members held press conferences, made television and radio presentations and issued position papers.

The office, in a constant flurry of activity, was usually open 12 hours each day. According to CAP members, they were pleased to know that they were being respected as a viable organization representing all community black interests. They felt that this widespread support would give them a strong footing in political bargaining.

CAP was frequently approached by administrators on black issues. The number of black representatives on Uni-



Kevin Horan

Akim Omobowali, an officer of the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP), presented CAP's list of eight demands to the Chancellor in January 1973.

versity committees increased as, CAP members said, the administration attempted to prove it would serve black interests. The high emotional level characteristic of the whole CAP movement began to tone down, however, as the first crisis wore off.

As a result, the organization could only boast of two major events for the remainder of the semester: a "Revival for Black Survival" rally in February and a weekend celebration of Malcolm X's birthday in May 1972.

During the summer and fall 1973 semesters, time was spent restructuring the organization and setting up community based programs that were largely unrecognized by the student body. The absence of publicity coupled with a lack of understanding of the CAP platform, contributed to the declining student organization support.

"A fundamental problem was that people were somewhat alienated by CAP's ideology," according to Robert Harris, assistant professor of history. "CAP wanted to promote a Pan-Africanist ideology at a time when students wanted to deal with more immediate needs. So there was a real problem with timing in regards to the plan of action." Black students, however, found it necessary to again turn to the organization.

On Jan. 21, 1974, more than 100 black students demonstrated Peltason's office to protest what they said was the University's attempt to systematically phase them out through academic and financial channels.

The incident stemmed from the dismissal of two black freshmen from the College of Law who had failed to maintain 3.0 averages. The protestors argued that it had always been the policy in the College of Law to allow students a full year to adjust before being dismissed. This incident, they said, only pointed to the University's racist grading policies.

The CAP office once again bustled as representatives from every black campus organization came together, plan-

ning strategies to pressure the University to examine black claims of capricious grading policies and decreasing financial aid.

Despite increasing support and enthusiasm displayed by the upswing in the black campus movement, internal conflicts doomed efforts even before the crisis had cooled.

"It was possibly the one opportunity black students had to get things together again and develop a strong, unified organization which could effectively accomplish some of the things CAP had set out to do," Harris said. "But tribalism proved to be a big problem. Various organizations couldn't even resolve their own differences to deal with a more pressing issue."

Group jealousies generated petty differences among various organizations as each felt that their needs were different than those of the entire group. Many also feared that they were being used by the black law students, to be cast aside when the two students were reinstated.

As suddenly as it began, another phase of the movement was over and CAP was once again removed from the public eye. An exodus of the organization's many charismatic leaders and decreasing student contributions further reduced CAP's effectiveness, according to Roland Brown, a CAP officer. Student contributions reached an all-time low of \$250 in the fall 1974. Because of lack of student involvement, says Brown, CAP has been transformed into an information center.

Besides the problems that affected BAS and CAP, there were other factors contributing to the demise of the black movement here and nationwide. In response to and sometimes in anticipation of violent confrontation, agencies were set up to serve as buffers for black grievances, according to sociologist Rogers Woods. Because of this "institutionalization of conflict" as Woods calls it, blacks no longer took to the streets in violent protest but instead channeled energies into solving problems through legitimate means.

The conflict here has been institutionalized through the Afro-American Academic Program and Cultural Center and

even BSA and CAP. "Anytime you have racial and ethnic organizations formally recognized and partially subsidized by the University," Woods said, "it's highly unlikely that extreme action will take place. I mean, you may write petitions to administrators, but you won't burn the president's car."

Divide and conquer, one of the oldest political concepts in the world, also had an effect on the black campus movement. Where there was only one major organization serving black needs in 1968, today there are more than 30, including representative black groups in many departments and in every dormitory. Many of these, according to Woods, were suggested by the administration, in an attempt to weaken the efforts of a campus-wide organization.

The new breed of black students are involved with personal needs, argue some black administrators. They are no longer concerned with protest activities. "They've been there already, and now they want to get into something else," said Ernest Morris, EOP director.

That "something else" is a growing preference in black students to become part of the system rather than to fight it. They feel they'll have greater opportunities through participation, Morris said.

According to Rogers Woods, a great majority of blacks remain "have not" Americans. Although small advances have been made, argues Woods, due to the steadily rising standard of living, their economic and social position relative to whites has remained unchanged.

"Blacks have not moved up the socio-economic ladder," he argues. "In reality, the whole ladder has moved up." Ironically, black students here have made an about-face since 1968 in their efforts to make progress.

From a time when numerous sacrifices were made for the benefit of the entire group, to a time when few are made because they infringe upon personal interests. From Black Power to Black capitalism.

And "the CAP office ain't never been closed in the middle of the day before."

Black Panther leader Bobby Seal spoke in the Douglass Center Library in Champaign's North End community in spring 1974

Lisa Wigoda



For a Few \$ More



Mike Frete

By Paula Martersteck

Inflation is slowly nibbling away at Americans' pocket-books. And as every inflation-fighting proposal hits the dust, prices keep rising and real income decreases. Economists predict a slump that in some respects may be the worst since the 1940s.

High food and housing prices coupled with the devaluation of the dollar have brought the nation to a point of crisis. The situation locally is severe, because Champaign-Urbana is listed in the top ten cities for cost of living expenses. Price increases have also made inroads into the students' budgets.

Francine Silberg, freshman in LAS, said local shopping is similar to the ghetto "where the shopowners know the people can't get anywhere else, and can overcharge." Students complained that the farther away from campus, the lower the prices. "Around campustown everything is expensive," freshman Terry Hodal said. Students have started clipping coupons, going to sales and comparing prices. Even with careful budgeting, campus living is not easy. Some students took out a loan for the first time, as did junior Tom Sheffer who took out a \$500 loan to meet college and living expenses. "My idea of splurging now is buying Cheetos," he said.

In October the living costs soared at an annual rate of 16.8 per cent due to the sharp food cost increase. The biggest offender was sugar which underwent a 400 per cent increase in one year. The price increase touched off a series of protests and boycotts by both consumers and grocery stores. Tradewell Stores in California, Oregon and Washington put up signs urging shoppers to boycott sugar and in one week

sales fell 75 per cent, according to President Al Thompson. In January, the Federal Justice Department investigation of the price increase found the nation's largest sugar producers, Amstar, guilty of price-fixing.

But food prices aren't the only thing rising. The University predicted a \$143 housing-fee increase, more than 11 per cent over last year, to boost annual residence hall rates to \$1,345 for women and \$1,365 for men. In October the University announced a possible \$120 annual tuition increase beginning August 1975 to compensate for rising utility and salary costs. An extra \$23 was to be added to transfer the state's contribution to the retirement fund to the University's Auxiliary Services, including the Housing Division, Illini Union, Assembly Hall, Student Services and IMPE Building.

No tuition hike was forecast for the 1975-76 school year but Ronald Brady, vice president of planning and allocation, said "This state cannot survive without a tax increase for the fiscal year 1977." Brady estimated the next tuition increase would be \$100. Although the proposed \$242 million budget for next year is higher than this year's, it is not enough "to turn us clear around," Morton Weir, vice chancellor for academic affairs, said. Weir said the University will continue to feel the pinch of inflation on faculty and staff salaries, purchase of new equipment and facilities to help cope with over-enrollment. Weir said next year there will be difficulty with depletion of reserve money. "At the end of this fiscal year, those reserves will be entirely gone." Lack of funds for new equipment and program support in the face of over-enrollment may cause a decline in quality education, he said. "As prices go up, the input from the state and students must also go up." He added that he does not see the possibility of

maintaining low tuition if the state does not provide further support, a possibility Weir sees unlikely.

Further state support of higher education is viewed with skepticism. And an overall sense of distrust of state agencies has filtered down to households as well. According to a September 1974 Harris Poll of 1,554 households, 74 per cent said the country was in a recession and 64 per cent said it would last at least until fall 1975, the highest level of pessimism recorded since the survey was first taken in 1970.

By November, economists were convinced a recession was building. But Ford delayed announcing a recession because it might have affected Republicans in the November general elections, Presidential Advisor Paul McCracken said.

The November national unemployment rate was 6.5 per cent compared to the previous month's 6 per cent, making it the fastest one-month rise in 13 years. The increase of 800,000 more unemployed caused the White House to finally admit the economy was faltering faster than anticipated. Champaign-Urbana, however, has had few unemployment problems. According to Champaign County Sheriff Everett Hedricks, the county unemployment rate was only 3.5 per cent in January. Local businesses agreed the low rate was due to the mobile nature of the University community.

Hedricks said he hasn't noticed any crime increase although he said there will probably be one if the unemployment rate increases. In Georgia, robbery convictions rose 25 per cent in ten months causing such crowded prisons that Gov. Jimmy Carter ordered early parole to make room for incoming prisoners.

But the hardest hit by the punch of inflation are auto manufacturers, especially the "Big Three": General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, who were forced to lay off more than 114,000 workers (15 per cent of the industry's employees) throughout the year. The Motor Vehicle Association estimates one out of every six Americans has an auto-related job.

When Ford attempted to bolster economic weak spots

with his October plan, he offered measures to counteract inflation, which he termed "public enemy no. 1." But both Democrats and Republicans were dissatisfied with the proposals. Hans Brems, professor of economics, said Ford's surtax proposals were inadequate because Ford lacked economic know-how. "When he took office he had expectations about fighting inflation. These expectations were toned down by advisors and economists. They told him there was not much he could do without creating a lot of unemployment."

The surtax, applying to singles with incomes over \$7,500 and married couples with over \$15,000, would raise \$3 billion in a year if applied to corporate income tax to compensate for an expanded public service job program.

Arthur Heins, professor of economics, called Ford's plans "very mild." He said "They are going to be attacked for political advantage by Democrats so they won't be adopted. The administration is powerless. Any decision Ford makes is going to bear the blame." Heins was skeptical of the proposed 5 per cent surtax because of the burden it placed on the upper income group. "We've already taxed the rich too much. Plus they provide the savings and investment capital," Heins added.

Marianne Ferber, professor of economics, criticized Ford's cut in veterans' benefits, and the federal budget cut of \$4.6 billion. "If Ford uses the veto as Gov. Dan Walker did with the welfare bill, the anti-inflation measures will hurt the most disadvantaged class severely. The whole point of inflation is that the burden is inequitably distributed. If we adopt measures that hurt those already most disadvantaged, the medicine has become worse than the disease," she said.

Ferber said economic problems were caused more by producers than by over-spending. The cut in government spending would result in increased unemployment, Ferber said. "We should be even more concerned with unemployment than inflation itself." She asserted that the unemployment rate is actually worse than figures indicate. "Those

Chris Walker



Nolan Hester

figure is just the tip of the iceberg. One hour a week is all it takes to work to be classified as employed. It's high time we paid more attention to this," she said. "My primary concern is that tightening belts generally means tightening the belts of the disadvantaged."

Another anti-inflation tactic that has come under fire is Ford's much-publicized WIN (Whip Inflation Now) button. Paul Wells, professor of economics, was disgusted with the button, describing it as similar to "Communist China where they wave little red flags and shout slogans. They're living off the quotes of Chairman Mao; here it's Chairman Ford." He said Ford's proposals will have no visible effect on the inflation rate because "His policy amounts to no policy."

Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., complained the button should have read PUNT while liberals Robert Triffin and Robert Nathan started wearing "BATH" (Back Again to Hoover) buttons. Heins described the buttons as "dangerous — absolutely odious." But not to be joked about. "If there's anything more dangerous than WIN buttons, it's wage-and-price controls," Heins said. The philosophy behind the controls are "we can make the day cooler by turning down the thermostat or putting a thermometer in a glass of cold water. At least it will look cool," Heins said. He added controls give a semblance of effectiveness but actually don't solve the problem. "I think our current bout of inflation is worse than it would've been if we hadn't had wage-and-price controls in 1970," Heins said. "The things that should be more expensive won't be." Manufacturers won't sell at fixed prices and will seek out foreign markets for higher causing domestic shortages, he said. Ferber blamed the Nixon administration's failure with controls to inept management. "How were the controls supposed to work, when the price of beef was put under control but not the grain that the farmers used," she asked.

Using wage-and-price controls for a longer time might help the economy, she said, and would be preferable to cutting the national budget. Neither price-control opponents nor advocates want a repetition of the Nixon administration fiasco.

In January, Ford delivered a more detailed — and harsher plan in his first State of the Union message. One of the more

dramatic points was a tax cut through a one-year 12 per cent cash rebate up to \$1,000 to individual taxpayers on 1974 tax payments. The cut would allocate \$16 billion: \$12 billion for rebates, and \$4 billion for businesses and farms through an investment tax credit increase to promote plant expansion and create jobs.

In addition to a general ban on spending, there would be a five per cent limit on increases in federal salaries and pension benefits in an attempt to slow down the growing federal deficit. Ford proposed a permanent tax cut to reduce individual incomes earned in 1975. Full taxes are paid on the first \$6,000 of taxable income.

In his earlier package, inflation was the first priority but it appears to have moved to the position of public enemy no. 3. The second set of proposals stressed recession and oil conservations. But Heins said it was unwise to switch emphasis from inflation to recession. "This country was on the brink of severe inflation of the type which brings about political instability and creates a political climate where the taking of Middle East oil could be acceptable," Heins said about Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's willingness to use force against oil-producing nations if faced with a severe energy shortage.

Ferber said the rebate would not combat recession in the short run because it will take \$30 billion out of the economy while giving back only \$16 billion to taxpayers.

Roger Koenker, assistant professor of economics, said recession was a greater threat than inflation. He added the economy needs a stimulus like the tax rebate but like Ferber he felt the small rebate size limited its effectiveness.

One major factor influencing Ford's reversal was the lack of consumer confidence. A University of Michigan survey released in December showed the confidence level to be 58.4 points compared to 100 in 1966. The December level is 13.6 points lower than May 1974, the lowest in the survey's 24-year-history. In addition, a Harris poll in January revealed 86 per cent felt Ford was doing an only "fair to poor job" of bolstering the economy. Ford's hard-line approach was intended to appease fears but early reactions caused confusion. The president seemed to be doling out new money with one hand and taking it back with the other.

Mike Freire





Nolan Hester

Student Jobs

According to the University student employment service, part of the Financial Aid Office, there are enough jobs available on and off campus for all students wanting jobs, but many students are not willing or qualified to take the kinds of positions that are open. Nonetheless, the office reported that over half of all students work at some point during the academic year.

One special characteristic of student employment is that all University student employees must carry a minimum course load of 12 hours. The regulation is part of a statute issued by the University Civil Service System merit board in 1952, to prevent persons from taking only one or two courses in order to receive student status and thereby not have to take qualifying examinations.

Donald Rubinstein, University director for non-academic personnel, and Beverly Blauvelt, assistant director of student employment at Chicago Circle campus, both noted that the statute was probably meant to prevent students from displacing non-academic employees. "The Civil Service System works kind of as a union, and protects their employees. Many students could replace non-academic employees if they didn't have to take so many hours," Blauvelt explained.

While student wages at the University remain on par with most campus town and community pay scales, the University lagged behind most other universities, including Chicago Circle campus in raising minimum pay to \$2 per hour. The 10 cent hourly minimum wage hike on Jan. 1 of this year, came four months after the identical raise at Chicago Circle and Ohio State University, and seven months after the same increase at the University of Wisconsin.

Top student wages at the University are given to highly specialized and technical workers, such as engineering assistants and statisticians. Undergraduates in those positions may receive as much as \$3.71 per hour. Graduate student employees can earn up to \$4.54 per hour.

For Ellen Aizuss, a graduate student in speech therapy who works as a clerk and secretary in the office of Campus Parking, just being on campus for work is a job benefit. "It's really convenient to get to work from classes. And working

on campus is also good because there's no strict dress code, students usually don't have wardrobes," Aizuss said.

Some positions do give students material benefits, though, for example, first year dormitory resident advisors are given free single rooms and board, and have tuition and all but \$41 in fees paid by the University. They also receive a monthly salary of \$50.

Unionizing student labor at the University has been discussed in recent years, but financial aid personnel officer Cherie Leuz said the idea has never been considered seriously.

Many other universities have found it necessary to unionize student labor. At the University of Wisconsin, two organized unions — the Teaching Assistants Association and the Memorial Union Labor Association — offer members job and wage protection, but because they lack such features as collective bargaining power, their strength is limited.

By a large majority, though, student workers at the University oppose unionization. In spite of differing views of the pay scale, most University student employees say they are satisfied with their pay and are very pleased with the working conditions; they feel they don't need a union.

Some students, because of their location or their preference for nighttime work hours, would rather work at non-University jobs. In the past, students have held jobs such as playing a talking Christmas tree for a local department store or playing Mickey Mouse for Ice Capade advertisements. The Champaign-area post office employs many students as mail sorters at night. But more often, sales, home maintenance, babysitting and food delivery jobs are the ones in great need of part-time help.

Still other students are employed by University-affiliated, but not University-owned, agencies, like the Illini Publishing Company which puts out student-run publications such as the Daily Illini, Illio, Technograph and runs WPGU.

In past years, the student employment service, which handles most (but not all) student jobs at the University, did all the interviewing for University jobs. During summer 1974 the University stopped the interviews as an economic measure. All interviewing is now done by the prospective employer, but financial aid officers, who are in charge of the service, say the change has had no effect on the quality of the services they provide.

News in Review

World Food Crisis

Publicity of the world food shortage peaked in October, but for the world's two million starving and 700 million malnourished people, it was just another month.

The World Food Conference, sponsored by the United Nations, convened in Rome Oct. 5, bringing a barrage of headlines, proposals and idealism.

The conference dealt with five areas: food aid, food production, food security, international food trade and a global food and agricultural information system. In addition, the conference proposed the formation of a 32-nation World Food Council. The U.N. General Assembly established the council in mid-December, including U.S. delegates.

Several conference delegates suggested the United States reduce meat consumption. Eight pounds of grain produces one pound of beef and a five per cent reduction in U.S. meat consumption would conserve 6 million tons of grain. Stephen Schmidt, professor of agricultural economics, said

According to Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., if each American eats one less hamburger a week, 10 million tons of grain a year would be conserved.

The 9,000 University dormitory re-

sidents consume about one million pounds of beef a year in hamburgers, steaks, roasts and other beef dishes. Mark Archer, co-ordinator of operations for the housing division said. A 10 per cent reduction would conserve 60,000 pounds of grain for the needy. It takes about one pound of grain to feed one person a day, Schmidt said. The McDonald's Restaurant on Green Street, serves 8,000 hamburgers a week or about 1,750 pounds of beef, a McDonald's official said. If by some rare occurrence the student clientele reduced its McDonald's intake by 10 per cent, 1,400 pounds of grain would be conserved.

Shortly after the conference adjourned, the Ford administration cut a proposed \$200 million grain sale to Russia and instituted voluntary export curbs to prevent further large-scale grain sales without federal permission. According to Schmidt, the proposed sale would not have affected prices, and present reserves could have handled the sale. However, the Ford administration felt there would be a negative public reaction and similar price hikes like the ones following the 1972 Russian grain sale.

Mrs. Herman Stanley, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Evanston, said, "It's too bad we are allowing the liquor interests to control so much of our agricultural

output when thousands of people are starving across the world." To make the over 140 million barrels (one barrel = 31 U.S. gallons) of beer produced in this country, it takes about \$295 million worth of malt, barley, corn and rice harvested on farmland worth an estimated \$325 million, Stanley said.

On the average, it takes 44 pounds of grain to make one barrel of beer, almost two pitchers of beer for every pound of grain, according to Bill McMahon, owner of McMahon distributors. The campus-area bars and liquor stores sell almost 80,000 barrels of beer a year. If students reduced their beer consumption an improbable 10 per cent, over 350,000 pounds of grain could be diverted to direct grain consumption.

Another World Food Conference food-saving proposal was widely-distributed birth control. The United States is rapidly approaching zero population growth. Pope Paul VI urged delegates not to use birth control to solve the food shortage. U.S. Delegate and Secretary of the Agriculture Earl Butz responded by saying "He no play a da game, he no make-a da rules." President Ford ordered Butz to apologize twice when he felt the first apology was inadequate.

In his book, "World Food Problems: Implications and Alternatives," Schmidt wrote, "... in view of exist-

ing food production potentials, what are the limits for population growth? Some say 15 billion — others say 30 billion. Ultimately then, the question is not so much one of numbers, but of the quality of life."

John McCabe

Middle East Conflict

Although predictions of a fifth Arab-Israeli war failed to materialize this year, tensions remained high in the Middle East.

The renewed disengagement agreements in October kept Israeli borders with Egypt and Syria quiet. But Israel's northern border with Lebanon continued to be a hot spot when Palestinian guerrillas from Lebanon attempted numerous unsuccessful terrorist raids in Israel. Israel also crossed the border to take what it called "preventive action," against the Al Fatah guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

In an unprecedented move, the United Nations General Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its leader Yasir Arafat, to participate in deliberations of the Assembly on the Palestinian question on Oct. 14. PLO had been recognized earlier by Arab heads of state as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territory. The Assembly's vote was heavily influenced by Arab oil power.

In his speech, Arafat called for the creation of a democratic secular state in what is now Israel. Yosef Tekoah, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, said Arafat's goal would mean Israel's destruction and substitution of an Arab state.

Sam Cahnmann

Re-involvement In Vietnam

The Pentagon revealed in January 1975 it had resumed unarmed reconnaissance flights over South and North Vietnam in response to "flagrant truce violations" by the Hanoi government. It was the first direct intervention since the 1973 Paris Peace Agreement.

Since the Khmer Rouge insurgents in Cambodia had maintained their

siege of several key government cities, including the capital city, Phnompenh, the United States began considering flying supplies to defend it.

In his 1976 fiscal budget, President Ford asked for \$1.3 billion for Vietnamese and \$497 million for Cambodian military aid. But Ford ran into opposition in the Democratically-controlled Congress. Ford promised Congress he would end all military aid to Cambodia and South Vietnam in three years in return for full support.

American opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam grew when he closed seven of the nine Vietnamese daily newspapers in Saigon. Two American journalists covering an anti-Thieu demonstration in Saigon were attacked and beaten by plainclothesmen.

John McCabe

Calley Parole

A somber Lt. William Calley Jr. walked out of the Army Disciplinary

Jeff Goll

Barracks in Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. a free man after being granted parole Nov. 8.

Calley, convicted of murdering 22 South Vietnamese civilians during the 1968 My Lai massacre, was first released on \$1,000 bail Feb. 27 by U.S. District Court Judge J. Robert Elliott while the U.S. Court of Appeals reviewed the decision.

Except for the three-month respite, Calley was in Army custody since March 1971. Calley had been confined to quarters at Fort Benning, Ga. for three years following his court-martial conviction for life imprisonment. The sentence was later reduced to 20 years at hard labor and reduced again to 10 years.

Elliott cited "unrestrained and uncontrolled" pre-trial news coverage as justification for overturning the murder conviction. Elliott said Calley's chances for a fair trial had been ruined by portrayals of him ranging from "a mass murderer" to "a ghoul" by the American press.

John McCabe

Peacekeeper:



Amnesty

Pledging to throw "the weight of my presidency into the scales of justice on the side of leniency," President Gerald Ford created a conditional amnesty plan for Vietnam draft evaders and deserters.

The evader or deserter would serve up to 24 months in public service jobs to receive "clemency discharges" in place of undesirable discharges.

Under the plan, deserters could turn themselves in to the military branch they deserted from and draft dodgers to a U.S. attorney's office. The plan also set up a nine-member Presidential Clemency Board to recommend action. The Board was given power to pardon, reduce charges or upgrade discharges for convicted evaders and deserters.

The final application deadline was originally Jan. 31, 1975. But four days before the closing date, only 3,500 of the 12,500 deserters, 300 of an uncertain 6,000 to 30,000 draft dodgers, and 2,000 of the 100,000 eligible convicted evaders and deserters applied.

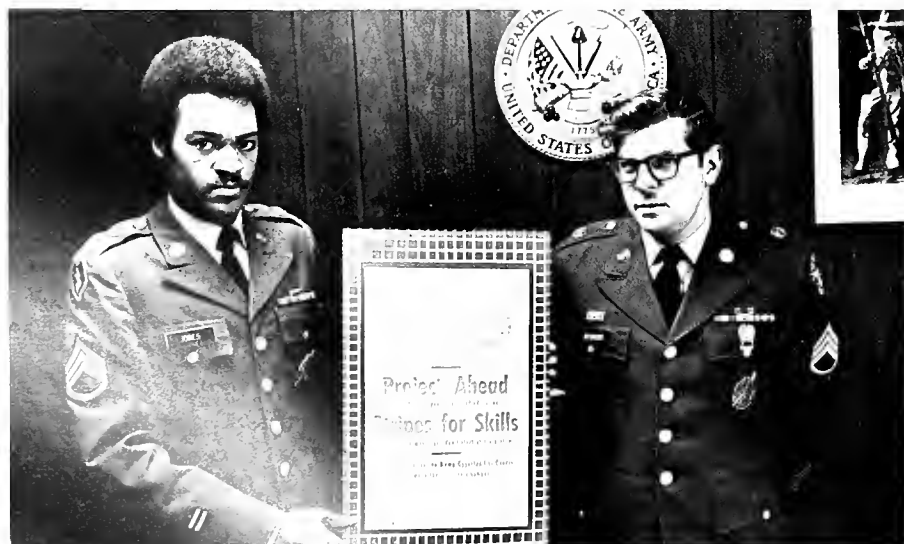
With less than a month before the deadline, the Clemency Board had begun a nation-wide media campaign, followed by visits by Board members to 15 cities, yielding 3,000 applications in only 10 days.

A day before the program deadline, Ford extended the plan to March 1, 1975. But the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) predicted the extension



Jeff Goll

Jeff Goll



would have little impact because resisters wanted unconditional amnesty. The Veterans of Foreign Wars rejected the proposal as inequitable to the men who did fight. "We're the ones with the high unemployment rate (10 per cent), the high crime rate and the high drug abuse rate. Why not give the vets a fair shake first? Take care of their problems," Dave Maneck, a senior in engineering and a veteran, said.

Clergy and Laity Concerned, an organization founded during the anti-war movement, said the conditional amnesty plan assumes wrong-doing. "Most of the evaders and deserters went because of conscience. They were not going to choose to come back if it

meant admitting they were wrong," said the Rev. James Dunn, pastor of the First Mennonite Church and a Selective Service Information counsellor in Champaign-Urbana.

Opponents to conditional amnesty also assert that the loyalty oath for those seeking "clemency discharges" presumes resisters were disloyal and could prevent those who take it from obtaining future conscientious objector status. The "clemency discharge" is considered equal to an undesirable discharge by employers. With a clemency discharge, desertion is apparent.

Jerry Olsen, director of the National Campus Alliance for Amnesty in Washington, said, "If a person has deserted, he knows he'll get a bad discharge anyway . . . Now, if he comes back under Ford's plan, he'll have to serve 24 months alternative service and get a clemency discharge, which will be the same as a bad discharge. So why spend the 24 months for nothing?"

The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and Presidential Clemency Board member, said, "This is not time to sit in the corner and pout, I didn't formulate this plan. I would like to see unconditional amnesty, too. But I remember what Lyndon Johnson said: 'If you can't have the whole loaf, take as many slices as you can get'."

Janet Neiman

Kent State Trials

After four years of deliberation the Kent State question has finally been answered. Eight former Ohio National Guardsmen were acquitted on civil rights charges stemming from the 1970 Kent State University shootings.

Four students were killed and nine others wounded May 4, 1970, during a confrontation between National Guard troops and students protesting U.S. military involvement in Cambodia.

The eight were charged with willfully assaulting and intimidating the victims and depriving them of the rights to protection against loss of freedom without due legal process.

The shootings capped a four-day

series of demonstrations protesting U.S. bombing of Cambodia. The guardsmen were ordered to the campus May 2.

The eight were indicted by a federal grand jury March 1974. Trial began Oct. 21.

Two of the indicted men said in court statements that they did shoot men advancing on them during the anti-war demonstrations. Both men said they feared their lives were in danger and "would not get out alive."

"I saw a man about 10 feet away with a rock in his hand and fired at him and the man fell," James E. Pierce, one of the defendants, said at the trial.

Testimony from photographers, wounded students and others said a crowd of about 2,000 demonstrators gathered in the Kent State Commons that spring noon as the guardsmen moved into position on Blanket Hill, at one end of the commons. The subsequent 13-second burst of gunfire was described as beginning with one or two shots which were followed by a barrage. Seven of the eight defendants said later they aimed at someone.

A special state grand jury four years ago exonerated the National Guardsmen and state officials of any blame in the shootings but returned indictments against 25 students and former students. Most of the charges were eventually dropped and there were no convictions.

Judge Frank Battisti said at the trial there was not sufficient evidence proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants had a specific intent to deprive anyone of their civil rights.

Jane Karr

CIA Investigations

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), an organization designed to check on others, is undergoing a similar scrutiny by a new Watergate-style investigation into allegations that U.S. intelligence agencies were permitted to conduct illegal domestic spying.

A seven-member Democratic committee was granted a nine-month mandate, complete subpoena power and a \$750,000 budget. Also searching for skeletons in the CIA closet is a

presidentially - appointed commission, headed by Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Rockefeller's "blue-ribbon" panel is composed of seven top-ranking government officials and one labor leader to report back to Ford in three months.

A CIA spokesman said director William E. Colby described the domestic program to senate subcommittees as a routine intelligence gathering operation, and inquiries into universities had no connection with the Huston plan for domestic surveillance, which called for wiretappings, mail covers and break-ins. The plan was blocked by the late Federal Bureau of Investigation Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Colby conceded that the CIA spied domestically and maintained files on 10,000 American citizens but denied that the activities were "massive" as alleged by the New York Times which reported 25 CIA agents had been involved since 1950.

The agency's 1947 charter bans the CIA from operating in the United States and gives responsibility for internal security to the FBI.

The instantaneous decision of Colby to fire counter-intelligence chief James Angleton after he came under fire from the Times caused consternation and worry about its impact on the CIA. Three more top officials stepped down in the midst of allegations and a reported policy dispute.

Jane Karr

Hearst Kidnapping

There were more than 80 kidnappings between January 1974 and 1975 according to FBI figures, including the FBI's most infamous unsolved case, the abduction of Patricia Campbell Hearst Feb. 4, 1974.

The FBI has reported a dramatic "resurgence" in kidnappings. Nationwide convictions totaled 96 from January to June 30, 1974, a 35 per cent increase over the previous year.

The 20-year-old Hearst abducted by the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), a self-proclaimed messiah of the masses, that demanded millions of dollars in free food for the California poor in return for Hearst.

Patricia Hearst and the FBI launched an intensive search that has not yet ended. John Ziel, special agent in charge of the St. Louis FBI division, said the San Francisco FBI division has conducted 24,000 interviews in the Hearst investigation.

Newspaper publisher Randolph Hearst spent \$2 million of his own money on a food give-away and raised nearly \$4 million from other sources.

The cruel blow came to the Hearst family when on April 3, 1974, a tape-recorded message of Hearst's voice said she had joined the SLA, renounced her parents and taken the name "Tania."

On April 15 the publisher's daughter was photographed during a San Francisco bank robbery carrying a machine gun, and was apparently acting as a willing participant in what she termed in another tape as "a revolutionary act."

Police always seemed a step behind the fugitives, until May 17, 1974, when a fiery shootout between the SLA and Los Angeles police resulted in the death of six SLA members, including SLA leader (Cinque) Donald DeFreeze. Hearst was not among them.

Ziel claimed the FBI would solve the case that has boggled the minds of those involved in the investigation. Of the 80 kidnappings, the FBI has apprehended 65 of the kidnappers, Ziel said. Ninety-six per cent of the 14,465 persons the FBI took to court in fiscal year 1973 were convicted, Ziel said.

Hearst has been reportedly spotted from Mexico to Canada. Ziel said the FBI's Springfield division has received three to four calls a week from people claiming they cited Patricia Hearst. But most reports were unfounded.

Jane Karr

Energy Shortage

This year may be the last time Americans can take a leisurely trip to the coast or a drive in the country at 50 cents-a-gallon. After two years of Watergate, Americans have become accustomed to surprises and have lost their energy-crisis mentality. But there will probably be raised eyebrows over 75 cent gasoline

Americans can expect to pay from 10 to 20 cents more for a gallon of gasoline in the near future as the inevitable result of natural gas and oil shortages, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

In President Gerald Ford's first State of the Union address, he presented a package of proposals for \$30 billion in higher consumer energy costs to be eventually paid back to the public. According to the plans, higher energy costs will discourage consumption, dry up Middle East demand and counteract energy cost increases.

The program is estimated to add about \$250 to the average family's fuel bill, a 26 per cent increase over present rates. Local gas associations

shortage is indeed a threat.

The nation was satisfied in 1974 that the energy crisis was over. Maj. Albert Hinds, field operations manager for the Illinois State Police, said a recent survey showed motorists are now driving an average of 65 miles per hour on Illinois highways and turning up thermostats. In a January Daily Illini survey of 120 rooms in 29 University buildings, temperatures were found to average 75 degrees or above.

Energy conservation has been a national issue since a handful of oil-rich Arab nations announced October 1973 they would embargo oil exports to the United States and most of Western Europe. Three months later a shortage



say prices to consumers are already up anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent over last year. Ford also reversed his voluntary energy plan, requesting a hard-line standby authority to ration gasoline.

The problem with Ford's voluntary plan was that the public was not convinced a shortage existed. According to opponents to the plan, Americans were annoyed by high prices but did not see a major threat. There was no sense of national crisis to give Ford a basis for developing a voluntary plan. But the Ford administration is ready to convince the public the energy

was apparent. Foreign crude oil prices quadrupled over the next few months accompanied by a huge price hike for domestic oil.

By February lines several blocks long were waiting at gasoline stations. In central Illinois the lines were less severe but many stations shortened operating hours and closed Sundays. Keller's Texaco Service Station in Champaign reported no problems getting gasoline from distributors except for those few months in winter 1973.

There was no apparent gasoline shortage this year. Prices had come

down a bit. "There's no shortage at the gasoline station today," said Dan Handy, state administrator to the fuel allocation program, set up last year to place oil supplies where they were most needed.

Government and industrial officials said the supply was plentiful and for many motorists all that was left of the shortage was high prices, zooming oil company profits and the 55 mph speed limit.

Although the long lines had shortened, the nation was again affected by the four-week nationwide United Mine Workers coal strike in November. The strike cut off 70 per cent of the nation's coal supply and idled 2,500 employes in the steel and railroad industries alone. When the new three-year contract was ratified by 56 per cent of the UMW workers, a 64 per cent boost in economic benefits was gained for the union. The strike cost the two industries \$21 million a week, according to a railroad trade association.

Guy Farmer, the coal industry's chief negotiator, said the wage increase would have an impact on coal prices, to be passed on to the consumer through higher electricity rates. Helen Hess of the Illinois Power Company said residential rates have increased 13 cents the last year due to soaring coal costs.

Last September the University switched the bulk of its electrical power from generating it at Abbott Power Plant to purchasing it from the Illinois Power Company because of high oil prices, Leonard Hernecheck, operations and maintenance director, said. "When our oil price reached a certain level, it became more economical to purchase power than to generate it. Two years ago the Abbott Power Plant converted from coal to oil to bring the University in compliance with new anti-pollution regulations. Administrators are now considering a reversion back to coal."

Prices at the gasoline pump have also increased. By late October the downstate pump price was already 56.1 cents per gallon, 15.8 cents more than last year, according to a Chicago Motor Club survey of 75 stations. A Daily Illini survey reported Champaign-Urbana gasoline prices were averaging 53.8 cents in January.

The fluxuations in prices over the

last 12 months have been met by varying viewpoints. Most oil company officials said they need higher earnings to allow for increased domestic oil exploration. Oil company profits show increases up to 122 per cent beginning in winter 1974. "Domestic exploration increased 35 to 40 per cent over 1973 and it looks like the trend will continue," Dr. D. C. Bond of Illinois Geological Survey said. The United States is not dependent on Mideast oil but there is not enough domestic production to meet demands, Bond added. "The United States imports 35 per cent of its total oil needs from other countries as well as the Middle East."

Ford's proposal to dry up demand for Mideast oil and encourage domestic drilling will require a cutback in anti-pollution regulations, according to Bob Henricks, surveillance engineer for the state Environmental Protection Agency. State regulations limit sulfur emission from coal to .7 per cent per BTU, effective May 30, 1975 on plants modified or built after September 1971. Ford's message generated little enthusiasm among environmentalists. He asked Congress to delay clean air controls on coal burning for up to 10 years and on auto emissions for five years.

Dr. Bertram Carnow said "more soot in the air from coal burning could cause problems including additional hundreds of thousands of respiratory infections among children all over the country and a significant increase in deaths from heart attacks and other cardiac and lung ailments."

Energy experts are not convinced Ford's proposals are stringent enough to lift the country up by the bootstraps. The Federal Power Commission predicts deepening and unavoidable natural gas shortages that will cause "widespread plant and business shut-downs, local unemployment and economic problems." In January Congress blocked the proposed oil tariffs which House Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman called "a hardship on the American people." Jack Simon, acting chief of the Illinois Geological Survey, said despite an energy demand that doubles every 20 years, no efforts have been made to meet the growing energy problem head-on.

Jane Karr

Boston Bussing

Following a four-week shut-down of South Boston High School, caused by a student stabbing in the heat of racial tensions, students once again attempted to test desegregation as they returned to school in mid-January.

South Boston High School admitted fewer than one-third of its enrollees, including the 31 blacks bussed from the nearby Roxbury community. Although 500 policemen were on hand for an anticipated conflict, the day went without incident.

The conflict was the result of an attempt to change the racial complexion of Boston schools as officials planned to bus 18,235 white and non-white students. Eight black students were injured by broken glass when school busses were stoned by angry white mobs and six whites were arrested for assault and disorderly conduct.

The street battle was compounded by intensive courtroom proceedings. By Dec. 30 three members of the all-white Boston School Committee were charged with contempt of court for defying an order issued by Federal District Judge W. Arthur Garrity that the committee approve a city-wide desegregation plan for all grades. Fears continued to mount until mid-December when Michael Faith, an 18-year-old white, was stabbed by a black youth. The ensuing demonstration by over 1,500 whites broke the former two-month calm and explosive anti-bussing riots causing the schools to shut down for a month.

The nature of bussing, however, will be altered as a result of President Gerald Ford's educational bill signed in September, which limits bussing only to the next nearest school.

Chris Benson

The Mills Affair

Backstage at the Boston Burlesque Theatre, after the appearance of protégée-stripper Annabella Battistella, Fannie Fox, alias the Argentine Bombshell, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark, said "this won't ruin me ...

nothing to ruin me." But less than a week later, Mills committed himself to Bethesda Naval Hospital.

The events leading to his hospitalization started Oct. 7 when Mills was found by Washington park police in a car, intoxicated and bleeding from facial scratches. One of the three women in the car was identified as Battistella, who jumped into the Tidal Basin and had to be pulled out by a policeman.

His delusion of invulnerability was deflated despite his appearance of indestructible seniority and his reelection to Congress in November. The Democrats, who dominate the new House, voted major power changes in their party, electing Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., to replace Mills as Ways and Means Committee Chairman.

On Dec. 3, claiming exhaustion, Mills committed himself to the hospital. Fellow politicians claim embarrassment and alcoholism was the major reason for his hospitalization.

Mills' eccentric behavior goes further back than the Tidal Basin incident. Mills had always exercised power in a manner bordering on capriciousness, sitting on legislation sometimes for years. With the new House, Mills had pledged to get back on the wagon and back to work, bringing with him his 36 years of legislative expertise to the committee he had dominated since 1957.

Jane Karr

New Women's Union

The new Women's Union is not a group of radical bra-burners. It consists of a diversified group of students, men as well as women, devoted to improving the position of women at the University.

A random survey of 1000 women students was sent out last year to get reactions to the possibility of a student women's group on campus. The results became the basis for the services and projects the new group tackles. The first meeting drew about 100 students. "We were able to get organized and find out just how much student response we'd have," Kelpie Wilson, Women's Union president, said. "We were very pleased with the turnout

and I think even more people will join."

Seven different task forces of 10 to 15 students work on projects and areas of importance to University women. "These small groups have the freedom to determine their own goals and their own plan of action," Wilson said.

Projects undertaken include bettering women's health care at McKinley Health Center, the Planned Parenthood Program, workshops to advise women of their legal rights, academic programs for women's studies, an information center, curriculum and career counseling and a campus day care center.

Wilson stressed the need for an inexpensive on-campus day care center but doesn't know if it will materialize. "We're hoping to begin a half-day program for the children of students, but we won't know for at least a semester if we'll be able to swing the

funding," she explained.

The women's resource center will provide financial aid and housing information, names of University personnel sympathetic to the women's movement, and listings of activities for female students. Pamphlets, books and comment sheets on sexist doctors, professors, advisors, counselors and employers in the area will also be provided. The Women's Union is a subcommittee of both the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) and the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women. "The Status of Women Committee is half faculty, half non-academic staff and four students," Wilson said. "The Women's Union grew out of the efforts of that committee." "We thought students working together could bring about their own changes."

Other community women's groups are pleased that students have formed

Nolan Hester



their own group and want to work closely with them. Wilson said there is "great communication with local groups." The Women's Union plans to aid the National Organization of Women chapter in their drive to pass the Equal Rights Amendment. "We'll also be working with Women Against Rape for better campus security and with the YWCA's women's employment service," she said.

The Women's Union is housed and funded by UGSA. But, aside from printing and mailing costs, Wilson said, there's not much need for money right now.

Candace Gitelson

New Medical Center

Rapid population growth and increasing demand for advanced medical care prompted the University's College of Medicine and Board of Trustees to create a complete medical training program, the School of Basic Medical Sciences, in 1971. Plans to provide M.D. degrees are now awaiting final endorsement by the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

The University provides the undergraduate pre-med degree and required one year of medical science training to the first year med student. The school presently has 64 students enrolled. Once a student has completed a year of basic medical science, and passed the required comprehensive tests, he must complete three years of clinical training for a medical degree. Presently, there are clinical schools in three Illinois locations: Rockford, Peoria and Chicago.

The proposed three-year school on campus, which was set for opening this fall, won't be in operation until 1976. The establishment of the clinical school here won't require medical facility expansion and will ease the large enrollments in the other three schools. The surrounding hospitals and clinics will provide practical experience for the students.

Daniel K. Bloomfield, dean of the school, will also be the dean of the clinical school. The administrative offices and classrooms will be in the new Medical Sciences Building on Mathews Avenue, that is scheduled to open



Mary Arenberg

Gregory Gaymont

early next year. The new \$10 million building will include a library, an auditorium, student and faculty labs, computers, cold storage rooms and a student lounge.

"While the Urbana clinical school will establish similar behavioral objectives to the other schools, they will do so in a different manner," explained Assistant Dean Morton Creditor, curriculum coordinator for the new clinical school. "The traditional format is to teach students a sequence of related diseases. Learning in the new clinical school will be more oriented toward problem solving rather than memorizing a list of diseases and their cures."

The School of Basic Medical Sciences also provides a less rigid classroom situation. Learning is based primarily on a self-paced, guided-study program that integrates basic medical sciences with clinical experience. Students may attend lectures or labs, if they feel doing so will facilitate in learning.

The guided-study program is divided into learning units that cover 10 clinical problems.

Peggy McDoneil



Fee-Supported Buildings

udent input into fee-supported buildings has been debated since 1968 when Ed Pinto, Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) treasurer, discovered mandatory student fees, used to pay off bonds on five University buildings, were financing building operations as well. The conflict over fee allocation and use has since mushroomed into the issue: who should govern the state-owned buildings — students or administrators.

The Assembly Hall, Illini Union, Intramural Physical Education Building, Student Services Building and McKinley Health Center Clinical Annex are funded by student fees totaling \$58 per student per semester.

Although input by students serving on building advisory boards is limited, a January report submitted by a legislative subcommittee, headed by John C. Hirschfeld, R-Champaign, may alter the board hierarchy. The subcommittee supported students in their battle for building control with recommendations that may drastically reverse University policy if adopted.

Hirschfeld recommended state universities be prohibited from using student fees for building construction without a student referendum and an appointed administrator and student-controlled board have equal responsibility in building governance.

Hugh Satterlee, vice chancellor for campus affairs, said the University does not object to student influence but to student control. Hirschfeld's recommendation to vest control in students is impractical, Satterlee said. "If a student board mismanages funds what can we do? We could, however, hire a professional manager. Final responsibility must go to an appointed individual only." University policy was set by former University President David Henry, who said student funding has no impact on building control, which is to be assigned to a University official.

If their recommendations are adopted, the University will cease fee-collection because administrators will have no control over fee-use, Satterlee said. "The University will then be forced to use accumulated building reserves instead of student fees to pay off building bonds," he added. Chancellor J. W. Peltason said legal obliga-

tions to bondholders may require bond payments be made from student fees, not reserves. He also doubted if students could be legally responsible for the buildings.

University policy requires reserves equal the amount of student fees collected each semester, Satterlee said. But according to Morton Weir, vice chancellor of academic affairs, reserves are being slowly depleted. The McKin-

ley Health Service must maintain \$250,000 in reserves. "But the reserves are probably zilch," Satterlee said. McKinley has been allowed to draw \$2 each semester from each student's fee or up to \$200,000 if necessary, Tom Parkinson, Assembly Hall director, said.

In February Peltason recommended student-rate increases of up to \$60 per student per semester for student hous-

J. Marsh



Jon Langham



ing and a \$5 increase in the hospital-medical-surgical fee. The hospital fee includes \$24 earmarked for McKinley and \$15 for insurance. Satterlee said the extra \$5 would be allocated to McKinley.

There are four alternatives facing administrators to curb building expenses: cut services, raise fees, deplete reserves or seek other income sources. Norm Beamer, Graduate Student As-

J. Marsh



Shiela Reaves

sociation chairman, said. But the Assembly Hall and Illini Union can operate for at least another fiscal year on existing reserves, Beamer said.

Assembly Hall bond requirements stipulate that reserves be equal to the next two years interest due. By 1967 the Assembly Hall had built up the required reserves from student fees. "But the Assembly Hall didn't lower student fees when it reached that point and collected a surplus, saying, look at us — we're making money. But in reality it was an artificial profit because the reserves came from student fees," Beamer said. When the Service Fee Advisory Committee discovered the surplus in 1972, it lowered Assembly Hall fee allocations, making Parkinson draw from the surplus, he added. He said the Student Services Building faced a similar situation but on a smaller scale.

Assembly Hall bond payments should be completed by 1984 and Illini Union payments by 1990, Beamer said. Once bonds are paid off student fees will be used only to fund building operations.

One accomplishment of the three-year-old Service Fee Advisory Committee is keeping the student-fee level steady, Beamer, an advisory committee member, said. All buildings requested a student-fee increase in the proposed 1975-76 budget because of rising salary and maintenance costs, he added. Parkinson said all fee-supported buildings submit higher budgets than they expect to be appropriated. "It has been

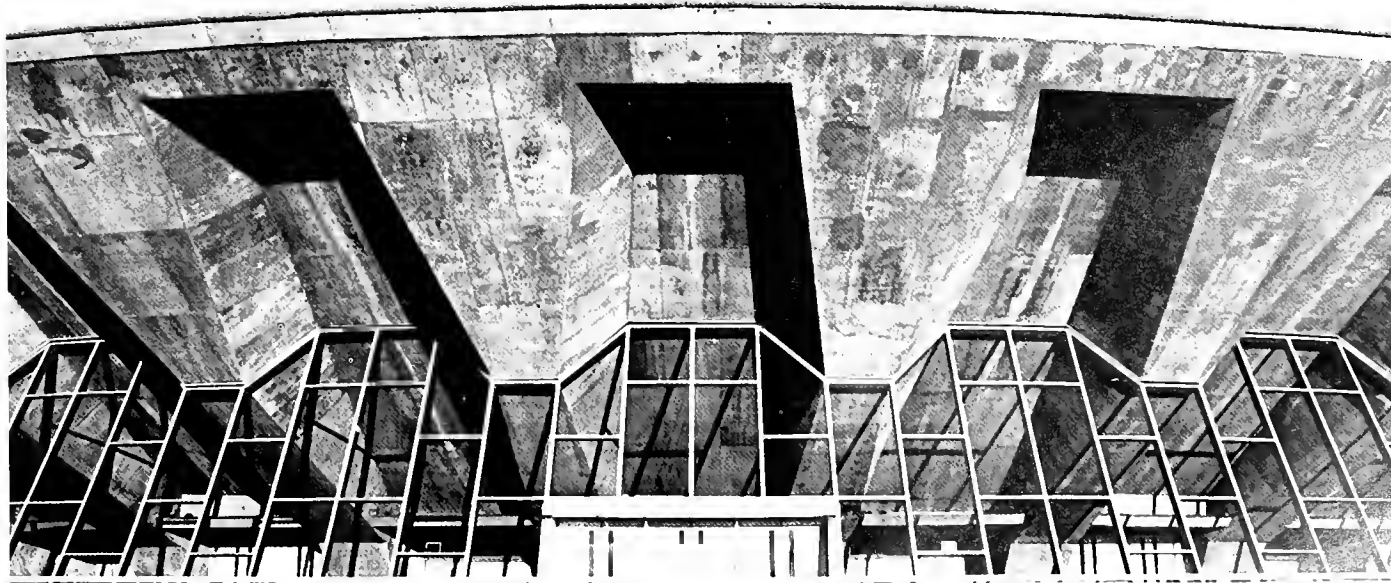
suggested in the legislature that the auxiliary service buildings pay for the retirement fund as the state now does. If this happens the buildings will naturally require more student fees," Parkinson said.

The Assembly Hall, which receives \$18.50 per student per semester, requested \$1,297,693 for 1975-76. The \$185,428 increase over this year represents an increase of \$2.58 to \$2.76 per student per semester. However, Paul Doebel, director of auxiliary services, said the Assembly Hall re-allocated \$132,800 from its own reserves last year to the health service so an increase would be justified.

The role of the advisory committee is to recommend student-fee levels and appropriations to the University Board of Trustees. A four-member subcommittee was set up in January to survey student-building use. Unofficial data from 450 student responses show 70 to 80 per cent in favor of a student-fee increase rather than a service cut, Doebel said. The University Survey Research Laboratory, who is conducting the survey, hopes for a 60 to 70 per cent response from the 20,000 students questioned, he added.

The survey results are to be used to help the committee make its recommendations in the next few years, Doebel said. However, Beamer admitted the survey results as well as the Hirschfeld recommendations will have little impact on the level of student input into fee-supported buildings because "nothing will ever be done."

Jane Karr



Oakley Dam Springer Lake

The Oakley Dam-Springer Lake reservoir project has drawn criticism since it was first proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1947. Holding an omniscient hand over the project, the University Board of Trustees in January finally joined ranks with opponents of the project, reversing a five-year stand in favor of a modified Oakley project.

This new opposition may help defeat the project when a U.S. Senate subcommittee on public works hears testimony this spring. The trustees said the University would withdraw from the 1970 memorandum of agreement with Decatur, the state and the Decatur Sanitary District because the memorandum had been violated.

But proponents of the project won't give up that easily. The city of Decatur may ask for a legislative investigation of the trustees claiming their decision was "irresponsible," Decatur City Manager John Allen said. He charged the trustees of reversing their decision because of pressure from the University and Champaign residents.

University President John E. Corbally Jr. had defended the trustee reversal. "The Trustees were completely within their legal authority. I have no feeling at all that it was an action that was not within their power to take," he said.

Decatur officials support the dam's construction because it will supply water for the city, provide flood control for farmers downstream on the Sangamon River, and create recreational water facilities.

But since its inception the project has met opposition from conservationists who claim the proposed reservoir and two dams on the Sangamon River and Friends Creek near Decatur will cause erosion, bank caving and defoliation.

The water supplied from the dams may not meet public health standards and will flood as many farms upstream as it is supposed to keep from flooding downstream, opponents claim. And the water also may be too polluted for swimming.

Shiela Reaves





Koeth Williams



Ron Klass

Allerton Park, 25 miles southwest of Chicago, may be adversely effected by the dam. All to three-fourths will be periodically flooded. The proposed dam is expected to increase flooding of the park, which is naturally flooded by the Sangamon River several times a year.

In September, the trustees directed the administration to take legal steps to ensure that the project will not cause excessive ecological damage to the University-owned park. Although the trustees were given assurances that the park will not be damaged, opponents have doubts. Corp projects in Lake Shelbyville and Carlyle Lake in southern Illinois resulted in extensive flood and tree damage on land the corp was hired to protect.

Walter Keith, Allerton Park director, said half of the park's 1,500 acres might be damaged by floods because of the present design of the project, approved by Congress in 1962.

Several trustees feared the corps would not uphold the 1970 agreement since the corps never officially signed it. Others are skeptical whether the corps could be held to a binding agreement to protect Allerton's ecology. The trustees have no legal power to halt construction.

But Gov. Dan Walker said he will not release state funds for the \$110-million project unless assured it will not significantly damage the park's ecology. The project and two other authorized Illinois reservoir projects were excluded from President Ford's 1976 fiscal year budget released Feb. 4. John Marlin, Allerton committee member, said, "The biggest factor influencing the President's leaving Oakley out of his 1976 budget was the more than 1,500 letters sent up to him against Oakley."

To see if criticisms were unfounded, the trustees hired an independent firm in spring of 1974 to study the corps Environmental Impact Statement and determine if the 1970 agreement was being met.

The firm, Harza Engineering Co. of Chicago, reported in September that the University should "work to get as binding a commitment as possible concerning the development and operation of the Springer Lake project within the context of the 1970 revised memorandum of agreement."

The report stated that the University

should seek assurance on three aspects: the reservoir water level, rate of water discharge from the dam, and the development of a 98-mile recreational "greenbelt" along the Sangamon River.

Hopes for the corps' special flowage easement from the University for the bottomland forest, however, look dim. The easement would give the corps legal rights to flood 1,100 acres, although the project's present plans call for only 670 acres to be flooded periodically from dam overflow. Corbally said even though the trustees have not granted the easement, the corps can legally condemn the land for public use.

With the easement, the University would retain title to the park, donated by Robert Allerton in 1946 to hold in public trust as an educational and research center, forest and wildlife preserve, landscape and gardening example and a public park. The park was made a landmark in 1970 as a rare example of native bottomland forest on the Illinois River.

Bob Cosentino

Levis Faculty Center

The Levis Faculty Center came under fire fall semester when the Chicago Sun-Times reported that \$150,000 had been granted in subsidies to support the exclusive faculty club's building operations over the past two years.

The Sun-Times charged that the University unjustifiably subsidized the club with \$50,000 in the form of heat, water, electricity, maintenance and police protection. The Illinois General Assembly has never approved a specific appropriation to the club although the subsidies were apparently drawn from staff appropriations for University classroom, building, office and laboratory upkeep.

In response to the allegations, the administration said the funding was proper because the funds came from state allocations for physical plant operation and maintenance.

Unlike the five fee-supported campus buildings: Illini Union, McKinley Health Center, Intramural-Physical Education Building, Student Services Building and Assembly Hall, the Levis Center does not reimburse the University for maintenance costs.

In December 1974 the center hired M. A. Peckhamas as director for \$23,000 a year, to be paid by the University. Previously there was no director. A staff member had previously undertaken the duties.

In a report to the University Board of Trustees, Chancellor J. W. Peltason recommended the University continue to finance Levis' operations until the University faces a serious financial situation. Peltason defended the financial support, saying "the center is an important arm of the University, supportive of its faculty and staff and their need to interact with others professionally and socially."

The center, which opened in October 1972, has a possible membership of all University employees, about 11,000. There are only 1,200 members. Annual fees vary from \$12 to \$150, depending on the member's salary.

Marci Perlman

New Legal Service

After two years of inadequate funding, the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) and the Graduate Student Association (GSA) initiated a free Student Legal Service in April 1974.

The 24 legal service staff members include attorneys Robert Finch, Marvin Gerstein and five volunteer law students. Gerstein was added to the staff as second attorney in December to work for a "minimal salary" after a \$5,000 donation was made by UGSA. "He joined," Michael Rose, legal service member, said, "with the understanding that should insufficient funds be collected the service would be unable to retain him."

About 1,500 students have used the service, handling limited consumer cases, small claims cases and divorce. Landlord and consumer cases are most frequent.

The general reaction from students using the service is favorable. Howard Diamond, UGSA steering committee member, said. The service is funded by UGSA refrigerator rentals and voluntary collections at registration. Contributions of \$10,157 from about 5,500 students were collected at Fall 1974 registration, compared to 910 student contributors last year. The service received \$11,395.22 in voluntary donations in Spring 1975. R. W. Zimmer, assistant bursar, said. The money was

99.2 per cent of voluntary contributions collected.

Bob Fioretti, legal service board of directors member, said the University takes out 48 cents from every \$3 contribution. Fioretti said that although the \$10,000 is far below what officials hoped, the "money raised will keep it open, but will limit expansion."

Matt Ciotti

Pall-Fail Revision

No longer is taking a course pass-fail an easy way out. Effective this spring, the University Board of Trustees altered the six-year-old pass-fail option and now requires students to earn at least a C for course credit. Students earning less than a C receive a NC (no credit) on their University transcripts. On the old system, a student who received lower than a D received an F (fail).

Part-time students can now take courses credit-no-credit; part-time students were previously restricted from the option. Fulltime students may take two courses credit-no-credit per semester. Fourth semester language requirements for graduation in general education and LAS sequences may only be taken for a letter grade while they could be taken pass-fail with the old system.

The proposals on credit-no-credit were approved by less than five votes at the board's May 1974 meeting. The motion to raise the passing grade was approved 71-67 and the amendment to exclude the fourth semester of foreign language requirement from the pass-fail option was passed by one vote. Sixteen student senators were absent from the meeting.

The most vocal objection to the credit-no-credit system was by Mike Crowley, student trustee. "I can't understand why some students who earn D's should get credit for courses simply because they aren't on a credit-no-credit basis, while students who elect the option get D's and receive no credit," Crowley said.

"The new policy discriminates against C students. What reason will they have for taking a pass-fail course," Student Senator Brad Wiewal said.

Chancellor J. W. Peltason said there were indications that students were not using the previous pass-fail system to undertake difficult fields of study,



Chris Walker

the system's initial purpose. "Hopefully with the stricter requirements students will use it for the right reason," he said.

Jane Karr

Illinois Lottery

The Illinois legislature introduced the state lottery system this year for all those with a bit of the gambling bug. The lottery began Aug. 8 with the sale of 50-cent tickets for the Weekly Lotto, Weekly Bonanza and Millionaire's Drawing. Individuals must be 18-years-old to purchase tickets. About 624 million tickets have been sold.

Forty-five per cent of the funds goes to prizes, 44 per cent to the state general revenue fund, 5 per cent to administrative expenses, and 6 per cent covers commissions for the over 11,000 ticket-sales agents. There are about 5,000 winners for every million tickets sold.

Duane Dobles, employed at the University Office of Administrative Data Processing, won \$10,000 from the Weekly Lotto in August with a ticket

from the U of I Campus Store

A second lottery, with \$1 tickets, began Feb. 11 with prizes ranging from \$40-\$50,000 a year for the winner's lifetime. Each big winner is guaranteed at least \$1 million. In case of death, the remaining money is added to the winner's estate.

"The introduction of the new lottery is expected to increase the weekly disbursement of \$5 million by 25 per cent," said Dennis Stone, lottery official. A recently approved bill by President Ford will allow lottery advertisement on radio and television, previously prohibited.

Lottery officials now will be allowed to use the mail. Former business transactions had to be done in person.

"Ticket sales have been very stable," said Stone. "A continued success would hopefully prevent a large increase in taxes." Illinois is one of 12 states with operating lotteries. Carlton Zucker, Lottery Control Board chairman, said the per capita ticket sales figure for Illinois in October was 41 per cent, compared to the 40 per cent average of the other state lotteries.

Peggy McDonell

COPE

Although the final waves of controversy have not yet subsided over the Council on Program Evaluation (COPE), the group has finally settled down to its initial purpose of evaluating University academic and non-academic units.

COPE, in its second year, randomly evaluated seven units — 12 fewer than last year. The program, originating from a 1972 study committee, was delayed by student protests against failure to allow undergraduate student task force membership in its evaluation of 19 departments and non-academic units. Graduate students were allowed on some task forces. The Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) and three other student groups called a student boycott of task force hearings.

COPE condemned the boycott, which caused few students to testify before the task forces. Morton Weir, vice chancellor for academic affairs, decided in July that at least two students would be seated on each of this year's seven task forces.

COPE, under Weir's jurisdiction, was hampered by delays due to opposition and student apathy — fewer than ten students attended each departmental caucus and COPE itself. Some student task force seats were still empty more than a month after the nominating caucuses were held.

The COPE-UGSA conflict was intensified in October over the nomination of Keith Volgman, UGSA steering committee member, for a vacant COPE council seat. The UGSA boycott of COPE operations had caused resentment by COPE faculty members. Although most of the council, Harold Hake, COPE chairman, and the nominating committee chairman felt Volgman was qualified, his nomination was held up.

Volgman, who had coordinated the caucuses to select task force members, was described by a graduate student member of the nominating committee as "the only qualified undergraduate for the position — the only one that knows anything about COPE." Finally receiving approval just before Thanksgiving, Volgman formally took his seat — two months after he was first nominated.

The COPE conflict dates back to

July 1974 when newly-installed student trustee Terry Cosgrove filed suit against the University, seeking the right as a University Board of Trustee member to examine secret task force reports.

Cosgrove said the COPE reports are corporate documents and subsequently trustee property. By state law, the student trustee has the same rights as other trustees, but cannot vote. Cosgrove was denied 19 reports by University President John E. Corbally Jr.

Hake said the reports' confidentiality is guaranteed under the Illinois Open Meetings law because personnel and performance are discussed. Confidentiality might also ensure a more accurate perception of the unit by assuring secrecy for departmental critics.

In January Chief Circuit Court Judge Birch Morgan ruled in favor of the defendants, Corbally and Chancellor J. W. Peltason, who had moved to dismiss Cosgrove's suit because of no contest. But Cosgrove immediately appealed the case.

COPE task force findings finally surfaced in the form of action reports that, in addition to the task group's findings and recommendations, contain a history and biography of the unit under study. Hake said the purpose of the action reports is to provide a "more even-handed" picture of the unit than the critical task force study could do alone.

The first action report was released Dec. 2, 1974, and criticized the College of Veterinary Medicine for lacking quality teaching and research.

Most involved with COPE say it's too early to determine the evaluation system's effect on the University. COPE is only advisory and task force recommendations must be implemented by other administrative units. The Senate Educational Policy Committee decided to use COPE reports when necessary in making policy changes.

Hake thinks the "pressure of public opinion will come to bear on campus problems" that COPE uncovers. Peltason, as well as Weir and other administrators, take COPE "very seriously" and are apt to convert the council's recommendations into action, Hake said.

Terry Carnes

IUB Conflict

In 1974, the University Board of Trustees withdrew Union board responsibility for policy making and programming.

In July 1974, the trustees "clarified" a 1969 decision that gave the board these responsibilities with Union Director Earl Finder. The "clarification" took away the board's policy-making duties by making the organization "clearly advisory and responsible to the Illini Union director on policy relating to the Union operation." The trustees also said that the board "continues to have full responsibility for formulating and implementing programs but such activities are subject to monitoring (for fiscal soundness and compliance with University policy) and coordination by the vice chancellor for campus affairs (Hugh Saterlee) or his designee (Paul Doebl, director of auxiliary services)."

To assure programming interests, the trustees stipulated that half the board members have programming experience and at least four have Union board experience.

Union board Chairman Gary Goldman called the decision psychologically crippling but not one making concrete changes in board operations. Every major dispute between the board and Finder appealed to Chancellor J. W. Peltason has been decided in favor of the director, Goldman said. He added that the 1969 provision of sharing policy-making powers was just to appease political activities.

When the provision was withdrawn in 1974, it represented a "definite regression" of student input in governing student fee-supported buildings, he said. During 1974-75 each student paid \$21 a semester to cover Union maintenance and operations.

Ironically, the move bringing up the conflict was not initiated by University administrators but by Doug Worrell. A member of the Illini Union Board subcommittee, and Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA), Worrell went to the trustees in behalf of IUSA in spring 1974 requesting it be made completely independent of the Union board.

When the board gained policy-making responsibilities in 1969, it created IUSA as the programming committee. However, the Union board



Earl Finder

still held authority for setting programming policy and, more importantly, IUSA budget control.

But the program-minded subcommittee rebelled against reporting to its more politically-minded parental board for funds. The trustees dismissed the idea of making IUSA a separate Union department.

However, Worrell admitted the ruling had lead to better relations between the board and IUSA. Goldman, on the other hand, said relations between the two bodies are still strained. Clashes between the board and Finder, who has worked with the Union since 1946, have erupted periodically for many years. Both Worrell and Goldman said confrontations precipitated the trustees' 1974 decision.

Beverly Limestall, Goldman's predecessor as Union board head, resigned from her position in late October after a meeting repeatedly interrupted by Finder. In her resignation letter, Limestall criticized Finder saying "Two years ago my challenge to students would have been let's make the Union a student union, but times have changed; social movements are rapidly regressing. Today my challenge is simply one which demands students be treated as persons deserving of the same respect as other persons."

Goldman said the trustees would not have made the 1974 decision in student activist days. However, he added that students were to blame for the decision by not protesting it.

"Years back there might have been a protest," he said, "but you must remember the decision was made in the summer. By the time school opened, it was six weeks old. It just didn't mean that much to that many

people." The only real efforts were lead by Bob Fioretti, UGSA chairman, Norm Beamer, GSA chairman, and Dave Pollack, senior in LAS.

The three students charged the trustees with failure to follow University statutes because they did not consult the Urbana-Champaign Senate before making the ruling.

The trustees contended that their decision was a clarification of the 1969 ruling rather than a policy change, and therefore, the Senate consultation was not required.

Champaign County Circuit Court Judge Birch E. Morgan ruled in favor of the trustees, but the plaintiffs are considering an appeal.

The Senate adopted a resolution in November, introduced by Beamer and Fioretti, that it should have been consulted before the trustee ruling.

In the meantime, the board was pre-occupied with meeting the trustees' stipulations. The Union board did succeed in co-sponsoring two concerts with the UGSA-GSA Legal Service and with development of an evaluation committee to review the Union.

The evaluation committee, still in the investigation stage is a "first" for the Union board and raised some controversy as its inception. Doebel informed the board it was "completely out of line." He said he would instruct Finder and program director Dave Hubler to stop attending board meetings, and consult with it only in formal written correspondence.

Goldman said he was "hopeful for some constructive solutions" out of the evaluation committee report but he did not expect to carry much weight with administrators. He said he expected "no cooperation from anyone in the Union or staff, which right away sets the evaluation committee back."

He added that the report "will be subjective because it can't be anything but that. It's impossible to be objective about the operation of the Union."

Janice Brown

Webber Borchers

State Rep. Albert Webber Borchers, R-Decatur, the first Chief Illiniwek to sport an authentic Indian costume while prancing downfield, was indicted in November along with former Republican state Rep. Christian Ho-

mier, Springfield

A federal grand jury charged the two with mail fraud and conspiracy to defraud the state. The two are accused of putting over \$8,000 on their General Assembly expense accounts for secretarial work never performed.

The mail fraud count carried a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and/or a \$1,000 fine. The conspiracy count carries a maximum of five years and/or a \$10,000 fine.

Borchers, one of the most colorful members of the state legislature, has been a leading opponent of the Equal Rights Amendment, the State Environmental Protection Agency, state university organization funding and a advocate of the Oakley Dam-Springer Lake Reservoir project.

Borchers was elected prior to the indictment to a fifth term in the General Assembly. State law does not require an indicted state official to resign until he either pleads guilty or is convicted.

Jane Karr

Michael Scher

Assistant professor of history Michael Scher, renowned for his intense lectures and genuine interest in students, instructed his last class Jan. 24. Scher, 32, died at home the next day from internal vomiting.

Scher joined the University in 1972 after receiving his bachelor, master and doctoral degree from the University of California at Berkeley. An expert in French politics, he taught courses in 19th and 20th century European history and was teaching the Contemporary World and Perspectives from the Left at the time of his death.

Scher was known for his unique class presentations which included playing Janis Joplin albums and reading suicide notes. "Most students left the classroom with little facts. But all left with a better understanding of the total concept," one Contemporary World student said.

A memorial service was held at Hillel Foundation Chapel and his classes were cancelled for the remainder of the week. What most will remember about Scher was his dedicated concern for students. One said "I'd find him in his office as early as 6 a.m. and as late as 10 p.m. He was always there and willing to help."

Jane Karr

Elections '74

By Sam Cahnmann

Two big surprises came out of the November 1974 general elections — Democratic State Representative Helen Satterthwaite's smashing success and the poor showing which defeated Democratic State Senate candidate Joe Pisciotte in the 52nd District

Both candidates ran unsuccessfully for the same offices in 1972. Political observers expected more from them this year, as a result of increased exposure and the Democratic shift among voters nationwide.

Helen Satterthwaite jumped from last to first in the four-way state representative race. She received 23.3 per cent of the Champaign County vote in 1972 and 28.5 per cent in 1974. Satterthwaite's election reflects a national trend towards women in politics. Harry Tiebout, the Champaign County Democratic chairman, said that a woman candidate in this year's elections could count on about 10 per cent more votes because of her womanhood.

About 50 per cent more women won seats in state legislatures in 1974 compared to 1972. In the University Board of Trustees race, Democrat Nina Shepherd had a 10 per cent lead over her nearest rival, Democrat Robert Lenz. Locally, Shepherd had strong support in the same precincts which supported Satterthwaite.

"This was the year of breakthrough for women," said Sissy Farenthold, chairwoman of the National Women's Political Caucus. In Connecticut, Ella T. Grasso became the first woman elected governor on her own merit rather than by succeeding her husband. Ann Krupsak was elected lieutenant governor of New York and Kathryn Morrison, a University of Wisconsin economics professor, became that state's first woman senator.

"Bullet voting" also contributed to Satterthwaite's victory although she denied having her worker's ask for the vote. "Bullet voting" is giving all three votes to one candidate. In Illinois, three state representatives elected from each district and voters split their three votes among one, two or three candidates.

Since Representatives Paul Stone, D-Sullivan, a fifth term representative, and John Hirschfeld, R-Champaign, a third-term representative, were incumbents, it appeared they would be shoe-ins so voters apparently cast all three of their votes for Satterthwaite. The other candidate, Champaign Mayor Virgil Wikoff, a Republican, finished last trailing Stone by about 2,416 votes, a narrow margin. Most observers had forecast a close battle for this third seat in the four-way



Shiela Reeves

contest. The victory of both Satterthwaite and Stone gave Democrats a majority of 52nd District seats.

Wikoff and Satterthwaite were fighting for a seat left open by Charles Clabaugh, R-Champaign, who retired after 20 terms. Hirschfeld, who was second with 32,787 votes, said before the election that this is the last time he will seek office.

Although Joe Pisciotte did better in rural areas in 1974 than in his first race for the state senate, his vote total decreased in Champaign County. Pisciotte lost the county by only 301 votes or .55 per cent in 1972 and he expected to win this year. He needed a majority in Champaign County this year to offset Republican Sen. Stanley B. Weaver, who defeated Pisciotte in 1972. His strength, however, in the other two counties in the 52nd district, Douglas and Moultrie, was too great. The University political science associate professor lost Champaign County by 1,598 or 4.35 per cent.

Part of Pisciotte's loss can be attributed to voter turnout decrease in student precincts, the core of Democratic strength. Although students voted overwhelmingly for Pisciotte, 82 per cent, their vote for him was eight per cent less than in 1972. In addition, the student voter turnout dropped 33 per cent from 1972 while the county-wide turnout dropped only 24 per cent. About 44 per cent of the registered students voted while 54.5 per cent of the registered voters in the county voted. Eighteen predominately student precincts had a total of 5,640 voters compared to 9,405 voters in the same precincts in 1972.

The student voter turnout figures may be misleading because many students no longer live at the address where they are registered. An informal survey in precincts 4 and 5 showed 53 per cent of the registered voters no longer lived at their registration address. If this is true in the other student precincts, it means a high percentage of legally registered students voted, but it also means that fewer students are legally registered now compared to 1972. The low turnout is particularly significant in light of the increased campus enrollment and the elimination of residency requirements.



Mary Arenberg



Mike Freie

Clockwise: Democratic State Representative Helen Satterthwaite relaxes after jumping from last to first place in a race resulting in a landslide victory. Adlai Stevenson III discusses issues before winning his first full term in the U S Senate. Richard Small (right) and Sergeant Shriver rally before the November general elections. Local candidates debate at the Illini Union.



Ron Klass

Still, percentages for Democratic candidates remained high — 75 per cent. But the student registration failure and other county residents probably cost the Democratic candidates about 600 votes.

Pisciotta's support among faculty has also eroded since 1972. In precinct 6, overwhelmingly faculty, Pisciotta got 67.7 per cent in 1972, but dropped to 60.7 per cent in 1974.

The losses among faculty and other University-affiliated voters were apparently due to Pisciotta's close connection with Gov. Dan Walker, who cut University budget appropriations. During the campaign, Pisciotta, on the University staff since 1966, emphasized his disagreement with the governor over the budget cuts, but many University faculty and staff voters apparently weren't convinced and voted for his Republican opponent, incumbent Stanley Weaver, R-Urbana. Walker supported Pisciotta calling for an end to GOP General Assembly control.

Pisciotta, executive director of the 1970 Illinois Constitutional Convention, did better in rural Moultrie and Douglas Counties in 1974 than in his first attempt. In Moultrie, the Pisciotta vote increased almost 10 per cent to 54 per cent and in Douglas 5 per cent to 45 per cent. But that vote represents such a small proportion of the total that Pisciotta's increase there made little difference.

Pisciotta's own precinct 21 in Urbana had the largest Democratic vote in this year's primary — 195 votes — and gave Pisciotta a 114-vote plurality in 1972. This year the same precinct went for Weaver by seven votes while giving other Democrats sizeable majorities.

Weaver's sponsorship of a three per cent pay increase last summer for University employees, over the five per cent increase granted in the original appropriation bill, may have been the deciding factor in the elections.

Even though he lost the election, Pisciotta probably has a brighter future than Weaver. In December Walker appointed Pisciotta to the \$30,000-a-year post as head of the state Department of Business and Economic Development, replacing Howard R. Fricke, who resigned in July. Pisciotta terminated his full-time tenure at the University before assuming duties Jan. 6. The department is responsible for developing overseas markets for Illinois products.

The race for Champaign County Clerk was a rematch of the 1970 race between Democrat Bill Condon and Republican incumbent Dennis Bing. Condon also did worse this time. In 1972 he lost by 2,500 votes and in 1974 by 4,000. Condon attributed his poor showing to the 9,000 Republican straight party tickets. There were only 4,500 Democratic straight party tickets.

The Democrats picked up two more seats on the Champaign County Board, but the Republicans still have a 14-13 majority. Democrat Linda Cross beat George Momen in District 5 and Democrat Catherine McGuire led four candidates in District 6, which includes students west of Wright and north of Daniel Streets. Two seats were up for election in District 6, that until McGuire's election, had been represented by three Republicans.

McGuire said she had a lot of Republican relatives and friends in the district who made an exception in voting Democratic for her. She also said her sex probably helped. Five of the seven Democrats who won elections in Champaign County were women.

This was the first time county board elections were held



Kevin Horan

in conjunction with the November general election. In 1972 the elections were held in April. This meant more voters voted in the county board races, especially in the student precincts where few voters were interested enough to vote April 1972. In November 1974, the increased number of students voting in board races helped Democrats.

The board is now considering putting the elections back in April because it thinks the issues weren't adequately discussed when the election was held with the general ones.

Three democrats were pulled into University Board of Trustee office by the landslide victories of incumbent U.S. Sen. Adlai Stevenson III (with 62 per cent of the vote) and State Treasurer Alan Dixon. Robert Lenz, a Bloomington lawyer, Shepherd and Arthur Velasquez assumed trustee duties in March. Stevenson's victory assures him his first full term in the Senate. Republican challenger George Burditt pondered the possibility of a veto-proof Congress as a threat to the two-party system.

Shepherd led all candidates drawing 62,636 votes, far ahead of his nearest Republican opponent, with 13,078 votes.

Three new democrats changed the board make-up from six Republicans and three Democrats to six Democrats and three Republicans. The University Board of Trustees is the only state university governing board in Illinois elected by Demo-



am Langham

erats captured nine governorships including the Republican giants California and New York.

Illinois Democrats reversed their U.S. House losses of 1972 and found themselves with a two-seat majority in the state's 24-member congressional delegation.

The main issue in the national election was a call for stronger economic measures to deal with inflation, the problem uppermost in the voter's minds when they cast their ballot. Those measures included wage and price controls, favored by the public by a wide margin of 62 to 38 per cent according to a Gallup Poll Public Opinion Referendum conducted in the closing days of the election. Strong bipartisan support was found for wage-price controls despite Republican leaders' opposition to such controls.

The national elections showed devastating results for Republicans despite what could be called threats from President Ford that a Democratic majority would result in a step backward for the economy because of overspending. Burditt admitted Watergate and the state of the economy were the major reasons for heavy Republican losses. He referred to Watergate as "an albatross around the neck of Republican candidates."

Ford never mentioned Watergate, it was implicit in the Democrat's victory. The Democrats won a two-thirds control in both the House and Senate, and a record number of governorships in the nation's first post-Watergate election.

Ford complained that the low voter turnout would mean the Congress he would work with was elected by only 21 per cent of the voters. He claimed he needed Republicans in the Congress to fight inflation.

The average age of the 92 newly-elected representatives was 40.5, lowering the average age of Congress below 50 for the first time in decades.

At stake in the elections were 435 House seats, 34 Senate seats and 35 governorships. And Democrats won somewhat more than the normal mid-term gains. The Democrats

(Clockwise) State Senate candidate Joe Pisciotte faces a bright future despite losing the November election. Two University students are sworn in in the dormitory. Rep. Paul Stone is confronted by a student.



Bill Matthussen

broadened big majorities that survived former-President Richard Nixon's landslide 1972 victory.

Ford's pardon of Nixon caused turnout to be as little as 40 per cent, observers said. The 1974 election was the worst off-year prospect the Republicans faced since their massive losses in 1958. Of the 12 Republican governors whose elected terms were up this year, only four ran for re-elections and three of the four were under intense Democratic pressure.

\$8 Million Tin Can



By Peggy Schroeder

Photos By Jim Thurow

The cold, towering, rust-colored Century 21 stands silent and desolate. Century 21 hotel had once offered a change of pace for the community. It was a newer, nicer place for the alumni, who converge upon campus at various times of the year, to gather. The building, once considered a landmark in Champaign-Urbana and an asset to the twin-cities and University, now offers nothing. The future of Century 21 is an undecided issue. However, one who thinks of the future of Century 21 must remember its stormy past.

Architectural and Mechanical Systems, Inc. (AMS) were the originators and first owners of Century 21. Plans for the building were conceived in 1970. The building was topped off in July 1971. It opened May 12, 1972. Century 21 housed nine floors of Hilton Hotel rooms, a small, intimate restaurant on the ground floor, a cocktail lounge on the 20th floor, a restaurant with an excellent cuisine on the 21st floor, apartments, offices and a swimming pool. It was beautifully decorated and offered a unique atmosphere. However, after opening night Century 21's problems were soon to begin.

On May 13 Champaign City officials ordered Walter L. Rogers, president of AMS to close the building. The firm had not acquired occupancy permits. Century 21 remained closed during the summer months. The occupancy permits were obtained by Rogers and approved by the city of Champaign. All facilities were re-opened in September 1972.

Century 21's problems were not to end with this minor controversy. The Junction, a bar on the first floor, had its liquor license revoked. It was selling hard liquor on a beer-wine license. An Illinois regulation did not allow hard liquor to be sold within 1500 feet of the University campus at the time. The cocktail lounge on the 20th floor received its liquor license to sell hard liquor. Rogers and other members of AMS told the City of Champaign Liquor Commission that because the lounge was 20 floors above the ground it was far enough away from the University campus.

The problems continued. A dispute arose over the issuance of sewage connection permits. Rogers faced the Champaign Sanitary District and was ordered to pay for the connection permits or have a building where sewage outflow would be blocked. Rogers paid the \$30,000 that was owed to the City of Champaign.

Champaign City officials confronted AMS and Rogers once again in late 1972. Champaign officials ruled the zoning for the building was improper. AMS petitioned for rezoning. After three months of deliberation the building was rezoned for central business.

The rezoning was beneficial for Century 21, but not so fortunate for Thomas H. Drish, Champaign plan commission member. Drish was arrested and charged with accepting bribes and official misconduct in connection with the petition for rezoning. In February 1973, a Champaign County Circuit Court jury convicted Drish of the charges. Presently, Drish is appealing the ease.

The first year of Century 21 was extremely difficult for Rogers and all concerned with the building. Not only were

the conflicts with the City of Champaign damaging to Century 21's reputation but also many rumors floated around the town concerning AMS, Rogers and the building.

In the early part of 1974, AMS began to run into some financial difficulties. In May 1974, Century 21 was sold for \$8.7 million to American National Bank of Chicago as a land trust. The building, as a land trust, was then bought by First Mortgage Investors, Inc. (FMI) of Miami Beach, Fla. At this time, FMI also bought Champaign Towers, an office and apartment building, located on the corner of Springfield and Randolph. Immediately problems arose for FMI.

At the time of the sale to the American National Bank, the city liquor license was issued to the new owners. The state license was not. In a raid by the Champaign Police Department over \$10,000 worth of liquor was confiscated from the two restaurants. Rogers, still acting as manager, hurried to Springfield to obtain a new state liquor license for the new owners, FMI. He also obtained a new city liquor license for them. Despite the sale to FMI, the licenses were held for three days by Mayor Virgil Wikoff before the bars were allowed to re-open.

The building was closed June 1, 1974 by FMI. The two restaurants, cocktail lounge and the Champaign Hilton Hotel were closed for remodeling. The only areas of the build-





ing which remained in operation were some private apartments and some business offices, operated by William Weisiger of Real Estate Investors Management.

Over the summer months, FMI spent \$300,000 remodeling Century 21. Weisiger was to continue managing the apartments and offices. FMI also hired Hospitality Management, Co. of Dallas, Texas to operate the 180 hotel rooms and the two restaurants. However, there were conflicts with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and FMI needed their approval before re-opening the building for public use.

IRS would not allow FMI to operate the building. Attorney William Goldstein, local counsel for FMI, explained that FMI, as a real estate investment trust, may not be allowed to collect money accruing directly from the building operation. As a real estate investment FMI pays no income tax but passes its profits to shareholders who must pay taxes. IRS indicated FMI could not be responsible for the day by day operation of the hotel and restaurants because of the liability involved as a trust fund.

Since the IRS ruling, Century 21 has not been open for public use. The Hilton Hotel was permanently closed on Sept. 4. There was the possibility that IRS might have allowed FMI to form a subsidiary to collect building operations money. However, before any action was complete, Goldstein announced in September that FMI was negotiating the sale of the building. At that time, it seemed possible that the building was going to be sold in a matter of days. Presently, the building is no longer for sale and FMI is no longer negotiating, according to Weisiger.

"I cannot tell you what plans FMI has for the building. I do not know if FMI plans to re-open or what," Weisiger said "I just know the building is no longer for sale."

A spokesman for Goldstein also agreed that the building was no longer for sale and that plans were indefinite.

The immediate concern of Weisiger is his responsibility for the apartments, offices and maintenance of the building. Since the building has been closed, vandals have caused hundreds of dollars worth of damage to the building. Damage has been done to the walls, carpeting, fixtures and furnishings throughout the recently remodeled building. It has become necessary to have security guards at all times.

"It's a shame that there is a building sitting there costing so much to maintain and no one is receiving any benefits.

Taxes and insurance alone are in excess of a quarter of a million dollars," Weisiger said.

"We don't receive enough from rent to maintain the building. FMI has to send us money each month and that only goes so far," he added.

Financial problems are one of the biggest threats to Century 21's existence. Lack of money has caused the maintenance of the building to be faulty. Upon inspection of the building, the carpet is not clean, there are holes in the walls where pictures have been removed, windows on the ground floor are dirty and splattered, tiles are missing in the elevator, and in general, the building did not seem to be cared for properly. This has caused the tenants to become dissatisfied.

One tenant complained bitterly that the housekeeping was extremely poor. It took several days for maintenance to respond to some general repairs that were needed in his apartment. The noise in the apartments was also extremely distracting. He said that in a well-run apartment building these types of situations would be handled properly and efficiently. In his case they were not.

Another tenant also complained of the noise. After several late night complaints, nothing was done to stop noise from other apartments. He said it was the management's fault for permitting this type of behavior. Both tenants complained to Weisiger about the noise situation. Although he is not there to handle the noise, the security guards should be told how to handle these types of complaints.

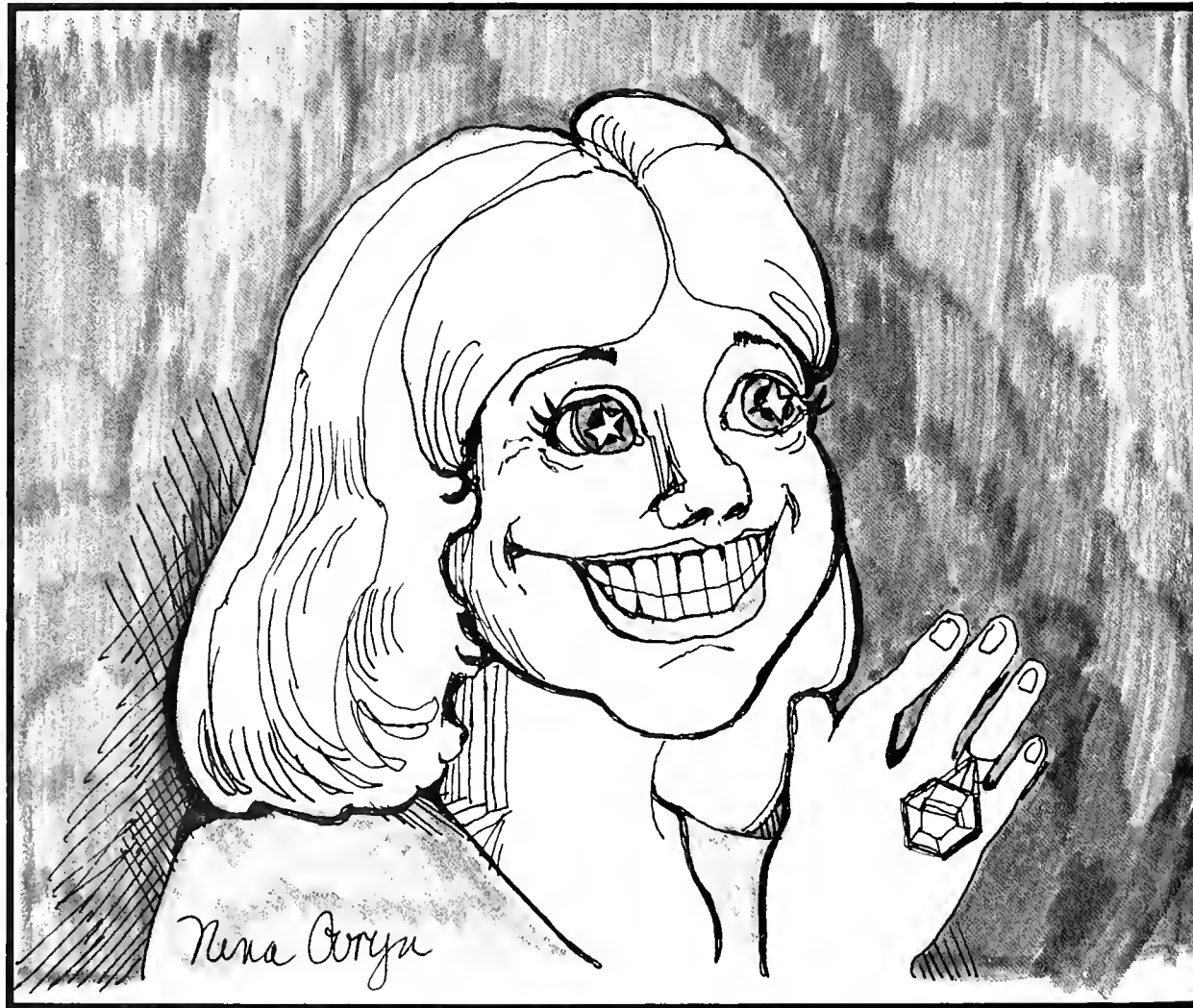
Because of situations such as these, Weisiger has been considered by the Champaign-Urbana Tenants Union an unrecommended landlord. The reasons were failing to maintain property properly and failing to respond to tenants' requests.

Weisiger found this decision to be unfair. He said the Tenants' Union probably did not take into account all tenants but based their decision on the complaints of a few.

The future of Century 21 is very bleak and undecided. It is obvious that with the hotel and restaurants closed, Century 21 cannot survive much longer. The apartments and offices seem to be in trouble since the management appears to be poor. The reputation of Century 21 has always been questionable. It appears that it will remain that way for awhile longer.



Engagement and Wedding Announcements:



By Charla Krupp

Woman was property in medieval times, transferred from one man to another on her wedding day. A quick glance over the Lifestyle, Family, Women's or Society section of Sunday's paper tells us that the women's movement and an increased public awareness hasn't had a tremendous effect on changing the story over the years — there are new faces and new dresses.-

Below that smiling beauty's 2 x 3 inch black and white photograph, today's newspaper engagement and wedding announcements aggrandize the property transaction when they trumpet forth:

Who Needs Them?



"She was adorned in a sheer organza Priscilla of Boston gown, with a wedding-band neckline and long sheer bishop sleeves appliqued with chantilly lace rosebud motif. The bodice was molded to an empire waist line to reveal a detachable trim. The train, fastened to the waist (20-inch no doubt) by a magnificent bow, was embellished with tiny delicate rhinestones dotting the chantilly lace panel in the same rosebud motif. A sweeping floor-length trimmed veil cast the finishing touch of elegance on the heavenly ensemble. In her hands, rest a cascade of lily white roses and baby pink carnations.

"The gentlemen wore powder blue tuxedos.

In other words, after all those years of flaunting, flirting, fixing slimming and suffering with one-calorie cola, the sweet young thing finally snared a man! The whole community salutes her in this moment of glory and her achievement is heralded throughout town. But are they really interested in her happiness and well-being? Hardly. "People just read the announcements to see what kind of catch the girl's getting," said senior Polly Summar, a member of Delta Gamma, who has no intention of publicizing her June wedding. "But the funny thing is, they never show the guy's picture."

“The reason is the reason most women put their pictures in the paper. ‘I never questioned the practice,’ said senior Julia Farmer from Mattoon, who plans to see her announcement in soon. ‘It lets people keep tabs on you.’”

Continuing this chauvanistic practice not only demeans young women, but presents an inaccurate image of us — a costly price to pay for gossip with old high school friends who have little else to talk about.

Take another look at the announcement picture. You’d never know that engagements and weddings require two people. Someone’s missing — and that someone is the man. Over-emphasizing the woman to the point of exaltation causes one to think that this is the climax of her life. So goes another double standard for the sexes.

Joan Huber, professor of sociology, who teaches a course about sex stratification, said, “We treat weddings as the end of a woman’s daily and legal existence. There’s nothing more for her to do since she’s accomplished the goals society’s set for her. She’s fixed for life with the publication of the announcement and now she’s just an adjunct to some man.” For the man, however, marriage is just another hurdle in life — certainly not the climatic one or the last. Passing the bar exam, graduating from medical school, becoming a certified public accountant, getting business promotions and achieving career success will have as much significance as his marriage, if not more.

Exalting the woman in engagement and wedding announcements reflects her exaltation throughout the whole wedding extravaganza — parties, showers, engraved invitations, gown, ring, flowers, honeymoon, lingerie, dishes,

Continuing this chauvanistic practice not only demeans young women, but presents an inaccurate image of us.

crystal and silver pattern all center around her. The standard newspaper form, mimeographed to the bride-to-be’s parents, requests the details of her gown and her accessories: veil, bouquet and jewelry. For the groom, there’s nothing.

According to Mary Bell, who sells space for announcements in The Chicago Sun-Times and The Chicago Daily News, special attention for the bride is “a lot of falderal, meaning, it’s the girl’s only day to shine, the only time in her life when she’s important. And of course the groom doesn’t steal her limelight.” When the two names are linked over the announcement, the man’s appears first.

You see the absurdity in treating the sexes unequally when you reverse stereotyped sex-roles. The Champaign-Urbana Courier got a good laugh for its 1973 April Fool’s Day joke:

“Peter S. Rabbit became the bridegroom of Florence Snicker in a candlelight ceremony at 7:30 p.m. in the First Church of Nowhere March 32. Escorted down the aisle by his mother, the bridegroom wore a tuxedo he designed himself, of black wool with satin lapels. The back of the coat was slit up the center back forming a flared effect. Ruffles appeared at the neckline, wrists and down the front of his shirt. His trousers were styled with a satin strip down the outside of each leg and ended in flares. He

wore a red carnation and a gold tie pin, a gift from the bride on the night of their first prom. After the ceremony, the bridegroom presented his father with a red rose. The bride is a criminal lawyer in Nowhere and her new husband is a senior at Nowhere High School.”

Keeping in mind the fairness doctrine and our highly prized equal rights, why aren’t men pictured alone in engagement and wedding announcements as many times as women? Joseph Page, a New York magazine publisher, questions the entire practice of printing such announcements, but as long as it’s done, he’d like to see his picture and his “Why not?” he said, “If I’m functioning socially in the city, I’d want my friends and relatives to know of my

Over-emphasizing the woman causes one to think that this is the climax of her life. So goes another double standard for the sexes.

engagement too. Because the established tradition’s been female-associated for so long, most men haven’t even given it much thought. Larry Spielman, a senior from Deerfield, told me that he’d never have his picture in an engagement announcement. “Well, you know, it’s kind of emasculating.”

Amy Vanderbilt and Emily Post advise that the bride’s parents send the announcement to the newspaper, with a picture of the bride. The ladies also counsel us on proper etiquette for every possible circumstance which might come up at a wedding, including such necessary tidbits as, “If a man should die before the wedding, his fiancée may keep her engagement ring.”

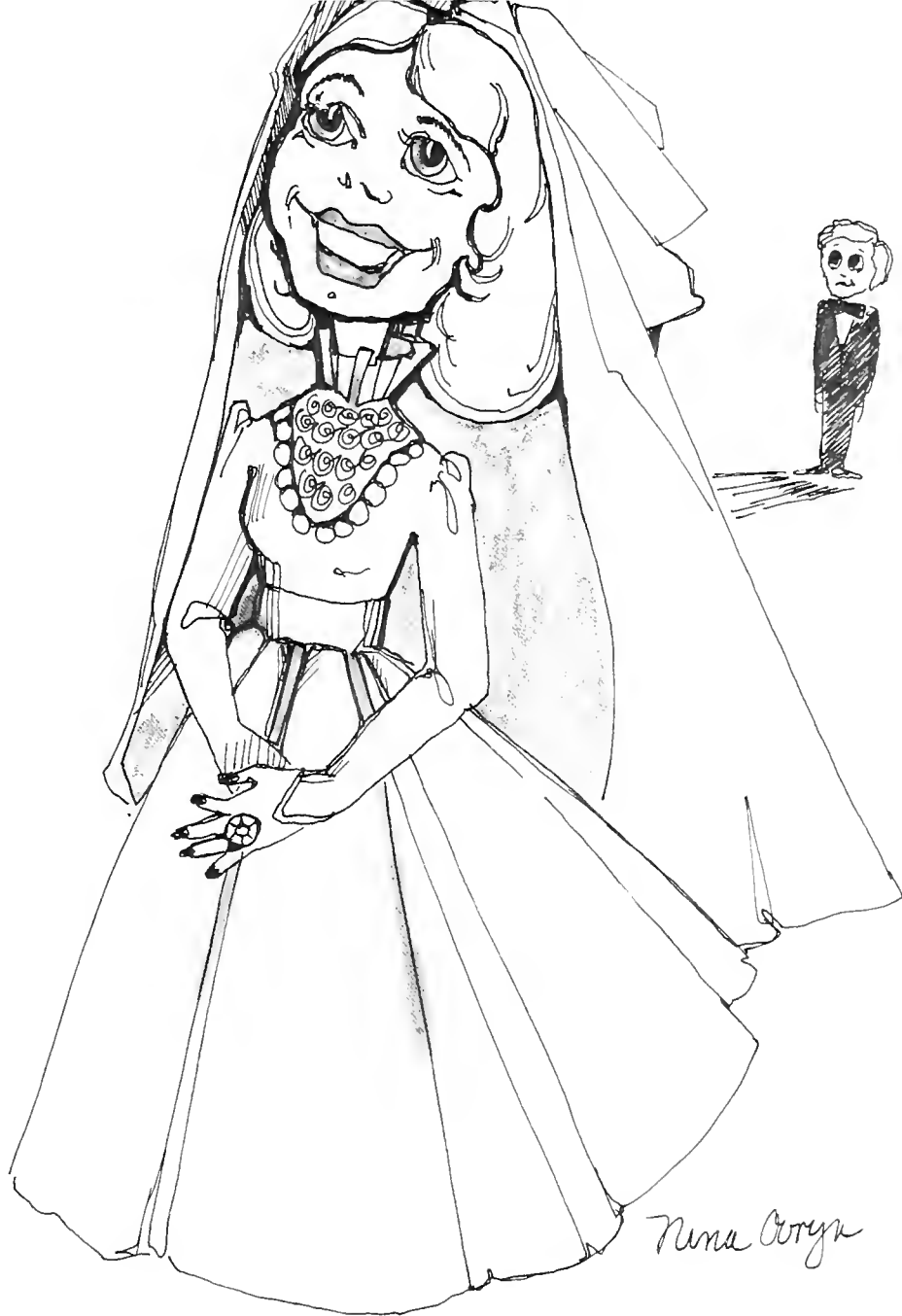
Newspaper editors talk so much about featuring the “local angle” — when they’re not talking about wedding and engagement announcements. If the fiancée is from Anchorage, Alaska and he grew up in the local community — her picture will appear, not his. “We’ve never gotten the request for a man’s picture alone,” and “Why would a man want his picture in, isn’t that silly?” are editors’ common responses.

Yes, it’s silly — for the same reason it’s silly for the woman to be pictured alone, but people don’t think it’s silly enough to stop seeing themselves in print. “Too many people consider their own lives important and they want others to know about them,” said Connie Wakefield, editor of The Courier.

Although engagement and wedding announcements could be improved by including both men and women, they could be replaced by a list of names and dates.

My mother, a firm believer in togetherness, likes to see pictures of the man and woman because it shows that the wedding affects both lives. She’d certainly send her two daughters’ announcements to the local Wilmette Life, depending of course, on whom they married.

As my mother hints, engagement and wedding announcements reflect society status. According to Huber, the wealthier the families, the higher the status, the more newsworthy the marriage. No wonder you rarely see



black, mixed or other minority marriages in newspaper announcements — they've never been at the top of the totem pole. And for a long time, newspapers had discriminatory policies against printing their announcements.

Big city dailies across the country have recently changed their announcement policies — for economic, not humanist, reasons. While some have eliminated announcements due to the newsprint shortage, others charge classified ad rates for them. But small town papers (bless their hearts) must be hard pressed to fill their white space. The more conservative the paper, the more wedding details, the larger the photographs and the more smiling beauties appear on their pages. Senior Ray Kozel said there is no other news in Media, Ill. "Everyone skips the front page and turns to the announcements."

Although engagement and wedding announcements could be improved by including both men and women, they could just as well be replaced by a list of names and dates. The listing will still suffice for those who need to update little black

books. With our present economic crisis and material shortage, eliminating engagement and wedding stories would save newsprint and leave room for today's more pressing issues.

My newlywed cousin, who was forced by her mother-in-law to put her announcement in, would like to see them eliminated altogether, as a matter of privacy. "They serve no real purpose. People you care about will know about the wedding. Others will know that you didn't invite them. It's not an honor which has to be written up for the public — it's just small town nonsense which is no one's business."

If engagement and wedding announcements continue to take up space in newspapers across the country, divorces, drivers' licenses, admissions to schools, graduations and job appointments should be given equal emphasis since they all rate about the same in social significance. Today, the woman who snags a place in medical school should be lauded by the community — not the one who snares a man.

Broads, Boys and Beer

Photos By Jeff Goll





CONSERVATIVE TRENDS

By Diane Breunig

No longer are college campuses the center of the universe as they were in the days of political unrest. Those with an undying hope to change the system have vanished from coffeehouses as grades and careers now hang heavy in the minds of college students. Students are out for themselves, out to pursue careers which will guarantee financial security in a society with an uncertain future.

The more conservative aspects of student lifestyles have boomed as students return to older, more traditional values. Without the intensity of war prevailing, students have nothing to get excited about, nothing which is directly threatening to their lives.

Actually, an "open innocence" prevails, according to Dr. Beldon Fields, University political science professor. "I feel good about these new students. They are very open. They want ideas. They are curious, interested in today's problems but do not have the political framework that the students of the late 1960's had."

Lisa Dibbern, senior in political science at the University, sees the conservative trend in political thought today as a learning experience following the protest days of the late 1960's.

"Political dissonance is no longer as widely visible today as in the late 1960's," she said. "Student activism during those years was fruitless. Once out in the streets, the student activists realized that their efforts were as functionally insignificant as former attempts at going through channels," Dibbern said.

Dibbern continued by noting that the Viet Nam war was a direct threat to the lives of students. She explained that students of the 1970's are inactive because they don't feel the impact and don't sense the spirit of the political-cultural atmosphere of the 1960's.

A 1973 graduate of the University, Victor Davidson, agreed that the threat of the Viet Nam war was a primary reason for student activism.

"Students had their own interests at heart," Davidson said. "Once they were aroused, it was easy to get them aroused about other things as well. Now that the war and the draft are over, there is nothing that people find directly threatening," he said.

Davidson does not believe that the Watergate events or the present energy crisis struck home enough to directly affect students' lives and motivate them to action. "Until another issue comes around directly relevant to students, there

won't be any radical movement," Davidson said.

Lou Gold, former political science professor at the University, holds the media largely responsible for today's nostalgia trend. "Students today haven't really changed, just different parts are celebrated at different times. During the late 1960's, there was more slack in the economy, more room for experimentation and consequently a lot more political activity," Gold said. The media, he stressed, determines those aspects of our culture which will be publicly celebrated.

This trend toward conservatism has inspired an increase in fraternity and sorority memberships. Brown Hitt, senior in finance and special projects chairman of the Interfraternity Council (IFC) said that in the late 1960's, students considered fraternities a part of the establishment.

"Kids were trying to change the system then so of course, fraternities were not so popular. But today, kids are coming to the realization that they must fit in." Students are finding that the old system is not as bad as they originally thought.

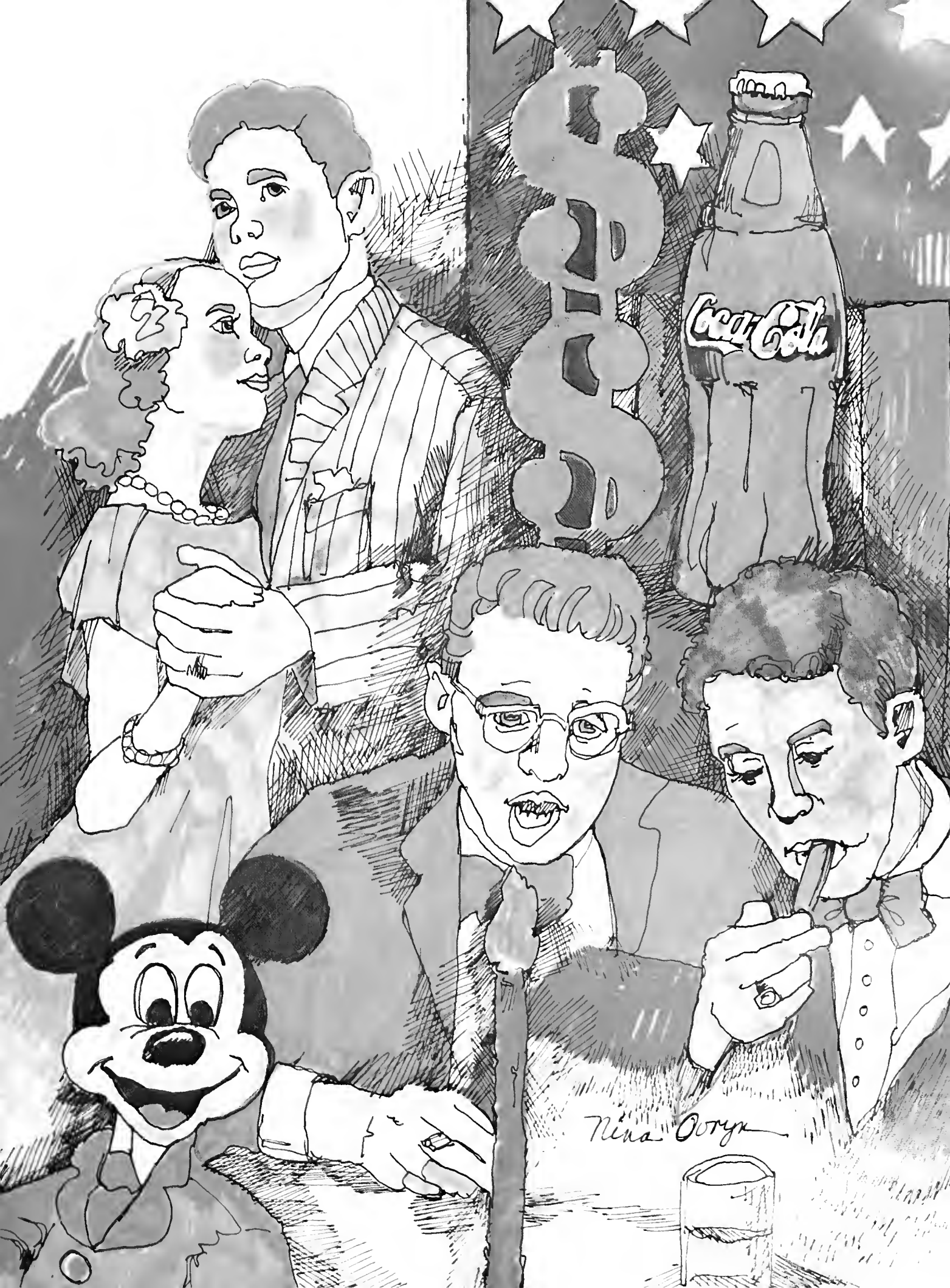
Hitt stressed that the Greek system tries to remain open-minded to the desires and lifestyles of students. "More people are giving the Greek system a chance because they are discovering that the Greek stereotype they thought was there actually isn't," he said.

Sorority membership has increased since 1972 after a slump in the late 1960's. Linda Kaneski, senior in home economics and 1974 sorority rush chairman, reported that 488 girls pledged sororities during formal rush in 1973 over 388 pledges in 1972. Of an all-time high of 1300 girls who signed up for formal rush, 476 pledged this year.

The Panhellenic Council is presently considering opening a new sorority due to this increased number of sorority hopefuls. Twenty sororities are on campus today, out of twenty-six nationwide. Panhel must decide which sorority of the remaining six will be chosen and its location.

David Swain, senior in communications, attributed the boom in Greek membership to the nostalgia fad. "When I was a freshman, it wasn't too popular to be in a fraternity," he said. "That has since changed — everybody wants to get back to simplistic college life."

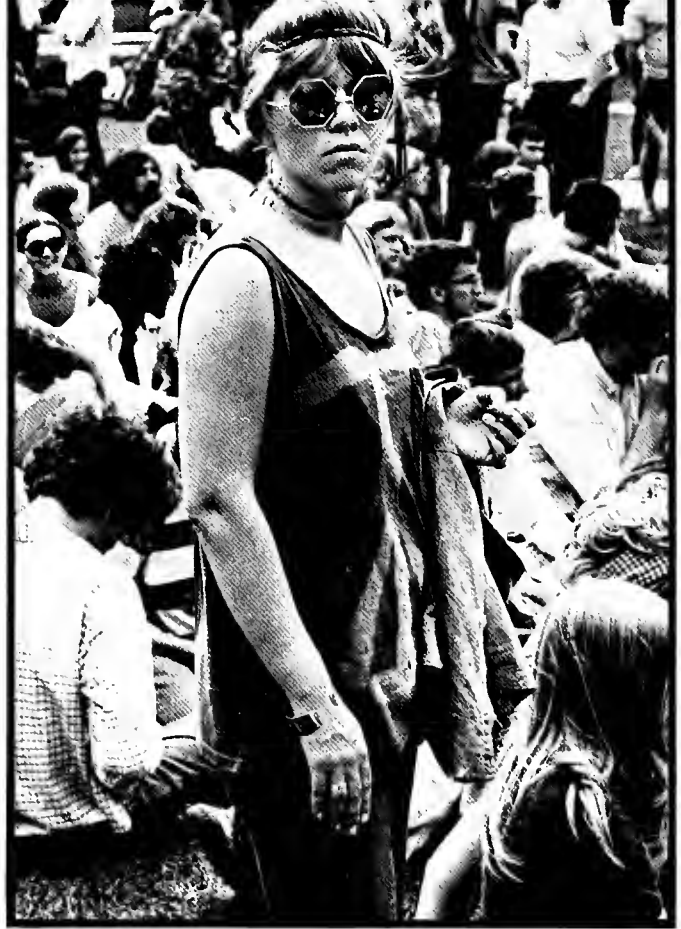
The scene in fashion reflects this desire for simplicity since students no longer wear clothes which express their political views. Instead, fashions today feature flashbacks reaching the 1940's. To the dismay of the liberated, bluejean clad girl of the unisex days, today's fashion-conscious wom-





University Archives

Bob Kohan



en are finding themselves in skirts to the middle of the knee or a few inches below.

The 1940's revival brings squared off shoulders, wide lapels and fitted waists. Penny loafers, Sloppy Joe sweaters and straight-legged jeans are replicas of the 1950's, while the pert schoolgirl look — a classic plaid dress with pleats and a belt at the waist — takes today's coed back to her junior high years.

In contrast to the late 1960's, Pam Williams, manager of Blum's, claims that the look is much cleaner now. "Girls are still wearing jeans of course, but the Levi-look, straight-legs and contrast stitching is quite popular."

"Cardigan sweaters and the big bulky look of the 1950's are back," Williams said. "The longer skirts, just below the knee, are selling, although it may take a long time to really go over."

According to James Laver, author of "Dress," a book which discusses the sociology of fashion, the trend showing fitted waists and longer skirts reflects the present political tensions and economic instability.

When the stock market crashed in 1929, skirts suddenly slipped to mid-calf or lower, and the waistline moved from the hips back to its normal position. Similarly, the American public's reaction to Watergate may be the turning point in fashion trends today, as longer skirts and fitted waists reflect a desire to return to normality.

Dr. James Carey, head of the Institute of Communications at the University, pointed out the psychological aspects of fashion trends. "In economically prosperous times, people's inhibitions relax and the length of skirts goes up. When times get bad, people get more conservative and cautious so women begin to hide their knees again."



Tom Kujawinski

Tom Kujawinski



Carey also pointed out that a fashion revolution tends to occur with a moral revolution. The dress of the late 1960's closely resembled that of the 1920's, both periods experiencing great prosperity. In prosperous times, morals tend to relax. A moral aggressiveness was evident in the 1960's. Within the context of the war, there was a different kind of expression of freedom — fashion liberation, as was seen by the unisex look.

The 1950's nostalgia trend in women's fashion reflects a desire for what seems a more settled world of the past. "As a result of the 1960's, Americans today have a desire for more peaceful relations with each other, a desire for something relaxing," Carey believes. This desire is expressed by the softer, more gentle tones in fashion today.

Today's well-dressed woman is just as liberated, but a little more fashion-conscious. Because she has proven herself, she can afford to relax in a soft, printed blouse with match-

ing cardigan sweater, and a swinging skirt coordinated in shades of rust — today's most popular color.

Perhaps the anachronistic freak, reminiscent of the protest days, trucking around campus in a pair of old jeans with protest patches and a coordinated torn and frayed bluejean jacket, or perhaps a green army jacket, should be reminded that the war is over and the hard edges are gone.

Instead, the All-American Look returns. Joe College of 1974 can be seen strolling through the bars in the once discarded letter jacket from Central High. And no longer are plaid, wool pants only worn by fraternity men.

Rugby shirts and crewneck sweaters are popular, although the classic bluejeans and flannel shirt look is still number one. According to Greg Locke, employee at Redwood and Ross men's store on campus, "Guys are buying wool pants now, in plaids and solids," Locke said. "The biggest seller in formal wear is a pair of plaid, wool pants with



1950 Playboy Prom Queens

University Archives

a solid sweater shirt which brings out the tones in the pants. Seniors buy dress suits usually just before the big job interview, otherwise guys don't buy them. Walk suits, matching pants and coat, are also big today in men's formal wear."

Though students are dressing more clean-cut and formal, their social lives remain casual and unschematic. It isn't surprising to find a student today hanging out in a local "redneck" bar, shooting the bull with a friendly blue-collar worker, looking for honesty and a down-to-earth good time.

The Alley Cat Lounge on South Neil Street in Champaign has been invaded more than ever by college students in the last 10 months. According to Dick Lane, manager and part-owner of the Alley Cat, 60 to 70 per cent of the clientele are students on the weekends, with a growing number during the week as well.

"We don't worry about getting any freaks or drugheads in here," Lane said. "We appeal to anybody and everybody who wants a cold beer, who wants someone to be nice to them." He added that no fights have erupted between the older men and students. "We are a friendly place, students or older men, everybody seems to get along."

This trend is a reflection upon the mood of college students after the abrasiveness of the 1960's. A cold beer with a friendly "redneck" is unlikely to uncover any profound answers to today's economic problems, but no one here is out to save the world anyway.

An increasing number of students are infesting campus bars as well as the "redneck" bars. A recent survey, taken by Playboy magazine, comparing drinking habits of students at various universities throughout the country noted that

"when it comes to the University of Illinois, we hesitate to compare amateurs with professionals."

According to Laurie Fredenburg, a full-time staff member at Gemini House, young people are consuming more alcohol today. "The most dangerous occurrence is abuse of alcohol and barbiturates together," Fredenburg said. "The general trend now shows more calls than ever before from students who are generally depressed."

Fredenburg gave several reasons why students turn to depressant drugs today as opposed to the late 1960's when hallucinatory, mind-expanding drugs were popular. "The era of wanting to heighten reality is passing. Barbiturates and alcohol dull reality, a reality that students have no positive feelings about today and feel they have no ability to change. The Watergate issue confirmed people's worst fears about politicians. People have always mistrusted the politicians, but not in a real conscious way," she said.

Drug use is generally no greater than it was five years ago. "Drug abuse just got more publicity five years ago," Fredenburg said. "Today, drug use has established itself. It has become an accepted thing."

Gemini House receives 35-40 calls per week, ranging from requests to have pills identified to medical and abortion counseling. About five calls per week are received from kids actually having bad drug experiences.

Perhaps students are turning more to alcohol now in an effort to escape the growing competition evident in various curricula, including areas like chemistry, biology, engineering, medicine, business and finance. These curricula provide more tangible rewards for prospective job seekers, whereas



Tom Harm



Joe Drago

Jeff Goll



enrollment in philosophy, history and other liberal arts studies are decreasing.

Enrollment statistics of various colleges within the University coincide with these national enrollment trends while others differ. In spring semester 1969-70, 9.5 per cent of all undergraduates were in the College of Commerce. This percentage has risen gradually each semester to approximately 14.5 per cent today, thus following the national trend.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences has seen a decrease in enrollment since the fall of 1969. Forty-eight per cent of total undergraduates were in the LAS college opposed to 43 per cent today.

Enrollment in the College of Engineering defies this national trend. Percentage of total student population has decreased from 15 per cent in the fall of 1969 to 12 per cent today.

Practical reasons for a college education are seen as attitudes ingrained in Americans. These attitudes were repressed in the days of political unrest, according to Dr. Carey.

"People of the United States have always been practical, never into studying the traditional liberal arts to any great degree." The late 1960's characterized a "period of flirtation

of the humanities," he said, "but basically, students today are flocking into schools doing inherently what Americans have always done."

In the late 1960's, more students studied liberal arts and received a broader view of the needs of society. This, in turn, improves the quality of their chosen professions, according to Dr. Beldon Fields.

"The students of the 1960's are going into professions and unions with a more expanded view of the needs of all people as an outcome of their liberal arts educations. This heightened awareness is in turn breeding new professions with more humanistic outlooks."

Although trends today reflect the attitudes and styles of the 1950's, the two differ in an economic perspective, according to Dr. Fields.

"In the 1950's, students weren't really apathetic, actually, they were careerists. They were aided in their careerism by a particular economic boom. But given our present economic situation, it is hard for students to assume the role of the 1950's," he said, possibly doing so in an effort to forget the 1960's.

A return to the 1950's is "not based upon any similar political or economic status," Fields said. "We have experienced the events of the 1960's and as a people have a collective memory. The idea that you can remove the economic and political stimulus to go back to the status quo is wrong."

Young people have learned to put two and two together," Fields believes. "The picture begins to form when the actual details of government actions come out. One incident can be

a mistake, but patterns aren't mistakes. The excuse that 'he was just a bad leader' doesn't suffice anymore. The answers must be found in an analysis of the system."

While trends may change, the character of the American people remains basically the same. A love for the practical, aspirations for rewarding careers and financial security, materialistic desires as well as endless efforts to escape the rat race are characteristics ingrained in Americans.

Only the mood of our society changes according to the prevalent political and cultural atmosphere. Today, this mood indicates that Americans are calm but uncertain about the future, with hopes to find personal success by the most practical, sensible means.

Students are out for themselves now, too skeptical of past mistakes and present state of national affairs to put too much faith in one person or thing. Success to college students today means entering the system somehow. Even if social change is desired, students are inclined to attempt it by working through systematic channels.

Fashions, lifestyle, forms of entertainment and political activities all reflect the present mood of America. The Watergate events will undoubtedly form a scar upon the American public. President Ford's pardoning of Nixon leaves him even more vulnerable to public criticism and his economic problems are yet to be solved. What remains of past events and the American public's outlook toward present problems, are the hopes and fears reflected in these conservative trends.

Tina Vitrnich



The national guard march down Green Street in 1970 to halt student rioting



Bob Kohan



Bob Kohan

Students rally on campus in the 1960's against the Vietnam war.



The Last Day of Summer

Alone and in small packs, more than 200 bicyclists attacked the long course through the Illinois prairie. For those who could make it, it was 100 miles of rough, smooth, flat, hilly country road. For those who couldn't, it seemed to go on forever.

They were all participants in the Prairie Fall Century, sponsored by the Urbana Park District and Prairie Cycle Club, who supplied maps, snacks and a "sag wagon" for stragglers.

The experts made the trip in less than six hours but others took all day.

Leaving just after dawn from Crystal Lake Park, the cyclists travelled southwest and back through White Heath, Monticello, Allerton Park and miles of corn and soybean fields.

It was Sunday, the last full day of summer, and a bunch of bike fanatics made the most of it.

Photos By Kevin Horan



A Farewell To Fat



Chris Walker

By Linda Kanton

Fat people are jolly around Christmas time, and that's about it. The rest of the year finds them stuck in bathtubs, caught in turnstiles or inconvenienced by other products made with the thin person in mind. According to anthropologist Margaret Meade, over one-fifth of Americans are overweight, and anywhere from 10 to 20 million persons in this country are dieting at any one time.

It's difficult to determine who's a member of the fat society. A person is considered fat by experts if he is 15 to 20 pounds overweight, or if he weighs more than his average weight by 10 per cent. But studies show that people diet not only because they're fat, but also because they feel fat.

In the United States, where five per cent of the world's population consumes 40 per cent of its natural resources, everyone is thin-orientated. With respect to today's styles and mores, "thin is in," and a growing number of health spas, reducing salons and weight-control clubs want to make sure it stays that way.

Even medicine is against the overweight people by stressing the hazards that go with obesity, such as more heart attacks and higher blood pressure.

Fad, or crash diets have been in existence for a long time and will continue until fat is beautiful. There is at least one fad diet for every type of person. Some people are on some kind of a diet all their lives.

There are two major drawbacks to fad diets: they do not provide the minimum daily requirements of vitamins and iron, and usually, when a person stops this diet, he quickly gains his weight back. These are the main purposes of the various health clubs, spas and weight-reducing clinics.

Figure salons note that there is a very substantial increase in enrollment in the spring. People realize then that the bathing suit weather is quickly approaching. Many, however, wait until May or June and expect drastic changes in a few weeks.

"Here we stress the importance of doing things correctly and conscientiously," a figure salon attendant said. "People don't seem to realize that it takes time to get a body back in shape."

"It takes only a short time of overeating and not exercising to make a flabby body," she explained, "but it takes weeks and months of continuous exercise and carefully



Chris Walker

planned meals to get the desired figure."

All diet and exercise experts stress the importance of having a doctor's approval before starting a program. Besides telling them if they are healthy enough to start such a program, he can suggest a diet and exercise regime that is made specifically for them.

Weight Watchers was formed for this personal touch and to let people talk out their problems of overweight and diets. Rosie Scifo, a graduate student at the University and a former Weight Watcher, said she would recommend Weight Watchers to anyone who wanted to lose weight.

"It is really designed for people 30 pounds or more overweight but can work for anyone," she said. "The instructor will make out a personal diet for anyone who needs it."

The only drawback Scifo noted was that it took a lot of time because of the meetings, which were once a week, \$3 per meeting. After the weigh-in each week, there would be a speaker who would talk about different people who lost weight through the group, the hazards of overweight or humorous stories to boost the members' morale and ego.

Robert Litrownik, a psychology graduate student at the University tried to condition people to eat differently in a 1974 experiment.

After filling out a psychological questionnaire at the introductory meeting in the spring, Litrownik accepted certain applicants but without telling them why they were se-

lected, however, they had to be at least 10 pounds overweight. Each girl also had to pay \$25 to insure that she would not drop out midway through the program. This money was refunded at the final weigh-in in November.

The participants were put randomly in three groups, each consisting of 15 to 20 girls. Each group had a different diet. No one could know anyone in their group or try to find out the other diets. If this happened, a girl might try to change her diet program, thereby ruining the experiment.

The purpose of the experiment was for the participants to form new eating habits by writing down everything they ate, when they ate it, the calorie content, and how they felt before and after they ate it. They had to do this every day for four weeks.

One of the participants, said she did not think the experiment was successful. "I didn't like the idea of not being able to talk this over with anyone," she said. "There was no feedback."

"I lost five or six pounds in the first four weeks," she said, "then I stopped following the plan and gained it all back. I kept losing and gaining until the final weigh-in, where I was the same when I started."

Many of the participants felt that there was no support from anyone to continue with the diet; it was up to each individual to have the will power to stick to it. They said they thought something similar to Weight Watchers would have worked.

Researchers have suggested the two ways to overcome over and under-eating is to stop having food as a reward and abstention as punishment, and to eat on the basis of self-demand. They explained that there are variations in individual body rhythms and that people should not eat three meals a day just because that was arbitrarily determined to be normal or average. They said that people should have personal control over their bodies.

Being thin is convenient in a society designed for thin people. But many fat people have abandoned the fight against weight and would rather eat without guilt than continuously diet. In reality there isn't a correct weight, and the weight you feel comfortable at is most likely the best weight.



Chris Walker

The Plant Mystique

By Pamela Abramson

Photos By Shiela Reaves



Plants in hand, over 50 plant killers entered YMCA's Latzer Hall hoping to salvage their once healthy foliage. "This is more like a funeral than a mini-course," said Ken Benson, as he ripped three yellowing shrubs from a dead dracaena and grabbed a diseased coleus by the roots, tossing it in the garbage.

Benson and Bob Lester, both seniors in horticulture, taught the YMCA's three-part mini-course in plant care: house plant maintenance, plant propagation and nursing sick plants to health with on-the-spot diagnosis.

Why a mini course on plants? In a YMCA questionnaire students were asked to choose topics for programs needed on campus. They favored plant care over topical subjects as psychic awareness, alternative life styles, venereal disease, sexuality and birth control.

Though plants have not replaced sex on campus, students are learning everything they've always wanted to know about plants through workshops, University courses, lad books and area plant shops.

Explaining this green phenomenon, Alfred J. Turgeon, professor of ornamental horticulture said, "As population density increases and growth of urban areas increase, the immediate environment becomes more important to us. We begin to focus on nature in general."

The number of ornamental horticulture majors has increased steadily. Professor Floyd Giles said, "In 1967 there were about 30 students in the curriculum, and now there's more than 200." The demand for ornamental horticulture courses has also increased. "This year we had to ask a lot of

non-horticulture students to drop our courses because there were just too many people to accommodate," he said.

Plant popularity has grown out of academia and into the home. To help Champaign-Urbana residents bring the outdoors inside, four plant shops have recently sprouted up here. In addition, New Town and Campus Florists are moving away from flowers and towards plants to keep up with the demand. Even food stores are capitalizing on the plant craze by creating house plant sections in the store fronts.

Sammy Dietz and Sharon Baily, owner and manager, respectively, of Flora Friends, the largest area plant shop, agree that people are trying to alter their sterile world of cement by buying plants for decoration. "Plants add a lot to any room," said Baily. "If I had to come home to four white walls everyday I wouldn't be able to tolerate it." Plants are inexpensive as well as decorative, Dietz said. "People who don't have money for pictures or chairs can hang a basket with a plant in it. And think of the number of plants you can buy for half the money you'd spend on a sofa," she said.

"Plant popularity can, of course, be attributed to the look-earthly trend," said Baily. "Even the pots we sell are brown, beige and straw. We get at least 10-20 requests a day for red clay pots. The colored and gingham pots just aren't selling."

There's more to plants than the earth trend and decoration. "People develop an intense emotional attachment and commitment to their plants," said Baily. "In many ways, plants have replaced house pets." Baily remembered a woman who hysterically called the shop because her episcia

was sick. She talked like her father was dying in the hospital. "But I can understand it," Baily said. "When plants grow so beautiful, they can't be replaced."

The "mother complex" explains this. People like to watch things grow, talk to their plants, name them, play music for them and even pray for them.

Talking to a plant gives it carbon dioxide, according to Baily. "But when you talk to a plant you also notice it more. You see if it's dry or notice a brown leaf and you can do something about it."

She admits that there's probably no mystical reason for praying or playing music for plants. "There's certainly better things you can do for them than praying. If it makes you feel better you can pray for it as long as you water it and give it light too."

Exotic tastes and homegrown atmosphere accounts for the Giraffe's popularity in the past four years. Bill Makris, co-owner of the plant shop, said, "Plants are one of the least expensive hobbies. I've tried golf and crap shooting and comparatively, plants are cheap." There's an unlimited amount of things you can do with plants, Makris explained.

"You can propagate and hibernize plants and still not spend as much time and money as you would with other hobbies," he said.

Personalized service attracts people to the two-year-old plant shop, Green Growing Things. Owner Bill Worn prepared a mimeographed sheet explaining the necessary water, soil, light and temperature each plant he sells needs.

Like most fads, there's profit to be made—plants are no exception. Evidence is the Great American Plant Robbery sponsored by Panhellenic in the fall. There were over 4500 house plants that were sold practically the second day of the sale. The net income of the sale reached over \$20,000. The profit, however, was not Panhellenic's, according to Beckie Bauer, Panhellenic president. Eighty per cent of the total was overhead. Twenty per cent went to Volunteer Illini Projects.

Whether you're a novice struggling with your first Boston fern, or the proud parent of a ceiling-high palm, you probably understand the joys of indoor gardening. Hopefully, the greening of America isn't just a fad—it's sure to outlast the hula hoop.



The Fight Against Rape

By Candace Gitelson

Rape is America's most frequently committed violent crime and one of the most difficult to prove. The Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates a half-million rapes occur annually — about 65 per cent of them go unreported. The one to one situation makes it the victim's word against the accused. In many cases, the accused claims that intercourse was voluntary, on the part of the woman. A 1971 national survey reports that 70 per cent of the arrested men were prosecuted, only 35 per cent of those prosecuted were convicted.

In Champaign-Urbana, more women are now reporting rapes and bringing the problem out in the open. The Women Against Rape (WAR) group and their Rape Hotline program is very much responsible. Fifty-two rapes and 23 attempts have been reported to the local police in the past two years. Banding together to control the rape problem here, WAR has developed several programs to reduce the victim's stress, to help women report rape, to educate the community and to improve legal aspects.

WAR began in small stages and jelled in October, 1973. "It began mostly with students, but we now have 75 members including working women, housewives and people from the University," said Kittie Smith, WAR coordinator.

In July, the Champaign County Mental Health Board provided WAR with a year grant of \$14,000 which funds

most of the hotline. According to Smith, WAR now has to find new sources for funding.

The Rape Hotline, installed in late February, provides 24-hour emergency service to women raped or sexually assaulted. The hotline's volunteers are divided into two groups. The first group answers phone emergencies. The members determine where the caller is, her condition and if she needs help. The other group, the advocates, accompanies her to the hospital, police station and state's attorney's office, if necessary.

Volunteers have an intensive two-week training period of about 20 hours before manning the hotline. Training includes information from other crisis lines and speakers including University counselors, state's attorney representatives and local police detectives help explain legal aspects and police procedures in rape cases.

Since the hotline opened, 20-23 rapes and two attempts have been called in. At least five rapists have been apprehended. Most women call 12-36 hours after a rape. "To them, that's right away," Smith said. "We have women who call us months and even years after it happens — they're just beginning to deal with it then."

According to national statistics, in 53 per cent of all rape cases, the rapists are either acquaintances of the victim or recognizable to her.

Though there is no such thing as a "typical" rape case, every case follows standard procedures. When a victim calls the hotline, her state varies from hysteria to shock. Often the victim doesn't realize what's happened until days later, one volunteer said. An advocate meets the victim and in most cases, they proceed to a hospital — for students, it's usually McKinley Health Center. A physical examination within 12-18 hours of the rape is required for the woman's safety as well as for court evidence, if she decides to prosecute.

If the victim wants to report to the police, the police detective gets the information from the victim and the doctor at the hospital.

Questioning is done as quickly and as gently as possible, according to a hotline volunteer. Most cases have involved Champaign police, who have been both understanding and cooperative, she said. The victim often goes through mug

"Every woman that calls reacts differently," a volunteer said. "Generally, we try to play down the rape by getting them to realize this isn't the worst thing in the world. More important, we're there when she needs someone to talk to, understand and help."

Smith resents people saying "you'll get over it" to the woman. "She won't forget it, but she can learn to live with it," she said.

Preventative rape programs such as Project Whistle Stop are also sponsored by WAR. Plastic whistles are sold at cost throughout the community. If a woman is being followed or attacked she can sound the whistle to alert help or to scare him away.

Women's Wheels, instituted in November by Women's Student Union, the Office of Campus Programs and Services and University Police, gives University women rides home if they're on campus alone between 7:30 p.m. and 2 a.m. By calling the Women's Wheels office, volunteers will drive them anywhere in the area seven days a week at no cost. The car, two-way radio, office and gas have been funded by University Police.

"It's too bad women have to feel threatened when they walk down a street after dark, but as long as the situation remains that way, we'll try to protect their safety as much as possible," said Jackie Kras, program coordinator and assistant dean of campus programs and services.

"The woman feels either guilty or angry. We push for angry . . ."

shots at the police station. If a suspect is apprehended and legal action started, advocates follow the case through — sometimes up to six months. They get legal help for the victim and give moral support.

"There are two emotions we have to deal with. There's fear, all the time. But after that, the woman feels either guilty or angry. We push for angry," Smith said. "It helps her self-worth to report a rape. She is saying, in effect, 'no one has the right to do this to me'."

One Woman's Experience

The rape occurred four years ago in Urbana to a 19-year old University student who prefers to remain anonymous.

"Frustration. Pure and absolute frustration is the only way to explain the total experience.

I was hitching along Lincoln Avenue about 6 p.m. to visit a friend at Lincoln Avenue Residence (LAR). A car pulled up with two men inside. They were white and about 30 and 35-years-old. The one guy got out and held the door open to let me slide in front. I thought he was being chivalrous.

I told them where I was going. There were beer cans all over and I could smell it on their breath. They weren't drunk, though and I didn't suspect anything.

As we approached LAR I made a motion to get out. That's when the guy next to the door pulled the knife on me. It was a small pocketknife but it scared me to death. We passed up LAR and headed south into the country. I didn't know what they were planning. I was hoping they'd just drive far out and drop me somewhere so I kept watching road signs. We finally stopped by some trees. There were no houses around, a totally isolated area. One told me to strip.

I started to plead, to cry. I told them I was queer, I didn't like men. He flashed the knife again. I took off my clothes.

One raped me while the other walked around outside, then they traded places. Both men were brutal and extremely rough. I suffered lacerations of the genitalia and my body system was messed up for months. I don't remember the actual rape. I blocked it out completely.

After it was over they offered to drive me to LAR provided I wouldn't go to the police. Otherwise they'd leave me on Route 45. I told them I wouldn't talk but to leave me on 45. I couldn't stand to look at them or think about it.

They took me to the dorm anyway, threatening to get me if I talked. They suggested we get together for dinner or drinks. They were fully aware, non-caring about their actions. They were looking for a good time and would do anything to get it. They got me.

I'm not a hysterical-type person. I keep a calm outward appearance and bottled it all up inside. But when I got upstairs I broke down. I told my friend and debated calling the police. For a while I needed to think about something else.

It was April 15 and I still hadn't filed my income tax returns, so I did that. All the figures came out wrong; I wound up owing the government money which was impossible. I mailed it and went over to the Urbana Police Department.



They thought I was nuts, couldn't believe a woman could be so logical and file her tax forms then. I just didn't want two hassles later.

The police were the nicest of all. It was before they had a special sex-offense detective and the cop on call at the desk took the report. He was fatherly and considerate. He said he had a daughter my age and he probably identified with me. They took me to McKinley Health Center. The doctor was brusque and hard. When he jammed the speculum up me, it was like re-living the rape.

I felt real dirty and kept washing myself. I left for a few days to get away from the whole scene.

The police kept driving me around to look for the car. We found it one day and they caught the driver when he came out of work. I kind of freaked out when I saw him again but I didn't cry. I decided to prosecute.

The trial went through July. The state's attorney didn't like me. He was totally incompetent. He failed to bring up valid evidence against the rapist. The doctor mumbled so when he was on the stand no one could hear him.

The other rapist showed up at the trial. Because of legalities I never understood they couldn't arrest him. It was two against one. They admitted having intercourse but claimed I was willing.

The night it happened I was wearing pants, a shirt, a bulky sweater, and a jacket but the defense lawyer played up the fact I wasn't wearing a bra. It didn't help for me to be

wearing wire-rimmed glasses or to be a University student or of course, to be hitching. In their eyes I was asking for it. Nothing I said mattered.

The shocker was that the guy we caught was married and had children. His wife was at the trial. She kept shaking her head and giving me dirty looks. She called me a cheap whore. I was on the witness stand for two days. All I saw was a swarm of male faces getting vicarious kicks out of the whole thing.

My attitude towards men didn't really change from this. Right after the rape I was extremely antagonistic towards them. I guess I still get like that sometimes but I think many women today feel like that at times.

I don't know if I'd do it the same way now. Things have changed for the better in four years. There's a new state's attorney who is much more cooperative. It's easier for a woman to prove rape today. There's a better awareness and handling of the problem and women's groups are here to advise and support the victim.

But I just don't know. I guess I'd probably report it but wouldn't prosecute. As much as I'd want the guy behind bars I couldn't handle the frustration and humiliation of the court scenes.

The guy who raped me was acquitted. What else can I say?"

Nothing. Absolutely nothing.



Abortion: An Alternative

By Linda McCurdy

On Jan. 22, 1973, abortion was legalized. The U.S. Supreme Court eliminated all legal restrictions during the first three months of pregnancy, except that the physician be licensed. Champaign-Urbana women have no abortion clinic, but hospital abortion facilities and services exist.

Two abortive methods are used here: Dialation Curettage (D&C) also known as the scraping method and menstrual extraction suction which uses a vacuum aspirator.

According to Francis McVoy, president of the National Organization for Women (NOW), most local physicians use the D&C. A D&C requires an overnight hospital stay and costs up to \$500. Although D&C, a relatively outdated method, is sometimes essential, it's often used unnecessarily because "local doctors feel comfortable with it," McVoy said. The trend is toward the aspirator suction method, but doctors here aren't keeping up with the technique, she said.

The suction method, performed by only one local physician, and legal up to eight weeks of pregnancy, costs \$75 including tests, visits and Rh-factor complications which usually increase cost by \$50.

When abortion was legalized, Carle Clinic and Burnham City Hospital immediately purchased an aspirator — but they don't use it," McVoy said, "It's absurd to use a D&C for abortion because of the increase in cost and possibility of

Chris Walker



complications, hemorrhages, perforations and infections," a woman who had a menstrual extraction, explained.

While Burnham is cooperative with women about abortion, Carle does not give abortion priority. "They do it, but in some instances you have to wait two or three weeks because it is elective surgery. An impacted wisdom tooth operation could come before an abortion," McVoy said. Most women go to Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis for abortions because it's more expensive here, said a student who had a menstrual extraction in Champaign. An abortion in a Chicago clinic costs between \$150-\$200.

Carle Clinic performed 55 abortions from October 1973 to October 1974. According to Carle's Social Service Department, "Carle is not just an abortion center." Women cannot just "walk in off the streets and receive an abortion." Carle operates on women who've already been to Carle as a patient. All must have a physician's referral to be admitted. Five physicians perform abortions there with mandatory counseling for women. One of two professionally trained counselors talk with each woman before the abortion. The social service workers hope to institute a follow-up counseling service where patients are seen two weeks after the operation.

Burnham serves as a facility for physicians to use for abortion. The abortion decision is strictly between the physician

and patient, according to a hospital spokesman. Both hospitals operate on an in-patient basis.

Although McKinley does not perform abortions because it does not have a blood bank, it provides listings of Chicago abortion clinics. A McKinley spokesman said "it is not a regular hospital" and not equipped to handle surgical patients. To perform abortions would require increased staff, facilities and cost, he said.

NOW is hoping for a local abortion clinic. However, they "don't have the energy to lend themselves to it," McVoy said. Doctors are not interested because they're making good money, she said. Most women don't tell physicians they are having a Chicago abortion so when asked they say there's no need for one. "They don't want to be considered abortionists so they drag their feet," she said.

NOW offers a 24-hour problem pregnancy service, receiving about 150 calls since its beginning in January 1974. "The majority are not from hysterical women. Most are calling for general birth control information or names and addresses of physicians who perform abortions," Sharon Orensky, NOW abortion task force director, said. "We answer general questions like 'does it hurt?' or 'how does the procedure work?'"

"Abortion is not the big hassle or problem it was in the past," Dr. T. A. Kiersch, McKinley Health Center counselor, said. Evidence of this, he said, is that fewer go to Me-



Chris Walker

Kinley for counseling. Before abortion legalization, about 20 students would seek help counseling at McKinley. Now it is about half that.

Both local physicians and counselors agree counseling is an important part of an abortion. "If a girl comes to see," a McKinley counselor said, "there is still some doubt in her mind. We try to help her sort through her own reasoning and discuss if she'll be able to handle the situation if she has the baby."

McKinley pharmacist Jack R. Thompson estimates students save over \$30,000 annually on antioviulatory (birth control) drugs by having their prescriptions written and filled free at McKinley. Each student is assessed \$26 per semester for McKinley use. Part of the abortion cost, if performed during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, is covered by Student Insurance Policy which has material benefits up to \$200. Funds are also available to students through the University Emergency Loan Fund.

Planned Parenthood also provides consultation and referrals on birth control and problem pregnancies, charging on a sliding scale in proportion to income. "We just provide information on all alternatives. Our motto is 'Children by choice, not by chance,'" a Planned Parenthood volunteer said.

In contrast to the pro-abortion stance of many organizations, are the two Champaign-Urbana pro-life organizations opposing abortion. Birthright, according to a local volunteer, tries to stay away from controversial subjects, dealing only with the pregnant girl. Birthright eliminates the abortion concept by upholding unconditional respect for human life at all stages of development. The non-profit social service referral agency offers free pregnancy tests, doctor's referrals, financial aid and emergency housing.

The local Right-to-Life committee holds the same abortion philosophy but is more politically-orientated. Now working to reverse the U.S. Supreme Court abortion decision, the committee also wants to remove the illegitimacy stigma attached to unmarried mothers. They distribute brochures picturing abortion procedures and aborted fetuses, and correspond with legislators. Volunteers stood in the bitter cold last year at the Seals and Croft concert to distribute Life or Death brochures to support the group's "The Unborn Child" album. Although many students objected to the distribution, Right-to-Life contends it is their right.

DATING: BORING OR SCORING?

By Elaine Raffel

Greg Meyer





Greg Meyer

Any student who really wants a date at the University can get one.

Despite the generality of this statement, determination and initiative are all that is really needed in order to go out. Add a bit of patience, ingenuity and guts and the goal is even more attainable. There's no question that the datable are not going to be completely dated, and it's relatively simple to discover who the prospective possibilities are.

This doesn't imply that once an individual finds a date it's going to be one he or she will want to bring home to meet the folks or even want to go out with again. But if one is unsuccessful in a certain attempt, the whole process can start all over again at any chosen time. It doesn't seem presumptuous to say that the only ones who are likely to find fault with this theory are those who refuse to let go of the Candice Bergen or Robert Redford dream image and prefer to spend weekends staring at wall posters.

The University is a step ahead of many other schools by having a large percentage of active fraternities and sororities. Obviously, the fact that on a Saturday night a sorority is out of hot water by 7 o'clock and totally deserted by 9 o'clock denotes that dating is common practice.

Furthermore, anyone who has ever been in a fraternity house between 1 a.m. and 4 a.m. on a Sunday has usually been treated to an amazing variety of fascinating stories of who did what to whom and where. Sometimes the juicy details will even include the how and why of the situation, depending on the story's shock value or news worthiness.

Greeks tend to be more date-oriented because they have the opportunity to get to know more people. Through exchanges with other houses, individuals with similar goals are massed together for the primary purpose of meeting one another. They can be sure of having at least one thing in common, which in most cases is all that is needed to start a conversation.

Dorms also provide a standard and reliable foundation for meeting members of the opposite sex. The most obvious place to initiate conversation would be in the cafeteria, once realizing that all dorm food generates comments of one type or another. By the time one moves to an apartment, it gets a

bit rougher. Normally one has a particular group of friends, and the key is meeting people through other people. There's no denying the tremendous advantage to those lucky enough to be good at remembering names on the campus.

Somewhere along the line every student has made the bar scene, regardless if they got into it or not. However, it's fairly safe to assume by the standing room only crowds found on weekend nights that they are the most popular place in town.

The most fascinating thing about the bars is that they're so incredibly predictable. Each seems to appeal to a certain personality type and generally attracts a specific crowd.

Students seem to find that the Red Lion Inn is the best bar for meeting people. Because mixed drinks are served, the crowd there is loose and open with one another. There's also the live band to keep things moving and making it easy to ask someone to dance. In many cases a boyfriend and girlfriend first meet at the Lion. He spots her (or vice versa) and the two are romantically shoved into each other and those around them on the crowded dance floor.

Boni's is home for the fraternity boys who divide their time equally between the beer and the women there. Close behind on the Greek priority list is Dooley's, which recently slipped down to second place. The main complaint about Dooley's is that it's too dark to see what's there to pick up. It's usually better to go to both of these bars unescorted, primarily because most people tend to lose who they originally came with anyway.

Chances R attracts more dates than any of the other bars closer to campus. Couples generally have found this a suitable first date spot because it allows them to get in a car to go (more along the traditional lines), and it doesn't necessarily require an excessive amount of conversation. Once a pair discovers that they do, after all, have something to say to each other, Treno's has secluded booths suited for the purpose.

All of the bars facilitate a great deal of looking but it's debatable whether the people who do get together there are the exceptions rather than the rule. It's really difficult to determine what people are like or what they're really think-



Mary Kahn

ing. If it weren't for different faces and bodies, the same line could become downright boring. Yet, it remains a mystery why some can get away with "Aren't you in my 9 o'clock?" sounding almost cool, while another person wouldn't even get acknowledged. The fact is that certain individuals can come up with "Didn't I see you on the Quad with your dog yesterday?" and make everyone go home that night to take out their nonexistent German shepherds. It's sometimes hard to believe that these one liners can get a conversation going, but there's no denying that they can and do. However, the number one all time classic has to be the fraternity guy who walked up to a nice looking girl and calmly said (with a straight face), "You're the only girl in this whole place I feel like talking to." Even if they did get together as a result, the odds are she'll never really trust him after that.

A better bet than the bars for getting to know someone is a person's classes. There are countless ways to approach someone after a lecture, some forward and others a bit more subtle. The time factor helps the situation out considerably. Plans can be developed and executed with greater care when one is assured of seeing their target two or three times a week.

Study dates are generally pretty popular for two basic reasons. First, the majority of students find it a pleasant way to get in some extra booking and still feel like they're going out. However, guys are usually initiators of this type of date because it allows them to find out about the girl before they have to spend any money, which is the logical second reason. One fraternity in particular has a standard policy for study dates the first time they take out someone new.

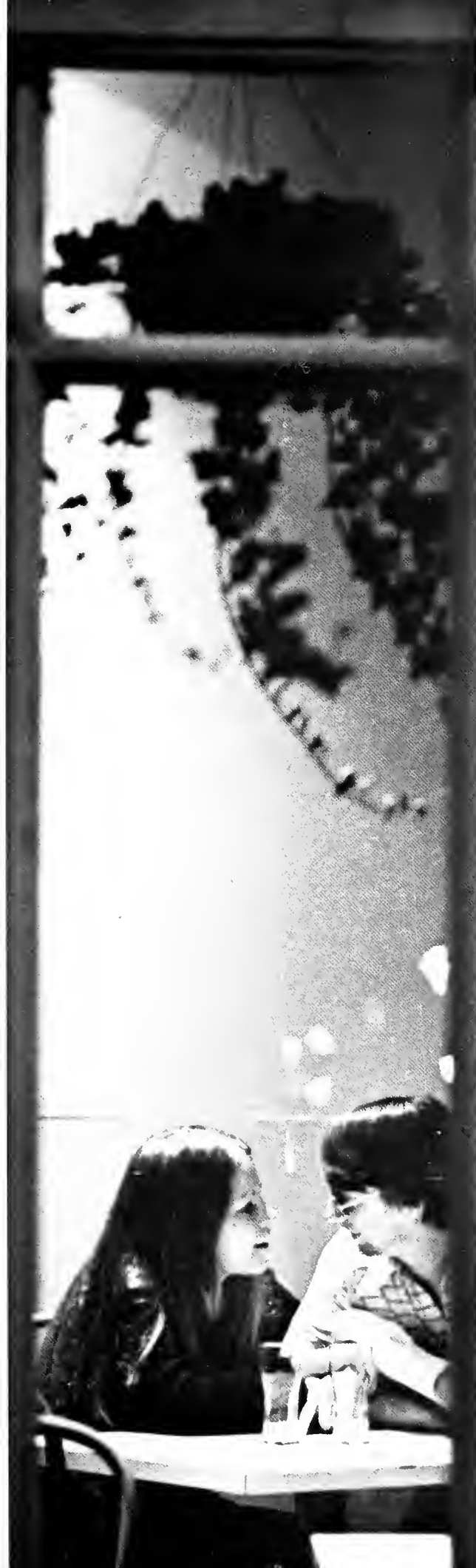
The undergraduate library is an excellent place to meet people regardless of how much studying actually is accomplished. It's a rare occurrence not to see anyone familiar, and most everyone appreciates a break when the chance arises. Socializing is a primary function of the undergrad library. It

serves to impress a date or some friends about one's ambition and dedication while at the same time keeps the weaker willed person away from television, stereo and refrigerator for few hours.

The very shy have a somewhat more difficult time, but dedication to a cause can solve problems for even the acute introvert. Fix-ups are relatively easy on this campus and most everyone knows someone who wants to be set up. There's no getting around the risk factor involved, but somehow even the most horrendous experience is going to be funny to look back on one day.

Formal dating normally doesn't last too long in Champaign, basically because the same two people will run out of places to go. After a couple has been to the bars, a few movies, may be a concert and out for dinner, pizza, coffee and ice cream at least once something happens. Dating, in many cases transforms into a "meaningful relationship" which no longer requires the two go out every weekend. It can also mean it's time for the pair to split and hit the same places with someone else. After their first semester, the majority of University students are aware it's who you're with and not what you do that counts.

Actually what one does on a date tells a great deal about a person. Sorority members discover every Sunday morning which sisters didn't come home on Saturday night and in dorms all over campus students are telling their roommate's parents that "She's in the shower." Sex is a touchy subject any way it's looked at, and there's no way to justifiably generalize behavior and attitudes. The University is a long and appreciated step beyond midnight dorm curfews and no one wants them back. The way it is now, all the guy gets who's out for a "piece" is a piece of the girl's mind. It's also not uncommon for a complete reversal of roles to take place and for the term "double standard" to imply a more comfortable bed size.



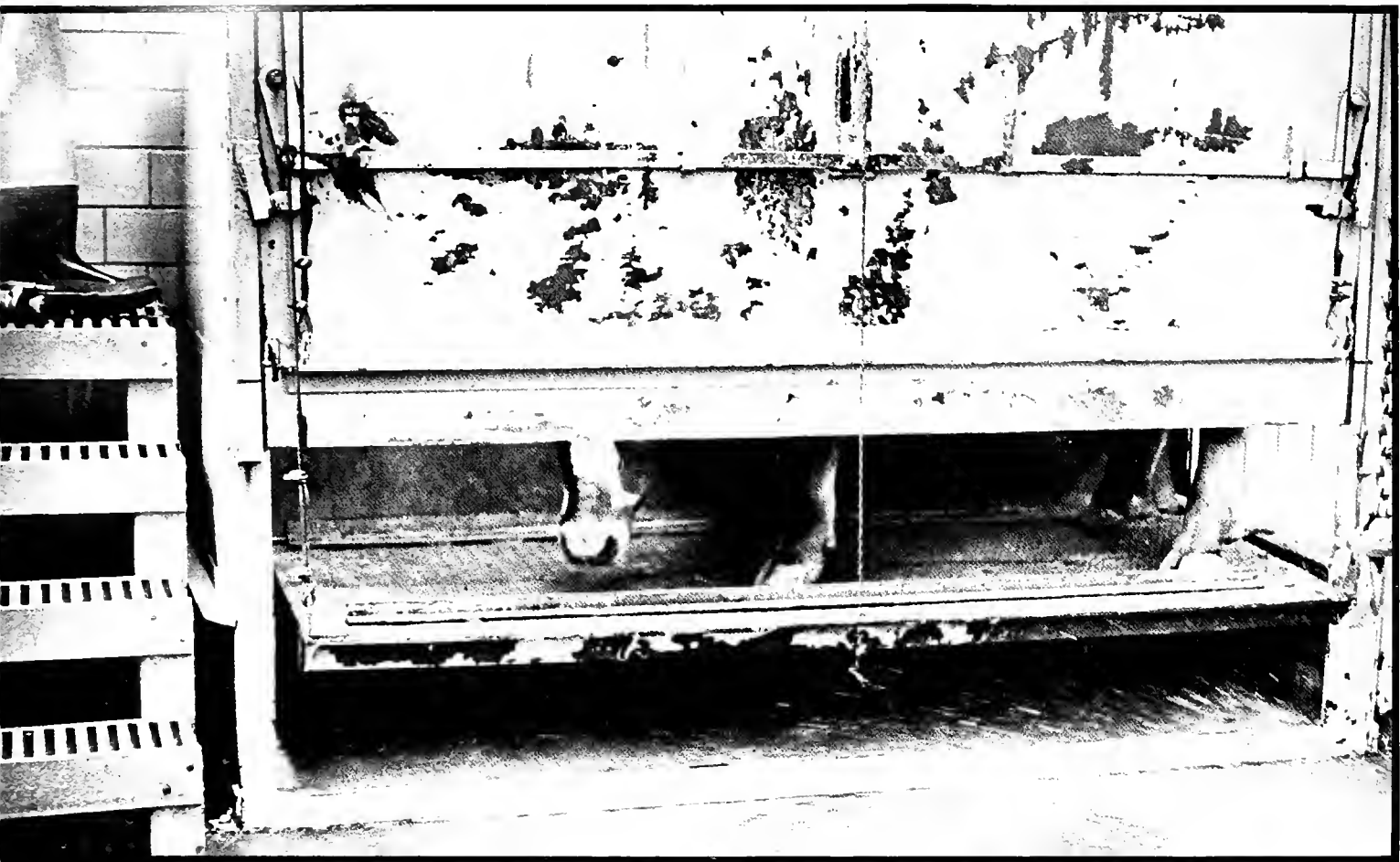
Mary Kahn

College romances can be frightening when the participants realize that they're not teen-agers anymore. It's hard to adjust to the idea that in a few years students must leave the life they've grown so accustomed to and enter the big time. Too often, however, this results in panic and the tendency to get serious too soon. Nothing kills a relationship faster than pressure and unfortunately, this can only be learned through experience. No doubt there's more to life than college dates, but it's a sound rule to know the other person really well before any mention of engagement or marriage. The word "wedding" is probably the number one cause of paranoia on campuses all over the country.

Once a couple is fairly well established it's not hard to keep track of one's catch. The University is not designed for sneaking around and the only people who try it either consciously or subconsciously want to get caught. It's clear that the library and the bars are out, while campus movies and restaurants are also pretty risky. The only possible alternative is to take in a show or get something to eat in downtown Champaign. Surprisingly enough, the odds aren't even favorable for those with boyfriends and girlfriends at home. Who's dating whom has been a favorite conversation topic for years, and who's cheating on whom is equally enjoyed.

A real authentic date can be unbelievably exciting and for some the anticipation is half the fun. For others dating may be a thing that they gave up with their letter sweater or prom dress. Basically, however, most everyone is looking for companionship, intimacy and good times. Whether these goals can be fulfilled by dating, through one serious relationship or through a large group of friends is up to the individual. Still it's reassuring to know that there's one of every size, shape and color at the University and literally thousands to choose from.

Chris Walker



There's More Than Meats the Eye

Photos By Mary Arenberg

Perhaps the most interesting classroom on campus is the Stock Pavillion slaughterhouse where Jasper Lewis, 30 years a butcher for the College of Agriculture, masterfully carves a side of beef.

After livestock is raised and studied by the agriculture classes in its different developmental stages, the meat is butchered, studied again and finally sold.

Anyone who has waited in line an hour or more at the meat sales in Davenport Hall may have found themselves wondering what goes on behind the counter. Well, here you have it.

Jasper effortlessly exhibits his trade at the slaughterhouse on Mondays at 8.00 a.m. In 20 minutes a steer becomes two sides of muscle hanging from meat hooks. The animal is knocked out, hoisted up by its hind legs, bled, beheaded, skinned, gutted and sawed down the middle.

Jasper instructs his student employees on how to pelt the animal and push away the skin by hand. What takes the students 30 minutes to do, Jasper does in three.

The agriculture inspector, who swears he will quit when Jasper does, is present at all butchering. "There isn't a young butcher or meat cutter anywhere who is as good at his work as Jasper. He was even better in his younger days, but there's nobody who can top him, young or old."

Later in the week Jasper can be found in the back rooms of Davenport Hall cutting up sides of beef to be sold on Friday, telling stories about the other places he's worked and singing to the cadence of his cleaver.

The meat sold at Davenport Hall is fresher than any meat sold in supermarkets. Profits are funneled back into animal fodder. Prices are set by retail listings.



Natural Foods for the Health of It

By Francine Sanders

Illustrations By Barbara Schotmeyer

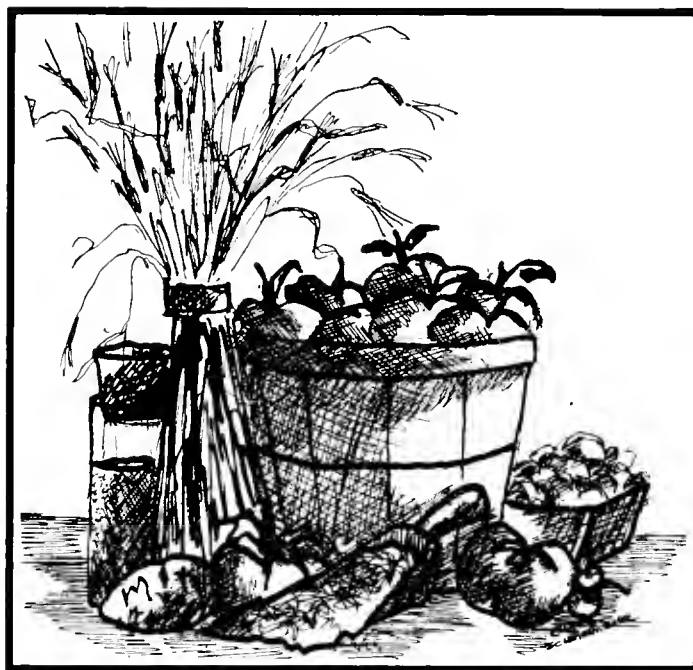
For nearly two years, Susan Shapiro, a dietetics major, devoted her spare time to learning the vegetarian way of life. She read textbooks, attended lectures, and watched specials on television; becoming a vegetarian was a natural transition.



Susan represents a growing number of students and people everywhere dedicated to a changed eating style. A vital force in the "health food" revolution, these people view their eating patterns as a way of life.

Like a virus that cannot be isolated for observation, the health food-vegetarian movement cannot be neatly discovered in facts and figures. Its influence and steady growth is seen by its effects. The controversy that surrounds the subject is proof alone of its importance.

Today's advocate of natural foods is not the "health nut" or "fanatic" that characterized the movement several years



ago. In fact, many say there is no such thing as a health food "fad."

Lester Karplus, a vegetarian for three and a half years, is the owner-manager of Butterbur's Inn, a vegetarian-type restaurant. When Metamorphosis closed down last June, Karplus, bought the restaurant, changed the name, and followed in its vegetarian footsteps. Although Butterbur's does not serve strictly organically-grown foods, Karplus hopes the restaurant will move in that direction. Meanwhile, "healthy" vegetarian meals are provided for those who want them.

Karplus traces his vegetarian beginnings to when he worked as a cook at a campus sorority. He remembers being "very distraught" at the way meat was handled there. Now, three and a half years later, he does not eat animal products at all.

But most of Butterbur's clientele are semi-vegetarians or lacto-vegetarians who eat no animal flesh but do consume milk and eggs. Regular customers include yogas, members of the transcendental meditation movement, and foreign students — especially from India. A surprisingly high number of townspeople and faculty also frequent the restaurant.

Although a large percentage of Winifred Sanders' customers at the Dietary Food Store in Champaign are middle-aged and older, University students account for much of her business. Sanders does not think health foods are a fad, rather she believes that young people are becoming increasingly aware of good nutrition.

"A lot of younger Americans are tired of paying large amounts of money and getting nothing in return," she said. Sanders is concerned about the large number of Americans who consume "empty calories" in the form of breakfast cereals refined foods, and processed items. But she thinks that colleges are breeding a better-educated public, which is more skeptical about the food it consumes.

Jacob Woolfson, owner of Woolfson's Natural Foods, agreed that the health food "movement" is a recent one. It's only been during the last 20 or 30 years that thousands of

additives and preservatives have been used.

"Peoples' bodies are beginning to revolt against the additives they've been eating," he said. Significant to Woolfson is the increasing numbers of upset stomachs, migraine headaches and hyperkinetic children. These recent developments are due to inadequate nutrition catching up with us, he said.

Dr. Laurence M. Hursh, director of McKinley Health Service refuted any such claim that was not supported by scientific evidence. As a laboratory director in the U.S. Army, Hursh conducted extensive research in the field of nutrition.

"It's a lot of hogwash," said Hursh, referring to the diagnosis that increased cases of migraines and hyperkinetic children are due to expansive use of food additives and chemical processing. "There is no scientific proof showing that organically grown food is better than non-organically grown foods. In fact, much information refutes such a claim." Hursh cited a study that has run over 34 years showing that organic foods are not superior to non-organic foods.

Dr. Frances Van Duyne is also very skeptical about claims

individuals who claim they are "considering" becoming vegetarian; a spiritual, moralistic practice cannot be decided by "sitting down and weighing the pros with the cons," she said.

Others, like Shapiro, combine a spiritual and practical outlook. Shapiro thinks killing animals for food is an unnecessary evil, but she does consume milk and eggs, since the animal is not hurt rendering these products.

Nutritionists and vegetarians both agree that careful diet planning is necessary to secure proper nutrition. Shapiro, who lives in a dorm and survives "very well" thanks to a plentiful salad bar and by keeping careful watch on her protein sources. Shapiro's experiences would seem to indicate that dorm living presents no hassles for a vegetarian. Cottage cheese is her lifesaver. She counts on cottage cheese as a major protein source and admits she would really be at a loss without it.

Good health, beauty, longevity and sexual potency all depend on eating the "proper" foods. This is one of the most popular beliefs in the health food scene.

According to most experts, "organic" foods are foods grown on enriched soil without the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Meats and poultry raised organically do not receive any growth-stimulating hormones or injections of antibiotics. Even the best farms, however, find it difficult to maintain these standards. Chemical residues often enter the soil as a result of the wind and rain.

The lack of formal standards of regulation poses problems. The customer has no real guarantee that he is getting what he paid for, and, on top of that, he often is forced to pay exorbitant prices for the desired products. In effect, some steer away from organic-health food stores out of fear that foods labeled "organic" really are not. Most experts agree that a large percentage of food labeled organic is no different from the regular food on the shelves.

While experts are divided as to whether vegetarianism and health food diets are as nutritional as the standard American diet, most agree that the trend is beneficial. With the increase in literature on these trends, the public is more aware of nutrition in general. People are now thinking about their health and questioning the quality of their diets.

made by organic-health food advocates. Van Duyne, the head of foods and nutrition in the School of Human Resources and Family does not see any harm in additives and preservatives. "What's food made of anyway," she said, "but chemicals?"

Most nutrition experts, like Van Duyne, question the nutritional quality of vegetarian diets. Depending on the degree of vegetarianism practiced, this type of diet can easily lead to an inadequate supply of protein. If a vegetarian follows a diet completely free of animal protein, he must rely entirely on plants as a protein source. But, Hursh stressed, animal is necessary in any diet in order to make the protein in plants work effectively. Also the amino acid pattern is not as good in plants as in animal. Some of the essential amino acids might even be missing altogether in plant foods, according to Van Duyne.

While some vegetarians cut animal products from their diet for health reasons, others do it for moral reasons. Moral considerations were first on Terry Feltmeyer's list when she became a vegetarian four years ago. Feltmeyer is leery of



Alternative Publications

Tumor

Each fall as Homecoming approaches, anxiety strikes certain campus administrators who have learned that with it comes the Tumor, and and an onslaught of raised eyebrows.

The Tumor is the 47-year-old Homecoming publication of the University chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi (SDX). Like New Yorker, the Tumor is not written for a little old lady in Decatur.

Known as the Boneyard Blast in 1927, the Tumor has always managed to raise eyebrows — its only consistent characteristic, and its chief problem.

Each year a few members of SDX take on the task of publishing the Tumor. Being on the Tumor staff presents its problems. The staff is plagued by administrative harassment, production problems and deadlines.

Each new staff sets out to publish a better-written, more controversial and satirical Tumor. However, there have been years when a few individuals, and perhaps an entire staff, desire nothing more than to be "dirty."

Locating a publisher willing to print the paper has often been a problem. Some have objected to its off-color and predominantly pornographic content. Selling advertising space presents another difficulty. It takes a great deal of tact to sell ads to the more reputable campus businesses.

On Homecoming weekend the staff and other volunteers beat the pavements peddling their paper. The papers sell quickly, and alumni are avid buyers.

Although the headlines were mild — "Team Fired for Cheating" — the administration went wild with the release of the 1951 Tumor. Calling it "vulgar and obscene," the University Committee on Student Discipline demanded the immediate resignation or removal of the Sigma Delta Chi officers. Fred Turner, dean of men, went so far as to freeze the organization's Tumor sales-profits of \$1,000, with the intention of putting it in a scholarship fund.

It became evident that Turner had acted rather hastily when the club left for a national convention, in Detroit, believing that the Tumor profits would cover convention expenses. Returning to Champaign, students found that their voucher to the national organization had bounced. Sigma Delta Chi was eventually permitted to pay its bills while the remaining profits went into the scholarship fund.



Shirley Reaves

Martin Gershen will continue as SDX advisor despite College of Communication's disassociation

with the club because of the Tumor

The Tumor underwent nearly a decade of censorship as a result of the 1951 Tumor. The 1959 Tumor was the center of another administration furor. It featured a story about the Inter-Fraternity Council publishing a "directory of campus broads," a hypothetical movie cast featuring Jayne Mansfield, Marilyn Monroe and Jane Russell as the student body, and pictures of sparsely-clad coeds.

No disciplinary action was taken since the club's advisor, Richard Hildwein, associate professor of journalism, intervened. Hildwein told the administration that he would take personal responsibility for quality control of the 1960 Tumor.

Censorship of the Tumor faded in the late 1960's, and by the early 1970's it became apparent that the Tumor had been liberated. This liberation and the lack of censorship has often caused a mild disgust among the more conservative elements of campus. Following the 1973 Tumor, the College of Communications severed its association with SDX, meaning a faculty member will no longer be appointed as club advisor. However, Martin Gershen, 1973 club advisor and journalism faculty member, has continued his association with the club. However, Sigma Delta Chi is still a University organization.

The Tumor profits and membership fees are the sole source of revenue for the University chapter of SDX, named Most Outstanding Campus Chapter at the 1973 national

convention. The activities which make the University chapter outstanding are also expensive.

Each year, approximately eight outstanding members of the journalism profession speak at chapter meetings. Speakers have included Peter Bridges, who gained national attention in 1972 when he was jailed for refusing to name a news source; Neal Ball, former assistant press secretary to Richard Nixon; Casey Bukro, environment editor of the Chicago Tribune; and Pati Davis, first woman president of the New York Press Club. Tumor sales also help members fund trips to national SDX conventions. In spring 1973, the University chapter hosted a regional convention in Champaign-Urbana.

There has been controversy over whether these activities justify the existence of the Tumor. But without the Tumor club members would have to bake and sell enough cookies to qualify as honorary Keebler elves to provide the necessary funds.

Lori Wachowiak

Irepodun

From the beginning, Irepodun faced problems. In October 1971, the first black yearbook, Irepodun, was created to reflect black attitudes and experiences.

In Yoruba, an African language, Irepodun means "unity is a must." The unity theme carried throughout the first volume's features and photographs, expressing the need for united support of black organizations. Senior in journalism, Jeffrey Roberts, organized the first Irepodun which folded due to an inexperienced staff. Few issues sold and a disappointed staff, mostly graduating seniors, left an \$1,800 debt and the frustrated memory of an idea that just didn't make it.

Ambitious, energetic and ready to accomplish what the first staff could not, Stanley Woodward, another journalism senior, formed the Irepodun Collective in 1972. The Afro-American Center bought the remaining copies of the previous Irepodun and wiped the financial slate clean.

Woodward's staff began work on Irepodun in 1973, facing many of the same problems as the first staff. "Our biggest problem was that Irepodun never really had the chance to firmly establish itself on this campus like the Daily Illini or Illio," Woodward said. "Every year we'd have to worry about where our \$3,000 budget would come from, whether we could get office space and how we'd clear up the debt from the year before."

Though the second Irepodun showed tremendous visual improvement over the first, it had promotional problems and did not sell.

Content also failed. Many black students underwent a change in attitude. The Pan-Africanist ideology and sense of community espoused in the publication wasn't as warmly accepted as in previous years.

In response to a survey taken by the staff, the third Irepodun was promoted as an annual black magazine focusing on campus activities. More articles and fewer community photos were used.

Despite financial support from the Afro-American Academic Program and the Illini Publishing Company, the magazine folded before publication.

Prairie Dispatch

If you believe the underground publications which flourished in the late 1960's have quietly passed away, you haven't been paying attention. In Champaign-Urbana the bi-weekly *Prairie Dispatch* is surviving well, looking forward to a lengthy stay on the local news stands.

The *Dispatch* was initiated in March 1973 by volunteers who thought an alternative paper was viable and necessary for the community. The first issue carried the statement of purpose: "Our goal is to present facts, their meanings, and the ways they relate to individual lives in our community . . . not only report problems but to propose solutions to these problems and to communicate both in a personal way."

Though only one member of the original staff remains, the paper continues in that tradition. Beatrice Jones, the current coordinator, perceives the paper as an "alternative" newspaper and called those of the 1960's "underground."

Underground papers were aimed at a "freak/radical" reader already convinced of the ideology set forth in the papers. Alternative papers attempt to embrace a larger segment of the community, especially the lower classes. Jones said that their readership ranges politically from "Democratic liberal to flaming radical." A recent issue, however, included a letter written by a Champaign policeman in response to the paper's coverage of a shooting in Northeast Champaign. Jones finds this an encouraging indication that the paper is being read by more conservative people in the community.

The majority of the stories found in the *Dispatch* are highly localized and deal directly with the community and its citizens. Generally, only one article per issue deals with national or international events. By limiting itself to the community environment, Jones feels the *Dispatch* is in a better position to effect social change here.

Thinking of the future, Jones' main concern is to attract more readers. She estimates a 3,000 readership, based on the assumption that three people read a single issue. Economically the paper can make ends meet if it maintains a bi-weekly publication schedule.

Jones admits that the *Dispatch* needs more staff people. Aside from writers, the paper's most urgent need is a competent and stable production staff. The paper is now put together by anybody who happens to be around at the time. By enlarging the writing staff, the paper could pursue more investigative reporting, which would increase effectiveness and impact, according to Jones.

The paper consciously avoids the inflammatory and alienating rhetoric of the 60's and consistently seeks an air of intelligent and reasonable dialogue.

Jones believes that true and lasting social change is more possible in the placated and, perhaps, saner atmosphere of the 1970's. The *Prairie Dispatch* is dedicated to the advancement of basic humanism in society and hopes that democracy will once again become a government for all the people instead of the few.

Jon Ferguson



Nolan Hester

An Irepodun staff member works on photography for the fourth black yearbook, produced

by the newly-formed Jamaa Productions.

The situation has changed this year. A group of about 30 black students in August 1974 formed Jamaa Productions, the communications workshop of the Afro-American Cultural Center. Jamaa also produces "Blacknotes," a radio program on WPGU and "Drums," a monthly magazine.

Irepodun's content now includes in-depth articles on black enrollment, black studies and campus activism, in addition to photo essays and portraits. The Afro-American Cultural Center provides a budget for promotion. Printing costs are financed with expanded advertising revenue. When Irepodun needs funds, it dips into a main kitty at the Cultural Center, enabling a \$5 to \$1.50 price decrease.

Jamaa is the Swahili word for family. Irepodun is organized in a family structure. Of the 30 Jamaa members, many have experience in communications. They help each other develop skills much the same way an older child does with a younger sibling, and have successfully managed their three projects. For the Jamaa staff, Irepodun does not represent alternative media. To the black community in Champaign-Urbana, there exists no other alternative.

Chris Benson

Student faction ineffective in city councils

By Bruce Silverglade

The movement of campus activism from protest to local politics seems to have come to a dead end. Student apathy, lack of an ideological base and business-conscious city councils have effectively halted the progress of student involvement in the Champaign-Urbana governments. The election of several council members from predominately student populated wards has not had the expected effect on city policy nor the impact on student issues. Two Urbana city council members, Susan Beckenstein, D-1st Ward, and Independent John Peterson, 2nd Ward, were elected from wards with about 1,000 registered student voters. Mary Pollock, D-2nd Dist., represents 2,600 Champaign voters, 2,000 of them students.

Encouraging 18-year-olds to vote and participate in local affairs was intended to halt the radical 1960's movement and it succeeded. "Radical change in student participation is unreasonable," Pollock, a University graduate student, said. Pollock receives few letters or calls from her constituents. Attendance at monthly district meetings is low unless there is a burning issue. Without the 1960's issues and ideology, students show little interest. "Students are not concerned with the nuts and bolts of city government, as compared with moral issues. However, students are not much less concerned with city government than the average citizen," Beckenstein, a University graduate, said.

Outside agitation has also contributed to student disinterest in local government. Dennis Bing, county clerk, has discouraged students from registering to vote by requiring unreasonable identification to prove county residency, Rana Koll, Register to Vote '74 member, said. By not accommodating students with accessible office hours, not hiring enough deputy registrars for the student influx and by refusing to facilitate on-campus registration, Bing met student



Nolan Hester

Independent John Peterson, 2nd Ward, doubles as a car mechanic

at Earthworks Garage when not working on city council business.

opposition. The Coalition for Voter Registration and People for Local Voter Action forced Bing to alter his policies through a series of suits in 1972. In fall 1974, Bing, refusing to accept dormitory meal passes and contracts as residency proof, was faced with another suit by the registration organ-

ization. He changed his policies under the new threat.

"I'm amazed Bing still tries to stop registration when he is no longer backed by the local Republicans," Pollock said. "Students are not generally conservative which scares the council." The Pisciotte race, (state senate) depended on the student vote. On winning he would unseat a Republican and as more students registered his chances were greater," Beckenstein said. Pisciotte lost the election.

But the three council members' effect on city policy depends on student support. Many students, however, are more concerned with hometown politics. Mandel Miller, junior in LAS, would rather vote in Chicago. "What happens there has a greater effect on me in later years than what happens in Champaign." Terry Carnes, sophomore in LAS, is registered in Park Forest. "I know more about the races at home and I don't feel local issues have affected me much," she said.

One major problem in student ward participation is keeping up with the transient residents. A heavy turnover every year causes one third of the voter registration list to become outdated.

Students displayed little interest in this year's local elections. A general apathy in all elections is evident. Pollock said, "People are disillusioned." Twenty to 25 percent is the usual 2nd district turnout, lower than only one other city district.

Peterson, a former University student, is disappointed in local turnout. Fewer burning issues have turned away student voters. "Students have returned to 1965. They are locked into the idea of career advancement rather than social progress."

"The council blocks media coverage of me," Peterson said, "because my issues are too radical."

Aside from apathy, council opposition has caused student issues to be ignored. Pollock and Peterson have attempted to block opposition while Beckenstein has accepted the system.

The council initially opposed student representation. "When I attended council meetings at first I found my opinions were ignored because of my age and because I'm a woman," Pollock said. "I still feel like I'm on the outside agitating." Beckenstein was first "patted on the head" by council members but is now widely accepted. Council members were initially scared of Peterson. "My victory was a complete surprise to them," Peterson said. Although accepted now by the council, he is still seen as a substantial threat. "The system is somewhat more open than in the 1960's but I still get a lot of entrenched reaction," he said.

Council fears about student representation proved to be unfounded because they have the majority to block issues. Kenneth Appel, D-7th ward said, "Susan Beckenstein is one of the council's best members. She has an unusual knack for getting to know the issues. John Peterson represents a segment of opinion that hasn't been heard before. These two have proved that having students on the council will not do away with a reasonable form of government."

William Kuhne, Champaign council member at large, said



Laurie Szujewski

Champaign city council member Mary Pollock, D-2nd Dist., is a

graduate student as well as resident advisor of Scott Hall

"Mary Pollock's presence on the board is no different than that of any other member. She has her own viewpoint and by representing students she has been a positive addition to the council." Pollock and Peterson, however, have been opposed politically as well as personally. The council first saw Pollock as a threat. The council felt she would "drive the council to the point of crisis," Pollock said. Peterson's views are continually blocked because of his extremist attitude. "I'm the only one who says things of substance at council meetings," he said. "The council blocks media coverage of me," Peterson said, "because my issues are too radical." He is not pleased with the liberal democratic council or with Beckenstein's compromises. She is closer to the council liberals than to Peterson. "The Democrats who control have done a poor job. Paley (Urbana's Mayor) set up a topheavy administration and is overly concerned with imagemaking



Susan Beckenstein, D-1st Ward, works on the Pisciotte race for

State Senate when not busy with Urbana City Council duties.

and a big city government instead of helping people." The majority of the council won't admit they support big business. But Champaign is business and they support Champaign, he said. The Carle Clinic Association requested the Urbana city council to close Park Street to allow for hospital expansion. Neighboring residents spoke out sharply against the street's closing, arguing it would deteriorate the surrounding area. The majority of the council sided with the hospital.

"Few students realize city government has a direct influence on their lives," Pollock said. "Students indirectly pay property taxes through rents and pay sales taxes which in part are returned to local government by the federal government." Federal income tax is partially returned through revenue sharing to Champaign-Urbana, not to the student's hometown. "Students just don't get their money's worth. They spend more than \$67 million at local businesses while at school. They have a right to be represented," Pollock said.

Beckenstein was not closely associated with the radical

student movement of the 1960's like Pollock and Peterson. "I come from a politically involved family. Working within the system is natural for me," she said. Beckenstein does not want a student representative label. One student issue Beckenstein supports is her ward's housing problem. "Sub-divided houses are definitely a problem, some are so run down. I can't see why anyone would want to live in them," she said. "Somebody should do something." Local government has a significant effect on student's lives but a citywide perspective is most important, she added. "The interests of my ward sometimes conflict with the interests of the city."

Peterson, who has retained his 1960's ideology, is using the system as a stepping stone. He is the only "progressive" council member, he said. "My position on the council is not in itself powerful, however, I have many resources open to me as a councilman." Peterson, refusing any party label, is using his position to build a third party. "You get what you can out of the system. My position can be used as a lever to get into other things that help people. Given the state of political realities in America, it's the only choice. If this doesn't work, then you try something else."



The Undergraduate Student Association steering committee under former chairman Scott Colky's (far

right) direction has been accused of cliquish and power hungry behavior

Lisa Wigoda

UGSA's Quest for Power

By Jan Baskin

When the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) ousted one of its own duly-elected steering committee members last August, it stirred so great an uproar that the very legitimacy of the group was questioned.

UGSA, founded in 1970 at the height of campus unrest, has been accused of suppressing and misrepresenting student interests. It's been called cliquish, power-hungry and dictatorial.

Five and a half years ago, student government was a 50-member student senate, that dissolved itself and formed UGSA. The old senate was too big, slow moving, and diverse to effectively represent students. More revolutionary methods were needed. The 11-member UGSA steering committee would be a united front to meet common goals: control of the five student-fee supported campus buildings, the student discipline system, entertainment programming, and academic programming.

Dedicated to student rights, UGSA believed University students should get what they pay for, requiring representation on University committees and policy-making bodies. But now, the concept of a "steering committee" determining and directing student body politics may be obsolete.

The result of last spring's UGSA elections demonstrates political tension inside and out of the organization. Two slates and several independents ran on a dozen different issues but most campaigners promised more student involvement in UGSA. The 10-candidate TANSTAAFL slate (There Ain't No Such Thing As A Free Lunch) charged that the opposing slate, YES, did not have Star Course and Inter-Fraternity Council representatives, as it claimed. Scott Colky, outgoing UGSA steering committee chairman and

TANSTAAFL supporter charged that YES was stealing his plan for student involvement. YES, with eight candidates, countercharged by accusing TANSTAAFL candidates of being Colky's handpicked successors who would continue his diatorial, obstructionist regime. YES was supported by the Urbana-Champaign Senate Student Association and Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA), student groups fre-



William Mattheessen

Steering committee member Marge Kurylo looks amused during the August meeting when the Under-

graduate Student Association "purged" its ranks

quently at odds with radical UGSA.

Nearly 20 per cent of the students voted, a high turnout compared to 13 per cent the year before. Both independents, Bob Fioretti for chairman and Bill Hommowun for treasurer, won. Six TANSTAAFL and three YES candidates captured the remaining nine committee seats.

The time and dedication needed to be on top of student-related issues is the reason that a small, closed miority has made itself the student spokesman. UGSA works to increase student power, but if it is not representative of students, the 11-member steering committee has gained power rather than students.

UGSA recently attempted to demonstrate its student responsiveness by forming a restructuring committee to study student government. An identical committee in Colky's regime in 1973-74 failed. The committee was formed after ousted UGSA member Doug Worell and John Rowley, vice president of the U-C Senate Student Association, submitted a petition with 1,450 signatures to UGSA demanding a referendum for a constitutional convention.

Rowley and Worrell thought they needed only 1,000 signatures to make the referendum mandatory but UGSA by-laws had been amended in spring 1974, changing the number of required petition signatures to 10 per cent of the undergraduate student body or about 2,700 signatures.

The referendum turned down, Rowley and Worell vowed it was "the last time we will have anything to do with UGSA." Although not enough signatures were obtained for

a special September ballot to fill Worrell's seat, students could have gathered a new petition for a vote another day. No one did.

Worrell, a UGSA-appointed member of IUSA, was removed by a two-thirds majority committee vote. UGSA charged him with working against student interests and not dedicating enough time to UGSA. IUSA is a programming subcommittee of the Illini Union Board, an advisory body to the Union director, Earl Finder. UGSA appoints four student members to the student board.

UGSA considers IUSA a self-interested minority student group, according to Fioretti. It programs student-oriented activities through the Union. IUSA, on the other hand, has accused the Illini Union Board of being dominated by UGSA interests. The conflict stems from the board's decision to eliminate funds for such IUSA programs as the Illinettes pom-pom squad and Homecoming.

Characterizing Worrell's removal as a purge, The Daily Illini editorialized that UGSA's action "reduces student government at the level of power politics, where it has been before and now threatens to stay. It serves to make UGSA less representative than it claims to be."

When Barry Meister won over Jan Emyanitoff by 30 votes in the special election to replace Worrell, UGSA considered changing its by-laws to allow both Meister and Emyanitoff to be seated. Meister was a political unknown favoring student representation by housing units or curriculum, while Emyanitoff had worked on past UGSA projects and was less vocal for reform. UGSA denied any ulterior motives. The Daily Illini blasted UGSA again: "Although it may seem more than unusual, UGSA is allowed to make up

"You find out real quick that this University isn't going to change. It's really an ivory tower. The administrators realize that the students come and go . . ."

its rules of governance as it goes along. The by-laws that detail the structure and scope of UGSA, can be altered by a two-thirds vote at any time, and the committee has used this power in the past to wheedle out of tight spots."

According to Fioretti, the steering committee did not change the by-law because an 8-3 majority still feels a small ideologically unified group is needed to fight for student rights. He admitted that this arrangement assumes the committee will be responsive to the whole student body and be able to correctly assess its needs. However, Fioretti said the steering committee should increase the size of the committee or devise a system of electoral districts.

Fioretti said the committee altered its approach to increase student power. He said UGSA had previously tried to alternately fight and cooperate with University administrators, resulting in disillusionment.

"You find out real quick that this University isn't going to change. It's really an ivory tower. The administrators realize that the students come and go and that they have to go to school first."

UGSA has developed four courses of action, Fioretti said, provide more student services, irritate the administration, lobby with the University Board of Trustees or state legisla-

tors. The University when it violates state statutes.

Typically, UGSA has no active suits against the University. In December 1974 the courts dismissed its case suing the trustees because they did not consult with the U-C Senate before revising the Union board's powers. UGSA is debating whether to appeal, Fioretti said.

In a related suit, Terry Cosgrove, student trustee and close UGSA ally sued the University for the right as a trustee to the Council of Program Evaluation (COPE) reports. The University filed a motion to dismiss Cosgrove's suit.

If successful, suits can be powerful instruments for student rights, but the fact that they are time-consuming and complex works against UGSA involvement with its yearly turnover and busy student members.

In the past two years, UGSA has adopted a more cooperative attitude with administrators and has added several services. It has pushed hard, but without much success, to get greater student control of the advisory boards to the five student fee-supported buildings, three of which sponsor campus entertainment. In fact, there is at least one undergraduate on nearly all University committees, representing gains since 1969, but UGSA has been unable to increase its student representation since 1972. And many of the committees on which students serve are only advisory.

A cooperative and persuasive attitude is necessary now for maximizing student power. The administration has shown UGSA a little respect by forming two subcommittees in the U-C Senate: one working on a student discipline system review and another on student affairs. According to Fioretti, however, the subcommittee proposals have yet to come out of committee and be acted on by the Senate. UGSA must prod the Senate on, Fioretti said, working more with diplomacy than strategy.

In the state legislature, UGSA is lobbying for a state law that would give students control of student fee-supported buildings. A recent subcommittee report by the Illinois House, called the "Hirschfeld Report" by UGSA, has recommended students "have substantial control over the governance of fee-supported buildings."

In reply, Hugh Satterlee, vice chancellor for campus affairs, said, "The University may cease collecting fees if it does not have control over their use."

Aside from following the leads of others, UGSA has not done much during the fall 1974 semester, Fioretti said, because it is waiting until the new trustees take office in March 1975. "We are sitting back," he said, "waiting to see what kind of changes we get."

One of the issues UGSA is pushing is student discipline reform. According to Fioretti the University disciplines students as a matter of its right "in loco parentis," its right to act in place of a parent. Universities were given the right to "keep a moral atmosphere," Fioretti explained, when a 1913 federal court case ruled that universities act in place of parents and that a student agrees to its parental role by "silent contract" of his admission.

The University's restrictive 60-hour housing regulation is another facet of its parental role. Although the administration has told UGSA that it is not in favor of the 60-hour housing rule, Fioretti said, it has not changed. "Our only recourse is through the courts," he said, explaining that they are awaiting the decision of a court case involving Eastern Illinois in Danville district court that could strike down the



William Mathiesen

Doug Worell

legality of the 60-hour rule. Eastern Illinois argued its case on grounds of discrimination.

The steering committee also discussed the possibility of instituting a mandatory contribution fee at student registration, with a voluntary student contribution fee for the UGSA legal service.

UGSA collected about \$11,000 from the voluntary student contribution at the fall 1974 registration and another \$11,000 at spring registration. It also gets \$12,000 from the Illini Union general funds (IUSA gets about \$34,000) and earns \$22,000 a year renting refrigerators. UGSA needs a high level of guaranteed income to continue programs such as the legal service, which costs at least \$1,700 a month to operate. Fioretti does not see the extra income coming from an increased University budget.

Fioretti couldn't say whether the 1974-75 UGSA budget would build a surplus or a deficit in its budget. Contrary to previous reports, he said, the 1973-74 steering committee did not leave a surplus of \$10,000 but rather a deficit, resulting from the loss of refrigerators. Last year UGSA lost about 150 refrigerators, he said. Since UGSA rents the refrigerators itself from University Products, the lost refrigerators had to be replaced. The rental system has been revamped, Fioretti said, and UGSA anticipates losing less than 10 refrigerators this year.

Eleven members is relatively few to represent 35,000 students and, especially in the past two years, UGSA has been criticized for its apparent cliquishness.

Fioretti disputed the charge, "We have tried to reach out more than any other UGSA in the past. It's not just us." He said students could be staying away from UGSA due to its



Undergraduate Student Association steering committee members boycott along with disgruntled students when President Ford visited Melvin earlier this year.

Kevin Horan

radical image, and students' low interest in government.

UGSA considers the student senate, a group of 50 student University Senate members, only "token representation," Fioretti said, since there are 200 faculty members in the total Senate and the body as a whole only concerns itself with academic policy. The Senate is also subject to University administrators and the trustees.

Nonetheless, the two groups have been at odds on several occasions. Last year, Student Association President Tracy Page accused UGSA of being a "power-conscious organization that comes into many issues too late." Specifically, Page charged, UGSA did not join the fight against the tuition hike until late last spring.

Fioretti disagreed, explaining that UGSA was busy putting together a report on how the hike would "squeeze out" Middle Class students. UGSA wrote letters, talked to legislators and eventually helped the student association circulate petitions, he said. However, UGSA did not pass a resolution against tuition increases until October 1974. UGSA has supported a number of liberal causes, however. Its longest

campaign has been in support of the United Farm Workers boycott of non-union iceberg lettuce and grapes.

When President Ford visited Melvin in October to honor retiring U.S. Rep. Leslie Arends, two busloads of UGSA members and supporters were there to protest the President's pardon of Nixon, his amnesty plan for draft resisters, his nomination for vice president, his handling of the economy and his apparent support of CIA actions in Chile.

In many ways this year's UGSA is no different from the four preceding steering committees. It still fights for student power; it is still radical and flamboyant. What it seems to be running up against now is a stiffening resistance for further change on the part of University administrators and a growing dissatisfaction on the part of the student body since UGSA has not been able to deliver significant student victory. UGSA has been preoccupied with in-fighting the past couple years, a sign of political starvation. What it has to accomplish next may be out of reach, something a restructuring committee probably could not remedy.



Nolan Hester

Future of Higher Education

By Bob Cosentino

No one can criticize the goal of higher education: to educate the masses to form a better and more productive society. But the most hotly-contested debate in higher education today concerns its governance toward this goal.

The sectors of higher education, students, faculty, administrators and the public, are increasingly at odds as higher education funds become more scarce. This conflict is evident both on and off campus.

Students are seeking control over educational policy decisions, as well as a "relevant education." Faculty members want more pay as they perform required administrative tasks in addition to their educational and research duties. Administrators feel increasing pressure from state agencies to justify higher expenses, and the public is reluctant to allow larger allocations of their tax dollars to higher education.

These diverse interests have created a higher education power struggle. Although the faculty has traditionally been the dominant force on campus, its power in recent years has been diminished, particularly by students, who find themselves sitting on campus committees and senates that have long been comprised entirely of faculty.

But the greatest governance change in higher education is not the rise of student power — that has definitely leveled off since the late 1960s — but the rise of public power. As one educator said, "The 'ivory tower' of yore is now becoming a regulated public utility."

Nation-wide colleges and universities have seen the rise of state coordinating boards that have compromised the traditional autonomy of higher education institutions. In the past, these institutions set their own priorities and requested funds needed directly from the state legislature. But the current trend is for the state coordinating boards to establish priorities and review each institution's budget under its jurisdiction.

The Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) was established in 1961 in part to help eliminate program duplication in state institutions, and to take "politics" out of higher



Jeff Goll

education. For many years, observers felt the University and Southern Illinois University were getting more than their share of state educational funds because both institutions had dominant political strength in Springfield. The theory is that a non-partisan board of higher education, appointed by the governor, would review institutional budget requests objectively, and make recommendations to the General Assembly and the governor.

"The day has gone when the University will be able to go back to the autonomy it once had," said David Henry, University president from 1955 to 1971.

"The reason is that the whole academic enterprise was built up to such an extent that the old unilateral approach with the legislature and the governor just couldn't work. Nobody was looking at the system as a whole," he added.

Henry said the concept of state planning and coordinating boards has become more generally accepted nationwide as universities have become larger and more bureaucratic. But, he said, as state coordinating boards have developed over the past 15 years, they have varied a great deal in their authority over individual institutions.

A coordinating board appointed by the governor can become an arm of that governor, Henry said. When this happens the governor can tell the board how much to allocate to each institution rather than the board telling the governor how much money should be allocated, Henry said.

University President John E. Corbally, Jr. feels that this situation has sometimes occurred in Illinois. Corbally said the IBHE members have "not been as strong an advocate of the needs of higher education as I would like to see them be."

"They have developed a theory, I guess, that if you don't get what you ask for then it is a disaster. So they ask for what they think they can get rather than for what they think we need. I do find that unfortunate," Corbally added.

"The IBHE has tended in later years to go to the governor and ask how much money he's willing to put in higher education, then bring it back and try to allocate it," Ronald Brady, University vice president for planning and allocation said.

Some state legislators believed that a secret agreement was made by Gov. Dan Walker, the IBHE and University officials concerning the University's 1974-75 fiscal budget.

The governor supported the IBHE's original budget recommendation of \$231 million. However, the General Assembly, feeling the recommendation for \$231 million was too meager, passed a budget of about \$10 million more than the IBHE suggested for the University, including \$5 million in pay raises for University employees from 5.5 to 8 per cent and \$1.2 million for full funding of the University Retirement System.

Walker vetoed \$6.8 million of the additional operating budget appropriation, and the attempt to override the veto failed in the General Assembly by 61 votes because it did not get IBHE and University support, according to some legislators.

Some states have alleviated the problem of coordinating boards being aligned with the governor by having their members chosen through public elections. This alternative, however, brings politics into higher education.

"My own feeling is that if they're too independent of the governor, the governor will tend to ignore them," Chancellor J.W. Peltason said. "All governors tend to like to see their immediate subordinates doing the reviewing."

Peltason explained that coordinating boards have to keep a "delicate balance" between the governor and the legislature on one side and the colleges and universities on the other. "I have some doubts about the role of a coordinating board in general," Peltason said. "The problem is that the role of a coordinating board is to coordinate institutions, not to govern them although the distinction between these two activities is not always clear."

"I have a great belief that the governance of the University should be kept as close to the students and faculty as possible," Peltason continued, adding that a coordinating board should deal only with broad public policy matters like where to build a new law or medical school and not with academic questions concerning research, grants and funding.

The IBHE delved into such academic areas when it formulated its third master plan for Illinois higher education in 1971. In this plan, the IBHE formulated its view of the scope and mission of each university and college in the state. The board is currently re-evaluating this plan in preparation of its fourth master plan, scheduled to be completed in fall 1975.

The IBHE's function of reviewing institutional budget requests has also come under attack by educators, according to Peltason. Currently the budget is being reviewed by three



Nolan Hester

or four lawyers, not connected with the University. The University administration studies the fiscal budget a year in advance and then forwards the budget to the IBHE for review and recommendation to the governor and legislature. The budget is further studied by a legislative committee and the Bureau of the Budget, the governor's own budgetary agency.

And although IBHE's purpose is to take the political battles out of higher education, Peltason said, the IBHE decisions are often political, such as faculty salary increases or academic program expansion.

"The governor and the legislature must ultimately answer the questions of how good they want this place to be and what they want us to do," Peltason said. "Who should pay for higher education is a political decision."

Despite its apparently impotent role in higher education in Illinois, the IBHE and similar coordinating boards serve, at least, to add public credibility to the world of higher education. "There was a time when our credibility was very high and in the last few years it's gone down," Henry said. "They think we've over-expanded; they think some students have misbehaved; the whole priority is gone."

While the recent shift of power in higher education has moved from within campus to external coordinating boards, universities and colleges have, at the same time, experienced internal power struggles between administrators, faculty and students.

Non-tenured faculty striving for promotion, and even tenured faculty members seeking merit salary increases, are under departmental pressure to increase productivity. "We've always been accountable for what we've done, but never in as much detail as now," said one faculty member.

Many University departments ask faculty to document



Nolan Hester

research projects, publications and lectures to justify the University's budget request to the IBHE.

"I'm a little apprehensive that we're taking too much of the time of our faculty and our administrative staff in filling out too many forms and explaining to too many external agencies," Peltason said.

He said this procedure is creating additional administrative expense and pursuits.

Many faculty members are also apprehensive about the University's new interest in gathering numbers to measure the so-called "output" of its faculty.

A university faculty member's claim cannot be managed like a corporation mainly because education cannot be measured in cost-benefit terms, as businesses are measured, because a dollar value cannot be placed on a college education.

"The faculty members are not used to it," Henry said. "I sympathize with that . . . we don't know how to quantify education, but it has to be done."

"It all goes back to the credibility problem," he added. "In the 1960s, all the universities' (budget) requests were respected. In the 1970s, the attitude is 'if we had the money, we wouldn't give it to you.'"

Since higher education has apparently lost the high public priority it enjoyed in the 1960s, the financial and professional status of the faculty has been eroding, some disenchanting faculty members contend.

While the 1960s were generally characterized by student dissent and organization, the 1970s may be marked by faculty dissent and organization, according to the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, a group of 19 educators who recently finished a 6-year study of the problems of higher education.

Faculty members have a lot to be concerned about, the Commission says. Faculty salaries have not risen with the cost of living, external agencies are influencing more campus decisions that affect the faculty, and students have intruded into the academic decision-making areas of the campus that have traditionally been reserved for faculty, according to the Commission.

Consequently, the trend toward faculty collective bargaining with the administration has increased in recent years on college campuses, despite a growing concern that faculty unionization will promote the "Teamsters' mentality" in higher education that many faculty members are now resisting.

By the same token, many students are discontent with lack of decision-making power on campus, even though they have made tremendous gains in campus governance in the past.

During the 1960s student protests, students acquired many rights previously enjoyed exclusively by faculty. Students were allowed to serve on many campus senates and committees. At the University, experimental independent study courses were instituted upon student demand.

Nolan Hester



Student lobbying in Springfield in 1973 also pushed a bill putting students on state university and college governing boards as non-voting members. Student lobbyists are now working for state legislation permitting liquor to be served in student unions.

Student leaders have also been frustrated by many other attempts to get direct student control of campus activities. At the University, students have tried unsuccessfully to gain governance over student-fee supported buildings. Students serve on advisory committees under the directors of these fee-supported buildings, but these committees have little influence on actual policy, according to Bob Fioretti, Undergraduate Student Association steering committee chairman.

Corbally said he believes in a "high level of student input and a low level of student governance. Governance decisions need to be made by professionals and/or a governing board representative to the people in general rather than having final decisions in any major way made by students."

Both Corbally and Fioretti agree student involvement in the University's governance system peaked about two years ago and is now declining.

"I can sense students are worried about jobs. They would rather study than go out and work for student rights," Corbally said.

Financial restraints may have also led to a decrease of student involvement in campus governance. As the University's budget becomes more stringent, Corbally said, "Faculty and administrators are more anxious to keep the decision-making power themselves."

It is difficult to assess the significance of today's higher education conflict. Is it a passing phase or will it mark the future of the campus?

"I think in general the next few years are going to be a period of tension, just as I'm sure on university campuses in the early 1930s there were periods of tension. This kind of financial stringency does cause tension," Corbally said.

The Carnegie Commission states that the sectors of higher education must form a "new consensus" on the goals and aims of higher education, otherwise higher education will undergo substantial restructuring to meet the strains of conflict.

"In absence of consensus," the Commission states, "the rules will become more detailed and precise, the mechanisms more formalized and burdensome, the hand of authority more evident and heavier, and the tone of relationships will also become much harsher and more unpleasant."

Corbally, however, is optimistic about the future of higher education, but he thinks it may take a while before higher education gets out of its financial slump.

"What it takes is some general social realization that the kinds of things that higher education can do are extremely important," Corbally said.

"Problems relating to food and energy in the next few years will require support of university research in those areas," he adds. "I tend to take a sine curve approach to things. History bears that out. We've just come off a very good period of boom. Our curve is going down because society's curve is going down."

The Cost of College: Who'll Pay?

By Chris Cashman

Jane W. Loeb, director of Admissions and Records, reported in October that total enrollment in 1974 exceeded by 800 the number of students for which the University was funded this year. Gov. Dan Walker's \$8.2 million cut from the University's 1973-74 operating budget caused the University to plan to hold enrollment at or below the 34,651 students enrolled a year ago. This fall's enrollment was 35,045, a 1.1 per cent increase.

Following Gov. Walker's cuts, University President John E. Corbally, Jr. started a frantic search for additional funds. A tuition hike seemed to be the logical choice in that it would make up part of the budget deficit, and at the same time discourage some students from attending Illinois. Soon after last year's recommendation by the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) that all Universities in Illinois raise their tuition by "at least" six per cent, Corbally went to the University Board of Trustees with a recommendation to raise tuition at the University by 12 per cent, a \$60 increase.

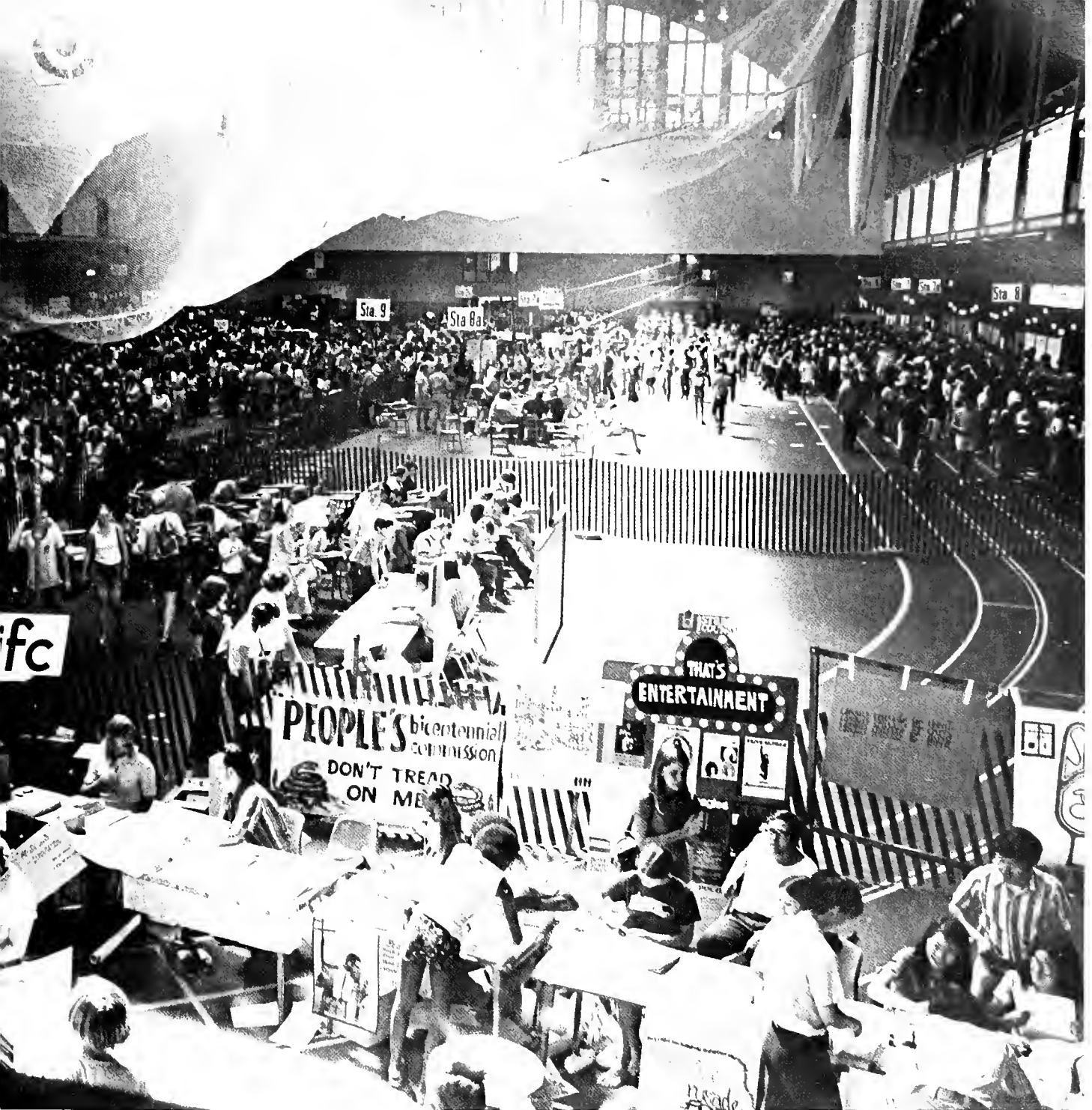
Shirley Reaves



But opposed to a tuition hike were the Association of Illinois Student Governments (AISG) and the state legislature.

Supported by House Speaker W. Robert Blair, R-Park Forest, Senate President William Harris, R-Pontiac, and democrats, the AISG's low-tuition drive was able to block all state universities' plans to raise tuitions. The possibility for increased tuition in Illinois was further diminished in March 1974 when Gov. Walker publicly stated he was against tuition hikes in his annual budget proposal.

The University Board of Trustees backed off from the increased tuition proposal and agreed to postpone any tuition increase. Since that time the IBHE has set up a "Study Commission on Tuition and Other Student Costs," which was to make final recommendations on the tuition question in late November.



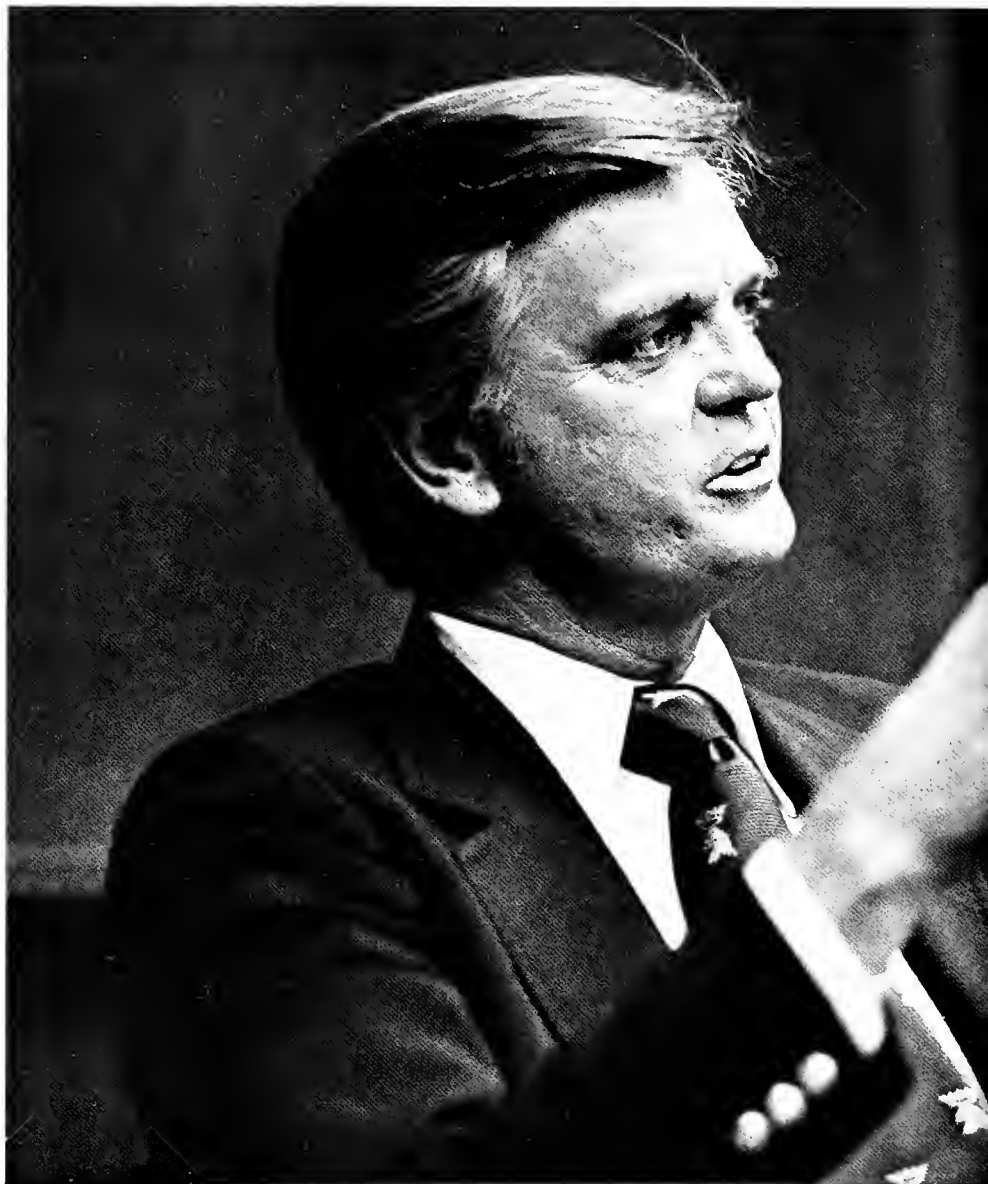
Several tuition alternatives were looked into by the commission. One suggestion was a graduated tuition policy, where the University would charge a student more for each successive year in school. Another alternative considered was the popular "one-third" tuition policy, where a student would pay one-third of the total educational costs. But the commission reported that implementation of such a program would be a gradual one, and wouldn't take full effect until perhaps 1980.

Tuition at the University is presently 32 per cent of total educational costs, and the adoption of a one-third tuition policy would mean an increase in student tuition here of one per cent. Other Illinois university students would be the hardest hit by such a policy, most notably those at Southern Illinois, where students now pay 22.2 per cent of instruction-

al costs. Illinois State, Northern Illinois, and Sangamon State students pay 23.9 per cent of total costs.

In a statement to the study commission, Corbally said that while there is no magic in the current IBHE policy establishing one-third instructional costs, it "has served as a realistic goal and is a concept which preserves what most of us consider to be low tuition levels in public higher education." He noted that it was a flexible framework which responds to inflation, differences among universities, and provides a governing board with a opportunity to establish tuition levels at a percentage cost rather than specific dollar amounts.

The tuition and required fees for in-state students at the University is presently \$690, a figure well above the national median of \$531 per student. Within the last year tuitions have increased nationally by 2.5 per cent, while those at Illi-



“...students should be asked to pay higher tuition . . .”

nois schools have remained constant.

Of the \$690 spent by students at the University, \$196 are student fees used to support the Assembly Hall, the Illini Union, the IMPE building and the Student Services building. Also supported by fees are the McKinley Health Center and student insurance.

In a 1974 survey conducted by the University Survey research Laboratory, 955 citizens, including 714 connected with the University Citizens Committee were asked where money should come from to meet higher educational costs. Over 62 per cent of the group thought additional funding should be sought from increased tuition. In a related ques-

Gov. Dan Walker, above, has recently stated that he was opposed

to any tuition increase at the University of Illinois.

tion, 49.7 per cent felt University of Illinois students should be asked to pay higher tuition than present, while only 35.4 per cent felt present tuition represents and adequate proportion of total educational costs.

Thus, without adequate funding and the failure of a tuition increase, the University is once again placed in the uncomfortable position of having more students than it has funds. A similar situation occurred in 1971 when the state cut \$91 million from Illinois universities' budgets, leaving them with an increase of only five per cent for their 1971-72 operating budgets. The University of Illinois received \$2 million less than it had the previous year, largely because enrollment dropped 1,407 in 1971. But enrollment rose by 1,555 in 1972, and 1,049 again in 1973, while the University received only an additional \$8 million for its 1972-73 budget.

For the 1975-76 fiscal year, the University Board of Trustees had approved \$245 million for the operating budget and \$59 million for capital improvements. The proposed budget, forwarded to the IBHE, represented a 12.6 per cent, or \$26 million increase over the current fiscal year.

In that inflation is at 12 per cent, the University was only

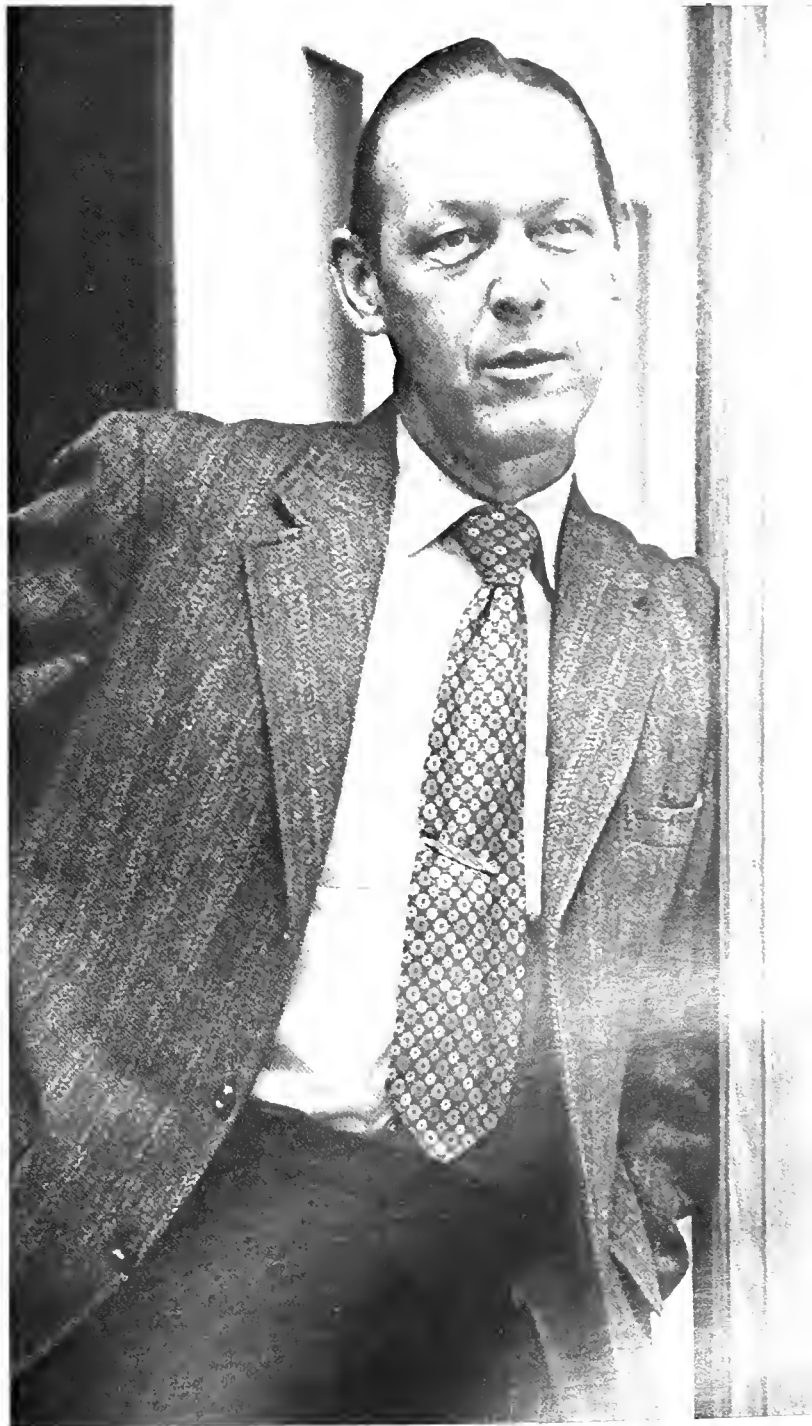


John E. Corbally, Jr. (right), felt increased tuition was necessary to offset state cuts in the University's budget.

trying to remain solvent by attempting to first raise tuition and then to expand its operating budget by 12 per cent. There is no question that Corbally is in favor of a tuition increase, a stand which casts him as a villain in the eyes of University students. But any increase will in the end have to be approved by Gov. Walker, who, no fool he, has spoken repeatedly before students against any such increase. "I am flatly opposed to a tuition increase at the University of Illinois," he said on campus prior to the November elections.

Corbally is in a budgetary bind as he has been since coming to the University in 1971. The University, if it doesn't get required funds will either seriously cut back enrollment, or raise tuition to offset the deficit. There was a curtailed admissions program for the spring semester because only 150 spaces were available. And in the near future, student groups, the state legislature and Gov. Walker will be confronted with necessary tuition increases.

Mary Arenberg





Laying Your Future on the Line

By Jeff Brody

Photos By Nolan Hester

"There is no evidence of discrimination against this plaintiff."

With this statement, Circuit Court Judge John Shonkwiler dismissed a petition for a temporary injunction ordering the University's College of Veterinary Medicine to admit Ronald Stone as a 1974 freshman.

Stone had filed suit against the college, charging discriminatory admission practices against male and urban applicants and failure to give proper notice before the college changed admissions criteria.

Although Stone was admitted to the animal science graduate program, he instead tried to get admitted to one of 19 other veterinary medicine schools.

The Stone case is an example, though an extreme one, of the problems arising for both students and professional schools. Throughout the country, schools of medicine, law, dentistry and veterinary medicine are faced with the problem of selecting freshmen from pools of applicants much larger than spaces available. Students who aimed for a law, medicine or veterinary medicine career find it impossible to get accepted.

In most cases, a professional school rejection notice is a private tragedy for the applicant. The political science graduate who finds the road to law school a dead-end, also finds his degree is unmarketable.

In few cases, such as Stone's, the rejection triggers legal action. Professional school admission cases have increased and few signs indicate a reversal.

Stone filed a "reverse" discrimination suit, charging the college with arbitrary preference for minority group applicants, (in this case female and rural applicants). At the University of Washington law school, a suit charging reverse discrimination toward black applicants, *DeFunis v. Odegaard*, was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The central issue in these cases is the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing equal protection of the laws to all. The question is whether the amendment, enacted to protect black Americans from racial discrimination, allows special preference for blacks and other minorities.

DeFunis, a University of Washington honors graduate in 1971, filed suit after the law school failed to admit him. He established that 36 minority students with lower grade point averages and Law School Admission Test (LSAT) scores had been admitted. A Seattle court ordered the school to admit him, ruling that DeFunis had not received equal protection

of the laws.

Although the school complied with the court order, the case was appealed to the state supreme court to protect its admissions policy. The school argued that DeFunis was a border case, and 29 whites with better scores were also rejected, while 38 whites with lower scores were accepted. Since almost all of the 1,600 applicants for the 150 openings in DeFunis' class had met the minimum admission requirements, factors other than test scores were considered in the selection process.

The school's lawyers contended that race was one factor creating student diversity. The school used a separate pool for minority applicants. Some minority applicants admitted had scores below the cut-off point for whites.

The state supreme court ruled in favor of the school. In turn DeFunis appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in March 1974. The Supreme Court ruling left the issue unanswered, saying the issue was moot, (without consequence) since DeFunis, meanwhile attending another law school, was about to graduate.

It is only a matter of time before another case based on reverse discrimination is appealed to the high court. Although the DeFunis case was ruled as moot, the issues raised have practical significance.

Two questions arise: first, what is the best way to select

Schools of medicine, law, dentistry and vet med are faced with selecting freshmen from pools of applicants.

candidates to a professional school? Second, is the school's function to select the best class based on high scores and academic rank? If so, will selection of the best class result in fair treatment of all applicants?

Selection processes vary; each school has its own candidate evaluation formula. The University of Washington law school, for example, publishes minimum standards for admission, then applies various criteria to those applicants meeting the standards, giving each one a rank. The University of Illinois law school, on the other hand, evaluates on the basis of grade average and LSAT score only, ranking each applicant on those factors and then selecting top students to fill the openings.

The difference of opinion is evident: some admissions committees believe strict academic factors determine the best class, while others believe subjective character analysis is also necessary.

Robert Brown, assistant dean of the University of Illinois law school, believes evaluation by interview has merit, but the expense is prohibitive. Brown defended the law school method now used. The high percentage of Illinois graduates who pass the bar exam the first time, shows that grade point average and LSAT scores alone can be valid indicators of success, he said.

Although some students prefer strictly academic evaluation, the majority want their futures determined by more than just a four-hour test. The dilemma is that schools which do try to consider other factors are the schools most susceptible to law suits.

The University's College of Veterinary Medicine appointed a committee in May, 1973, to develop selection criteria "that would most equitably evaluate the applicants and select those applicants most apt to successfully complete the course of study and then make a valuable contribution to the veterinary profession," according to the University law school.

After almost nine months of deliberation, the committee developed a complex system of ranking based on a 100 point scale. Sixty points were given for grade point average; five points for the Veterinary Aptitude Test; eight points for in-depth evaluation of the applicant's academic credentials; two points for veterans and 27 points for "subjective measures." Subjective measures include experience with animals and the veterinary profession, references, evidence of leadership and extracurricular activities.

In the Stone case, the subjective measures were attacked by Stone's lawyer. He argued that through the use of high ratings on references and experience with animals, arbitrary preference was given to rural applicants.

Julian Frankenberg, the University Health Professions Information Office director, fears recent court cases will cause admissions committees to look for more "hard, academic" factors. "The emotional make-up of the student, his personality, is very important," Frankenberg said. He said he "uses gut feelings" when counseling students applying to medical schools. But, "the evaluation of interviews and recommendations bring in problems" Frankenberg said. "How do you evaluate the same characteristics in each person equally?"

Even if the problem of how to select the best applicants is

solved, the professional schools function in our society must be defined.

In the Stone case, Shonkwiler ruled that the "student has a right to know not only the minimum standards, but also the criteria" evaluated. This ruling is significant because it implies schools have a legal obligation to give applicants proper notice on the criteria they are to be evaluated upon. Stone's lawyer argued that proper notice would have been publication of the new criteria at least two years in advance. That much time would be necessary for a student to revise his course schedule to best prepare for the admissions procedure, he contended.

But if the school's function is to choose the best possible class, and thus train the best possible professionals, there's a possibility that requiring a school to wait two years to implement a new and better admissions procedure could conflict with that purpose. Furthermore, there is more than one definition of "best." The best class could be the one with the highest overall academic qualifications. But many have contended, as in the DeFunis case, that diversified student body is necessary to achieve the best possible academic atmosphere.

Thus, if the school's function is to choose the best possible class, then it may find it must give arbitrary preference to certain applicants. Brown said the College of Law admits minorities under the school's "equal opportunity program," and admitted that these students are accepted into the col-

"...Some admissions committees believe strict academic factors determine the best class..."

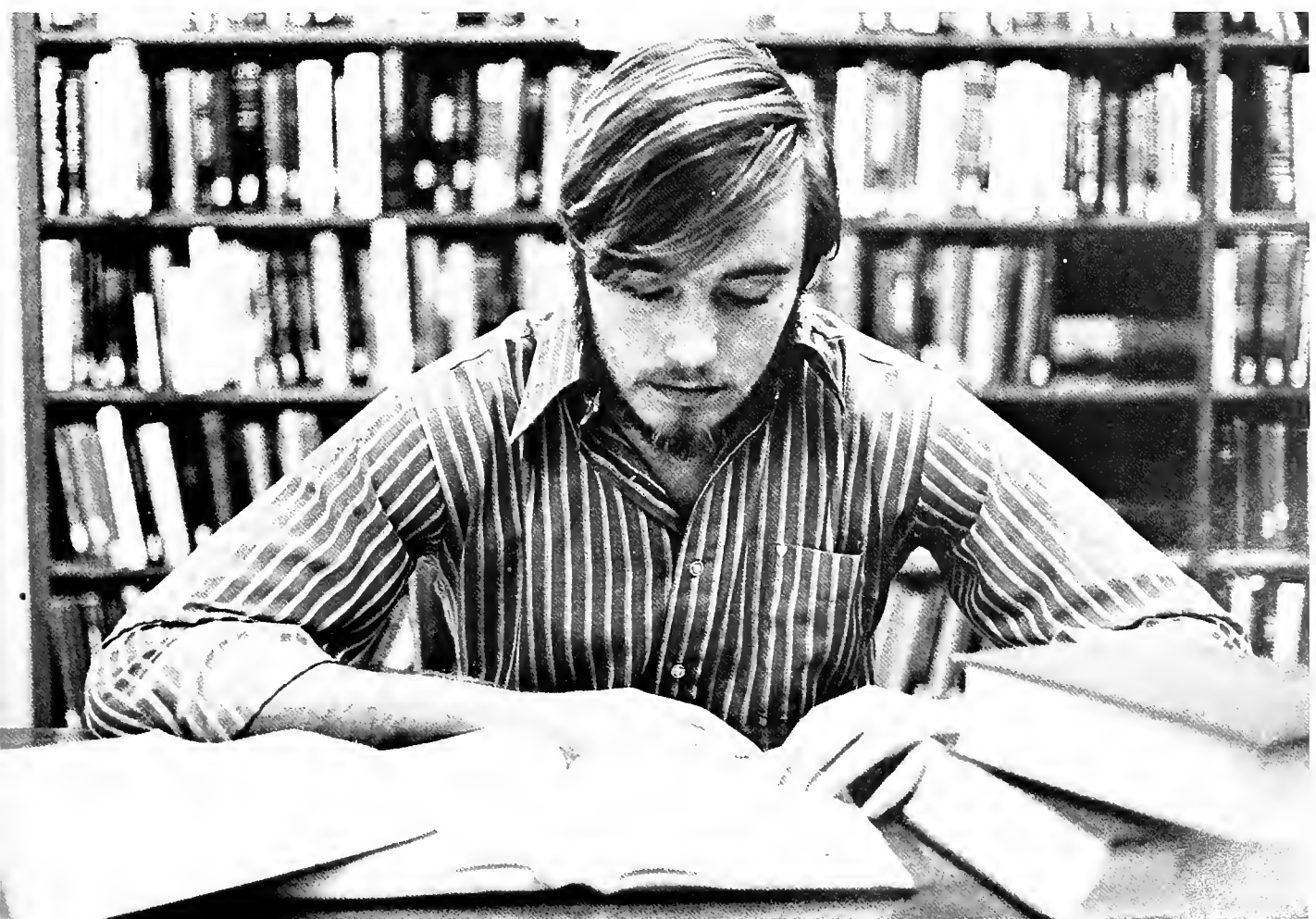
lege with lower scores than those of many other students rejected.

The purpose of affirmative action is to increase minority students in professional schools. It can be said that giving special preference to some students denies others the right to equal protection, as DeFunis argued. But it also can be said that admitting these students results in a better group of professionals.

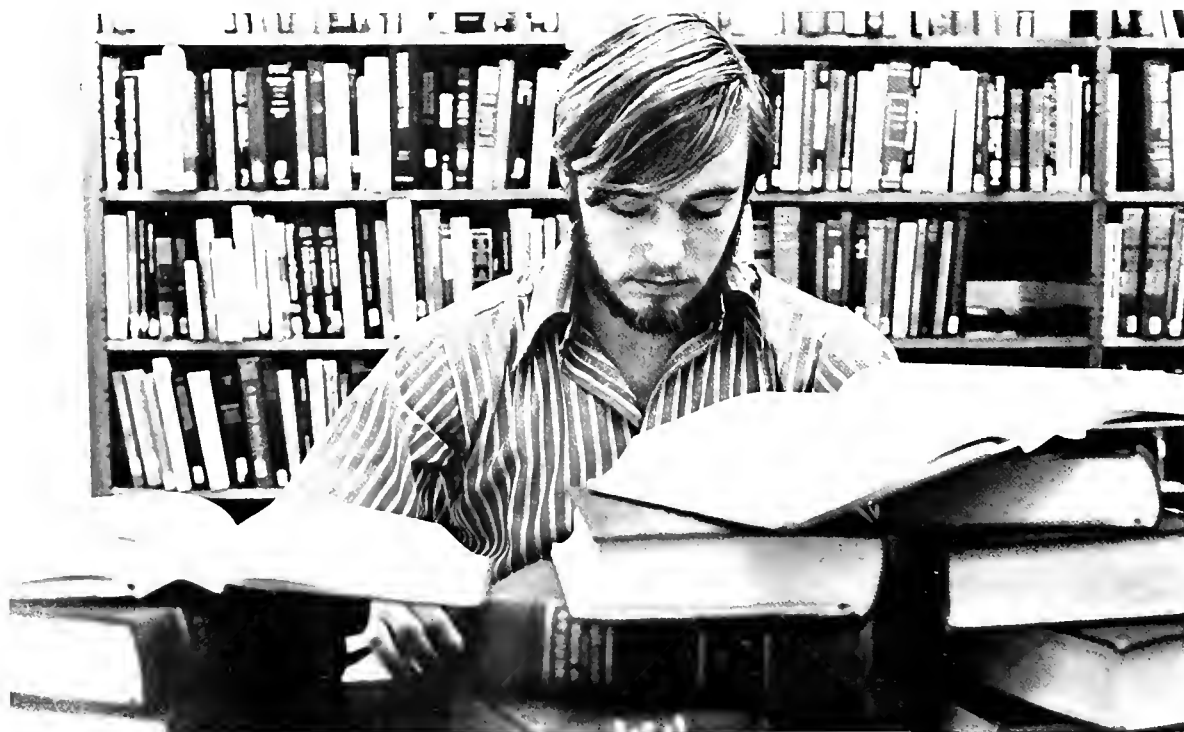
Perhaps more doctors would head for the inner city rather than lucrative suburban practices. More lawyers could practice poverty law instead of corporation law. Until such trends develop, society will continue to be unequally divided; health care and legal protection for the rich being better and more accessible than that available to the poor.

It could be argued that affirmative action should exist un-

“... professional
schools’ function
in our society
must be defined.”



“ . . . advisors suggest
that students
interested in medicine
consider alternatives . . . ”





til the differentiation between the quality of life of the affluent and of the poor is decreased. At that time, when each individual is closer to an equal start and an equal opportunity, a merit system with true equal protection makes sense — until then, arguments for a strict merit system seem hollow.

What all this means, for the time being, is that students preparing for professional schools must be made fully aware of the situation likely to confront them. They face stiff competition from their peers, for limited space due to a lack of public and private funds.

At the University's College of Veterinary Medicine, for the entering class of 1974, 86 candidates were admitted from a pool of 527 qualified applicants. This is an acceptance of only 16.3 per cent of all qualified applicants. Robert Twardock, associate dean for academic affairs of the college, said that the average student accepted for the class had a cumulative grade average of 4.54 and an average science grade of 4.57.

It is obvious that the average student admitted had exceptional qualifications. Ronald Stone, with a cumulative average of 4.3 ranked 40 places behind the last student admitted when judged on grade point average and Veterinary Aptitude Test scores.

At the University Medical Center in Chicago, an estimat-

ed 400 applicants were accepted out of approximately 3,000 applications, an acceptance rate of 13.3 per cent. Frankenberg said the typical pre-med student at the University applies to eight or nine schools, and though approximately 54 per cent of the University students who apply are accepted, Frankenberg said the national average of acceptance is only 28 per cent.

Brown said the law school received 1,200 applicants for 201 openings in the 1974 class. Only 17 per cent of the total number of applicants could be accepted. The median grade average of the entering class was 4.51, with a median LSAT of 670 — a score in the top ten percentile.

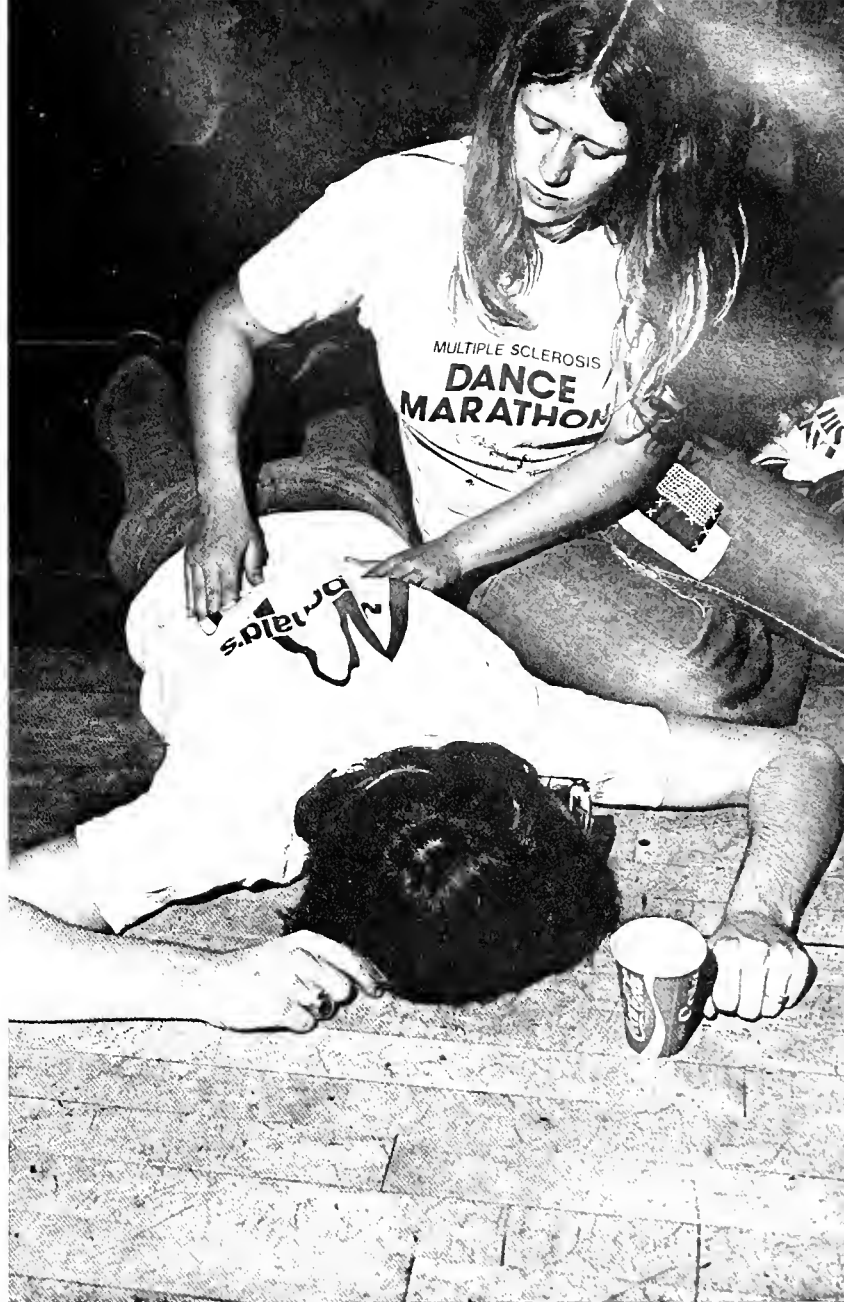
Faced with stiff competition, students hoping to enter a professional school should be prepared to apply to many different schools. With all indicators predicting a continuation of this trend, advisors like Frankenberg suggest that students interested in medicine consider alternatives such as podiatry, optometry and osteopathy. In law, the job market is already tight, and students from low or median ranking law schools are finding the job search difficult and unrewarding.

It is beginning to appear that the dream of entering a profession has become a tragic nightmare.



A 52-HOUR BOOGIE

By Charla Krupp
Photos By Sheila Reaves
And Don Logsdon



Within three years, the University has acquired a new tradition. Every April, Zeta Beta Tau (ZBT) fraternity revives the 1930's dance hall marathon in Huff Gymnasium and the University becomes the dance marathon capital of the country. At last year's "Dance For Strength" 52-hour national dance marathon, 104 couples raised about \$67,000 for multiple sclerosis, in the largest dance marathon ever put on by an organization. Out-of-state couples from as far as University of Miami and University of Arizona flew here to dance in the national competition, after winning local dance marathons of smaller scales on their college campuses.

The number of spectators thinned out a bit from the first marathon the year before, but the novelty had not worn off. Last year's dance, sponsored by ZBT, McDonald's Corp. and Campus Chest, drew 38 more couples and \$20,000 more than the previous year's. Seventy-four local couples and 30 out-of-state couples tried to keep moving from Friday night to Sunday night. Eighty survived the roped-in dance floor for the entire 52 hours, in addition to a weekend of McDonald's hamburgers.

First place winners were Michigan State University's





Rich Young and Jamie MacKercher who collected \$4,540, the largest sum among those couples who completed the 52 hours. They won an eight day vacation for two in Acapulco and a \$1,000 scholarship. Although the second place couple was from the University of Virginia, third place went to University of Illinois student Dennis Graff and Parkland College Student Paula Sturdyvin. Graff, who's making a name for himself in the marathons, won first place the year before.

In the midst of goldfish swallowing and tuxedo-clad emcees, Megan McDonough, the weekend's top entertainer, belted out her songs to the Saturday night crowd. Forty-two local bands played continuous music throughout the 52 hours.

Every year the marathon benefits a different charity. Proceeds from this year's "Dance To Give Them A Chance" were split between the Epilepsy Foundation and the National Association for Retarded Citizens. The first marathon, "Dance For Those Who Can't" raised about \$47,000 for muscular dystrophy. Since public education about diseases plays a large part in the marathon, Merrie Ross, this year's ZBT dance chairman, said that all charities should have the manpower for fund raising that a fraternity can provide. "It's a share the wealth idea," Ross said.

Although the national dance marathon brings back nostalgia from the marathons held during the depression era, this one's more humane. Couples get 30-minute rest breaks every four hours and four hours of sleep a night.

Why put your self through all the pain? All participants agree that it's fun, it's a good cause, it's something to remember. And some would even do it again.







The Clark Hall Experiment

By Elaine Johnson
Photos By Chris Walker

Buttons the Clown settled back in a chair in Clark Hall's fourth floor lounge, sipped his beer and proclaimed the Clark Hall experimental floors to be "the greatest thing since peanut butter."

As a traveling lecturer and promoter for the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus, Buttons, otherwise known as Leon McBryde, spent three days living in Clark Hall as a guest of the dorm. He enjoyed close contact with the students there, whom he described as open, friendly and the most disciplined he had ever met.

"The kids here are just tremendous in every way," he said. "It's a great concept for dorm living."

Clark Hall, still in its experimental stage at the University evolved from a joke between three friends on the dormitories' Council of Presidents (COP). In February 1974 Grace Wells, Paul Metzler and Mike Coakley, presidents of Garner, Forbes and Snyder Halls respectively, laughed at Wells' facetious suggestion that if they had their own dorm perhaps her room could be between Paul's and Mike's.

By March the laughter was replaced by a more serious mood. The joke had ignited the interest of COP and work began on a proposal for student-run dorms. The proposal called for alternating male-female rooms, housing 46 persons (later increased to 60), without resident advisors, directors and program directors.

After learning the alternate room plan would require Board of Trustee action, the proposal was changed to co-ed split floors which was easily approved by both Director of Housing, Sam Rebecca, and Vice-Chancellor for Campus Affairs, Hugh Satterlee. The third and fourth floors of Clark Hall were designated for the experiment in student-run housing. Ten other campuses throughout the country have tried experiments of such nature but all have failed.

Coakley, an originator and participant in the experiment gave two explanations for the failures. "The experiments started out poorly, because the participants were there by

"The people here all have strong personalities...They are interested in doing things."

chance rather than desire," he said. "Secondly, the president ended up getting saddled with all of the duties that would otherwise have gone to the resident advisors or the resident directors."

To carry out various duties, Clark Hall set up a steering committee staffed by participants serving one month terms. There is also an elected president who presides at bi-monthly floor meetings. All participants signed a year contract, rather than a semester contract, and also agreed to pay \$10 in dues, or more if necessary.

Problems arose when the first steering committee became bogged down by the administrative functions of running the hall. "By October, people were getting a little anxious," Barbara Lafferty said. "We just weren't getting any programs going."

Interesting programs and individual involvement is the main idea behind the Clark Hall experiment. The concept of having a student-run dorm is apparently more than getting

by without advisors or directors. "We've all seen apathy and boredom in the dorms and at Clark we're trying to beat it," Coakley said. "We have 60 people who really want to get involved in things that interest them. Here, at Clark, we are providing an option to basic dorm living. We're setting up a new type of living," he said.

The interests and eagerness for involvement on the part of residents resulted in a full calendar of events, presentations, programs and guests. Twice weekly, Clark students working through the Assembly Hall, Star Course and their college offices, scheduled speakers. Some, like clown Leon McBryde and mimist Keith Berger stayed in the guest apartment and got to know the students on an informal basis.

There are many individual reasons for participating in the Clark experiment. Most students cited the desire for a learning experience through closer involvement with Housing and other people. "I am really hoping to get rid of the usual stereotypes and games usually involved in co-ed living," said Lafferty. "I want a large group of friends."

Cindy Millard was looking for a change. "PAR (Pennsylvania Avenue Residence hall) was so impersonal — just like a big hotel," she said. "Here, the atmosphere is comfortable, homey; everyone is friends."

"I was interested in doing more — in getting involved in more programs. Clark seemed to offer that," explained Jennie Collins.

Screening and interviewing prospective participants in the Clark Hall experiment was used to choose enthusiastic and dedicated persons. "It was only through screening people that we could offer the benefits we do here at Clark," explained Metzler. "The criteria we set up was absolutely minimal — we weren't objecting to people."

Seventy-five men and 30 women applied for the 60 openings, dividing men and women equally. Three interview boards were set up, each board consisting of six interviewers — two from the proposal committee, two who were not interested in living in Clark, and two resident advisors or directors. Applicants were asked what programs and activities they were interested in, and were rated on a scale from a

resident advisor form. "We were mainly trying to screen out students who were just interested in getting single rooms or who just wanted to be free of resident advisors," explained Coakley.

"We knew that the success of the experiment would depend on how well people could handle themselves. Group effort would have to prevail," Metzler added.

"The people here all have strong personalities," Lafferty said. "They are interested in doing new things, living in new places and trying something different." Jim Hafner agreed. "Most of the people here are of an independent nature."

Students in the experiment find their fellow residents to be considerate and friendly, and willing to work together to make the experiment a success. "I actually rave about the people here to my family," confessed Paul Wencel. Metzler cited a general concern for each other as standing out most to him. Coakley felt that having almost all single rooms encouraged involvement and friendship on the floors. "We all know each other on both floors. We eat together and do a lot in groups," he added.

Surprisingly, most students feel that their participation in the experiment is a single-year affair. "We would be too overpowering to new people if we were to stay another year," Coakley said.

Although they won't be directly involved, many participants would like to work on improvements for future floors. Many would like to see a larger unit next year.

But though the Clark participants got along well with the administration, there were some doubts as to whether the administration would permit experimenting with larger groups. "Housing wants success for us. There really isn't a shining spot in University housing, but the success of our experiment would be impressive," said Coakley.

It is clear that the success of the Clark Hall experiment and all further experimental housing depends wholly on the students. "We could very well be a success on paper without actually succeeding in our purpose of getting students involved," explained Metzler. "The real benefits of Clark are being able to say one accomplished something worthwhile."



By Diane Breunig

Last summer, a law initially designed to correct the problem of abuse of parental rights to privacy by some public school snowballed into what has been described by columnist John P. Roche as "one of the sloppiest and potentially most harmful pieces of federal education legislation on record" — the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

The law, which went into effect on Nov. 19, 1974, denies federal funds from any higher education institution which refuses a student 18 years of age or older or parents of students under 18, the right to inspect and challenge the content of his cumulative record.

Records often contain comments about a student's behavior which are made without his or her parents' knowledge. Parents and students have been helpless to protect themselves from unsubstantiated personal information about themselves and their families.

The law was formulated following the case of a third-grade teacher who wrote on a student's record that he had homosexual tendencies. The comment stayed with the student throughout grade school and high school, probably making some difference in how his teachers treated him.

The law further provides that a student's record may be released to others only with his prior written consent, with the exception of school officials "who have legitimate educational interests."

If a student or parent finds inaccuracies in a records file, they must be given the opportunity to challenge the material in a hearing.

Adopted as an amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1974 and proposed on the Senate Floor by Sen. James Buckley, R-New York, it received little discussion and little consideration until after it was passed.

It has since created chaos on campuses across the nation.

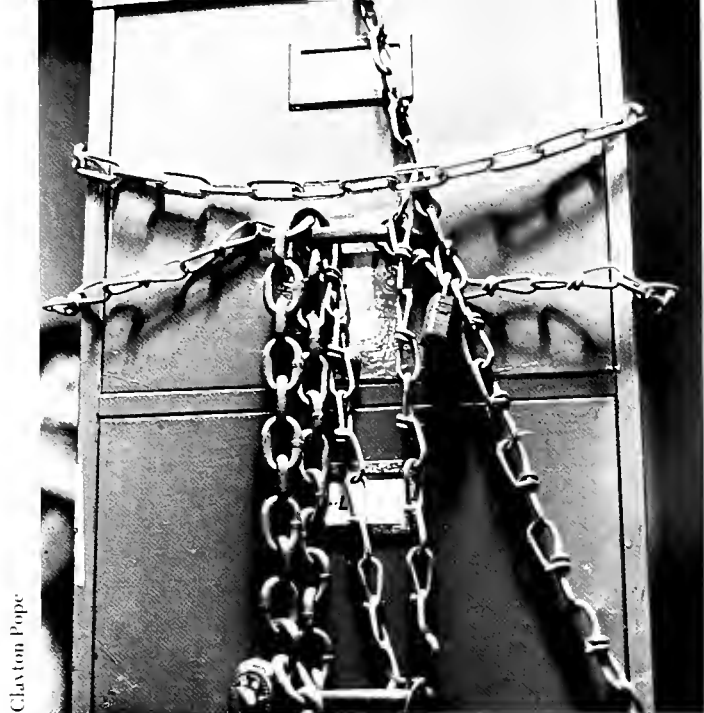
With such a hazy beginning, it was inevitable that ambiguities and loopholes would arise.

While the principle of the law is good — students should have access and control over their personal records — certain aspects of it present problems.

One of the biggest dilemmas which arose was what to do with letters of recommendation which were written prior to passage of the law under the assurance of confidentiality.

Until provision was made for their disposition, Chancellor J. W. Peltason ordered all directors and heads of academic and administrative units to separate all confidential material, including letters of recommendation and parents' confidential statements, previously obtained with assurance of confidentiality.

Authors of letters of recommendation were given two weeks to decide whether or not they wanted them returned to the students' file or pulled out and held subject only University use.



Clayton Pope

The law also presented the problem of parents' financial statements, previously held confidential, that would now be open to students. Many considered this to be an infringement on parents' right of privacy.

Medical, psychiatric and psychological records were also areas of concern. The possibility that they may contain information which might be damaging to students' emotional well-being if seen was considered.

Another fear of both administrators, professors and students, concerned letters of recommendation written after the law was passed which would no longer be assured of confidentiality.

Many feared that they will become meaningless because the authors won't be candid if they know students will have access to the letters. Evaluation of applications would be exclusively based on grades and test scores.

Finally, the amendment of clarification that confused administrators had been waiting for was introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-Rhode Island and Sen. Buckley and passed on Jan. 1, 1975.

This new amendment provided that letters of recommendation received before Jan. 1 were excluded from students' access and students were allowed to waive their right of access to the letters.

The amendment also denied students access to their parents' financial records and to law enforcement records. Former students were given the same right of access to their records as current students, another point that was unclear in the original law.

Although these aspects of the law were clarified, another provision of the amendment only added more confusion, with potential implications that could be dangerous.

The amendment outlines certain "directory information" which can be released by the University unless specifically prohibited by students.

This directory information, according to proposed guidelines by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, includes a student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in offi-

Opening Pandora's Files



Jeff Goll

cially recognized activities and sports, dates of attendance, degrees, awards and honors, the most recent previous educational institution attended by the student and the height and weight of members of athletic teams.

On February 5, students were given ten days to request any of the above information to be kept confidential. In other words, he was given an opportunity to "red-flag" any information about himself which he did not want to be made public.

According to Robert Evans, director of public information, misinterpretations by students as to the implications of red-flagging and complications arising when outside sources wish to obtain information about these "secret students" may present various problems in the future.

The administrative mechanics of how to handle all red-flagged records is undecided as yet, although the University is developing methods by which students can keep information from being distributed.

The possibility of students to red-flag information during advance enrollment or registration is being considered, according to Evans. After a long, grueling afternoon spent writing this vital information on data cards, the student may indicate his intentions to red-flag or not on another computer card.

The University will be responsible for making students aware of the implications of red-flagging if he decides to do so.

Evans points out that the biggest problem concerns dean's lists and graduation lists which are provided by the university. The names appearing on the list will exclude those who have decided to exercise their right to privacy.

"The public will not know how incomplete the dean's list or graduation lists are," Evans said.

"Small hometown newspapers will be the ones to feel the brunt of the act. If a student has his name red-flagged, the University's information office cannot give out that name for academic honors lists or graduation lists," he said.

"If a mother calls and asks why her son or daughter was not on a list, the only thing we can tell her is that the student's name was not given to us. Either the student had his information red-flagged or was not on the list, but she could not find out that information from our office," Evans said.

Another example of red-flagging is the student who buys something, gives a check for the purchase, and the bank calls the University to find out if he or she is a student. If red-flagged, that information could not be released.

The secret student who loses his student ID and wants to check out a book will have difficulty because his or her name could not be released.

"Placement offices will have a real problem if students don't realize the implications of red-flagging. If prospective employers inquire about a student, no information can be given to him," Evans said. "The basketball player who is red-flagged cannot have his name in the program."

The news media, more than anything else, will be affected by the act. Newspapers, radio stations and television stations depend on the University's information office for identification of students involved in the news.

"Suspicion may be aroused if a student's name is not given out. In case of a tragic accident," Evans said, "a coroner could give out information, but not the University."

The record of a secret student who has been arrested may not be turned over to the University discipline system, which previously had access to all information about students called before the discipline committees.

Because students' records are in several office throughout university departments, there will be some difficulty in assuring that every office knows who the secret students are, according to Evans.

"Withholding information which may be important to an inquirer is contrary to what the public information office tries to do," Evans said. "We try to answer all questions truthfully and honestly, but will be forced to be secretive in accordance with the law."

The basic philosophy of the act is supported by most administrators, faculty members and students. Now students have the right to review their records and protest any misleading information to which they have previously been denied access.

The original intentions of the law were for the sake of fairness to the student, but its ambiguities are problems presently facing University administrators.

Top of the Profs

John Bardeen

For reasons of prestige and academic standing the University has and always will seek those individuals capable of making outstanding education and research contributions as faculty members. Five such professors are profiled on the following pages.

Of course a University of this size has many more than five award-winning professors — in fact, almost every instructor here has won some award sometime. But space limitations necessitated selective criteria. The following professors were chosen on the basis of the prestige or distinction of the award(s) they have won; the uniqueness or importance of their work and research; and, in the case of scientific and theoretical accomplishments, the magnitude of these accomplishments' effect upon the students, the nation and the world.

By Ross Miller

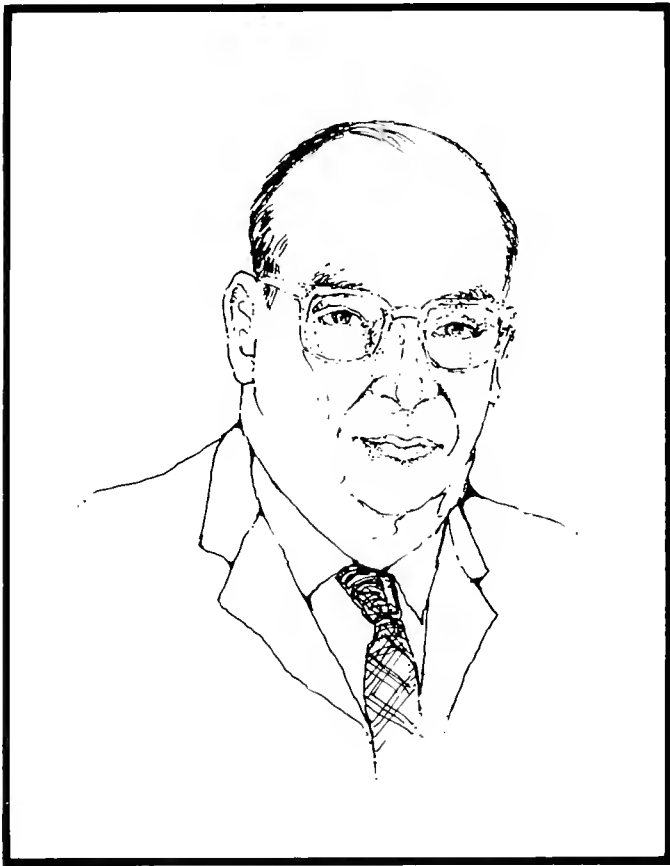
Illustrations By Becky Stringer

John Bardeen, professor of physics and electrical engineering at the University since 1951, is the unprecedented winner of two Nobel Prizes in the same field. Despite the magnitude of his scientific contributions to mankind and world technology, he remains virtually unknown to the students of the University and to people outside the scientific community.

The reason for Bardeen's obscurity may lie in his personality. He's a short man who combs his remaining few black strands of hair across a balding scalp which has a tendency to turn beet red. He's soft-spoken (called "Whispering John" by his students), uncomplicated in his life-style, and can be found at the golf course in his leisure hours. By no means a controversial figure, he rarely extends his influence beyond his scientific endeavors.

But his achievements in physics have catapulted him to the forefront of his field. Bardeen received a Nobel Prize in physics in 1956 for his work in the development of the transistor and again in 1972 for his explanation of the Theory of Superconductivity. He and his colleagues invented the transistor in 1947, revolutionizing communications, the computer industry and our everyday lives. Nine years later he explained superconductivity, a theory which may have a greater impact on us than the transistor in the years to come.

Bardeen was born in Madison, Wis., in 1908, and proved to be an exceptionally bright child. He graduated from high



Bardeen was unable to open his electric garage door on the morning he won his second Nobel Prize

school at the age of 15 and then entered the University of Wisconsin where his father, a professor of anatomy, was dean of the Medical School. He earned a bachelor degree in electrical engineering in 1928 and a masters in the same field the following year. Afterwards, he took a position as a geophysicist with Gulf Research and Development Corp., remaining there until 1933.

Bardeen obtained a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton University in 1936, where he studied on a Proctor Fellowship. He met Albert Einstein there, but just to say hello, never realizing he would someday rival the great scientist's contributions to physics and the world. Meanwhile, Bardeen studied as a post-doctoral fellow at Harvard University.

In 1938, Bardeen accepted an appointment as assistant professor of physics at the University of Minnesota. The war interfered, however, and in 1941 Bardeen began four years of military service as principal physicist at the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J., leading to his first Nobel Prize.

At Bell Telephone, Bardeen met William Shockley and Walter Brattain. The trio's research on the electron-conducting properties of semi-conductors led to the invention of the transistor and its world-wide electronic applications. For this work Bardeen shared the 1956 Nobel Prize for Physics with Shockley and Brattain. In the meantime, however, Bardeen left Bell Telephone to come to the University.

Many, including Bardeen, have said superconductivity (which was discovered in 1911) may be the greatest scientific breakthrough since Einstein's Theory of Relativity. Bardeen, along with Leon Cooper and Robert Schrieffer ex-

plained superconductivity in 1957, as the process whereby certain metals lose their resistance to the flow of electricity when they are cooled to absolute zero — minus 273 degrees Centigrade. According to the Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer (BCS) theory, electricity could thus be transmitted for thousands of miles without a loss of energy through superconductive wire. Much of Bardeen's research since his explanation of superconductivity has been spent on further extensions and applications of the theory. The possibilities are just beginning to be explored and in 20 years, superconductivity may change everyday life as much as did the transistor.

The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences broke precedent in awarding Bardeen his second Nobel Prize in physics. The academy had denied Einstein a second Nobel Prize in physics after he formulated his Theory of Relativity. Marie Curie and Linus Pauling had received two Nobel Prizes each, but in different fields. Bardeen attributes the academy's precedent-setting action to the fact that his colleagues, Cooper and Schrieffer had not received the award previously, an example of Bardeen's modest attitude and lifestyle. It is also a bit ironic that Bardeen made his most outstanding scientific contributions in physics, an area in which he never received an advanced degree.

Perhaps the most well-remembered story of Bardeen is of the time he was unable to open his electric garage door on the morning he won his second prize. It was ironic that it was the transistor that enabled the creation of electric doors. It was also indicative of an unassuming man who has led a quiet life, but who has had much to do with changing the way we live and the way we will live in the future.



Frank Gallo

"I get very passionate about very ordinary things —like a girl kneeling at the beach a 16-year old with an impudent posture," said Frank Gallo. "There's a great deal of gesture, a great deal of excitement in the ordinary." Yet anyone who's seen examples of Gallo's work must agree — it's anything but ordinary.

Gallo, a professor of sculpture, developed a new, epoxy-resin casting technique in the early 1960's and since has created literally hundreds of eerie, life-like statuary. His work has made him an outstanding leader in the avant garde school of modern art — realism.

Gallo's figures comprise a community of strangely affecting humanoids — achieving a disconcerting realism, though not at all like a photographic realism. Gallo's sculptures, due to his technique, emulate living colors — flesh colors — and the use of light and dark tones. The over-all effect is like a visit to a wax museum.

Gallo was born in Toledo, Ohio, on Jan. 13, 1933. He received his bachelor degree from the Toledo Museum of Art in 1954, did advanced work at Cranbrook Academy of Art in 1955 and received his MFA in 1959 from the University of Iowa in Iowa City. Since coming to the University in 1960, Gallo's work has been attracting widespread interest. His pieces are located in the permanent collections of major art museums across the nation and around the world.

The molded, epoxy-resin figures range from smiling female nudes to fraternity types "hunched over in bull-session slouch." In each, Gallo attempts to draw from some distinctive or appealing feature of the subject without imposing his own ideas. "Sometimes it's simply a matter of an intriguing smile," Gallo said. "I once spent an entire year working with one subject and I devoted an entire show to work I'd done on this subject's face."

Fantasies play an inspirational role in Gallo's work as well, indicative of his interest in the psychology of art. "People are guarded in speech, but art is somehow less inhibiting which allows for freer expression," Gallo said. "I often assign self-portraits. Then I tend to pick their work apart, just to see how they picture themselves." One of his students, majoring in voice, pictured herself with an oversized mouth. "This is an over-simplified example," Gallo said, "but it's something like this though, less obvious, that I look for."

"I don't fit very well into any bandwagon school of thought," Gallo said. He once pictured himself as something of a loner in the art world, pursuing his own artistic interests. But Gallo notes that since no new art movements have emerged recently, many more artists are beginning to free themselves from traditional artistic dictates to pursue their individual interests.

"When I was a kid, we all wanted heroes," Gallo said. "But heavyweight artist heroes were always tragic, like Van Gogh. It was a romantic poet concept, one that I don't particularly feel I fulfill."

"Students don't seem as interested in heroes today. They pursue their own thing. I think the lack of any current movement is healthy," Gallo continued. It was this unconventional belief coupled with a desire to work on his own, that led Gallo to leave the University for three years in the mid-60's.

Gallo was an instructor in 1964, with "no power . . . I couldn't do **anything**. I didn't hit it off with the department head, an old-timer, very traditional," Gallo said. "He'd run the school for years. I knew my job was in jeopardy, so I felt I had to quit, get out on my own." For Gallo it was excellent decision.

"On the street, things happened for me," Gallo said. He sold works to almost all the world's major art museums. He had several shows, and as his fame spread, sales rose. Gallo found he was able to live quite comfortably with his wife

“When I hit my peak I came back to the University and cashed in my credentials.”

and two children, doing nothing else.

Gallo remained in Champaign, however, and “when I hit my peak I came back (to the University) and cashed in my credentials,” he said. The art department had a new head, Gallo was made a professor and took over as head of the undergraduate and graduate sculpture schools. The graduate school, which Gallo established, has one of the best foundries in the nation. Lasers, neon, glass castings and exotic metal work are just a sample of the facilities available to the carefully selected 12 students. “I always wanted to do this,” Gallo said. He had found the “monastic, on-the-go life” of a successful free-lance artist tiresome.

Gallo’s figures may be found in the private collections of Gregory Peck, Rex Harrison, and film-director Mike Nichols. Capitol Records gave the Beatles a Gallo figure for Christmas one year. In 1969, one of Gallo’s figures adorned a cover of Time magazine — a life-size, bikini-clad figure of Raquel Welch. Gallo took the figure to New York himself, causing some excitement among his fellow jet passengers — the rigid hollow-backed “Raquel” was occupying the seat next to him. When bunny czar Hugh Hefner returned to campus for the Homecoming weekend in 1971, Gallo executed a figure of Hef’s girlfriend, Barbi Benton. “That was a disaster,” Gallo recalled. “Her face is perfectly, absolutely symmetrical — the finished figure looked like a Barbie doll.”

Gallo’s work has won him several awards, including election to the National Academy of Arts and Letters in 1968. The University’s civil engineering department commissioned Gallo to design a commemorative medal, and his work has appeared in exhibits. Gallo is proudest of his invitation to the Venice Biennale in 1968 as one of 12 artists selected to represent the U.S. The show involved approximately 450 prominent artists from 38 countries.

Donald Bitzer

The wide, friendly smile and fleshy face beneath dark, short-cropped hair exudes a pleasant, unassuming manner that belies the eminence of the man. At the age of 41, Donald L. Bitzer, professor of electrical engineering, has become one of the University’s most distinguished computer researchers.

Bitzer is the inventor of PLATO (Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operation), the computer series which could revolutionize the American educational system. PLATO was unveiled by Bitzer in 1960 as an assistant to routine classroom teaching. Implementing individual student terminals hooked into a large, central computer in the Coordinated Science Laboratory, by ordinary telephone lines, the system offers individually progressive material.

A native of Collinsville, Ill., Bitzer was the first baby born at the local hospital on Jan. 1, 1934 — perhaps a foreshadowing of the distinction he was to achieve in life. He received his Bachelors, Masters and Ph.D., all in electrical engineering at the University in 1955, 1956 and 1960 respectively.

In 1964, Bitzer served as a computer consultant for the United States Agency for International Development in India. Bitzer continues to serve in a consultant capacity to various international computer projects through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Bitzer won two awards in 1973 in recognition of his achievements: the Bobby C. Connelly Memorial Award from the Miami Valley Computer Association and was the second recipient of the Vladimir K. Zworykin Award of the National Academy of Engineering for “outstanding achievements in the field of electronics applied in the service of mankind.” In May 1974, Bitzer was elected as a member of the National Academy of Engineering.

Nearly all of Bitzer's time as director is devoted to improving the PLATO series.



Nearly all of Bitzer's time as director of the Computer based Education Research Laboratory and co-director of the Plasma Display Group in the Coordinated Science Laboratory, is devoted to improving the PLATO series. Starting with PLATO I, the original unveiled by Bitzer in 1960, the series has progressed to PLATO IV, currently in operation, and PLATO V, which is in the planning stages.

While working on the PLATO IV series, in 1964, Bitzer developed the plasma display panel, the flat, window-like viewing screen in each terminal. It was for this work that Bitzer received the I-R 100 award as the plasma display panel was named one of the 100 Most Significant New Technical Products of the year. A further refinement, in which Bitzer was not involved, made the screen touch-sensitive.

Today, there are 800 individual PLATO IV terminals at 100 sites, 22 of which are on campus. In 1973, Bitzer traveled to Moscow with some PLATO IV terminals on a demonstration trip. The Russians appeared very much interested in obtaining some terminals and are currently negotiating with Control Data Corp., which manufactures and sells PLATO under an agreement with the University. "It would depend upon how they would use it," Bitzer said. "I want to make sure they're connected to the outside world."

The system now includes over 6,000 hours of lesson material which is being added to at a rate of 100-150 hours per week from 1000 contributors. A typewriter-like keyboard allows students to communicate with the computer, to call up whatever lesson material they want, correct their mistakes, and to back-up or progress as they are able.

Bitzer foresees PLATO V as an essentially in-the-home educational and entertainment center. Plans call for the mil-

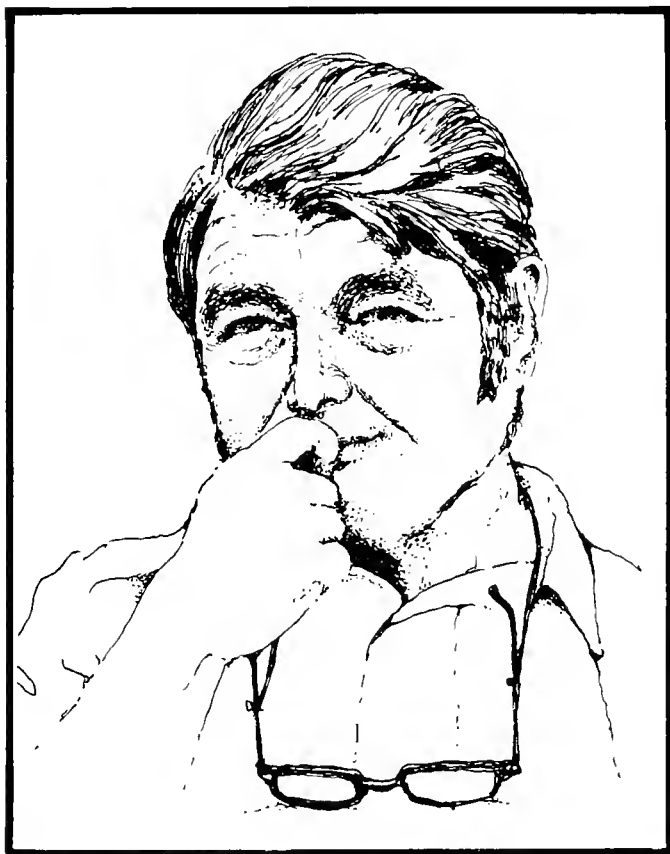
lion-plus terminal system to be completed by 1980-81, and available to the public at about the same price as a "good color television set." "PLATO V will be an educational and recreational focal point in the home," Bitzer said, noting that the PLATO IV series is also programmed to play chess, checkers, bridge and even "Moon War" in addition to its educational functions. "With PLATO V," Bitzer said, "the terminal's entertainment features will become equally important as its educational ones." Anyone with an extension telephone jack could own one as the terminals communicate with the central computer through ordinary telephone lines. By then the terminals are expected to have access to over 300,000 lessons.

Movie-goers may recall that in Stanley Kubrick's "2001: A Space Odyssey," an enormous computer named HAL claimed to have been "made operational" at Urbana, Illinois.

"While generally drawing cheers from the predominantly student crowds at the Auditorium, the statement brings cynical chuckles from Bitzer and members of his staff. "I think the University has the finest (computer) technology around," Bitzer said. "The amazing thing about HAL, however, was that he could extract meaning from these lip movements. That's something that will be very difficult to achieve in reality."

Bitzer then called to an associate across the room, "Hey, do you think we can do better than HAL?"

"Sure," came the reply, "and we'll be sure it does what it's told."



Gene S. Graham

Tall, handsome and sandy-haired, with an easy smile and comfortable country manner, the professor ambles into the classroom and begins another semester of "creative exchange" lectures.

At 50, Gene S. Graham, professor of journalism, is certainly one of the most interesting and informative lecturers on campus. The University's only Pulitzer Prize winner, his lectures are marked by their relaxed atmosphere of open discussion, punctuated by Graham's brand of down-home humor and amusing anecdotes. "I like to jaw," Graham explained in his Southern drawl.

He was born in 1924 in Murray, Ky., the son of a postal carrier who was working his way through college at Murray State University. His father eventually became director of Murray State's experimental high school, similar to the University's Uni High.

Coming to the University in 1964 as a visiting lecturer, Graham accepted a permanent appointment the following year. But it was during the 17 years prior to his University appointment that Graham achieved his greatest success.

In 1948, fresh out of Murray State, with a double major in political science and art, Graham joined the staff of the Nashville Tennessean. Seven years later, he and Nathan Caldwell, another Tennessean staffer, wrote the first of a series of articles on the activities of the United Mine Workers' (UMW) "mythical chieftain," John L. Lewis, and financier Cyrus S. Eaton. In the next six years, Graham and Caldwell's articles pieced together a tangled plot to defraud

"Freedom of the Press is a passion with me. With an open classroom I feel I can keep learning."

UMW members of their retirement fund and illegally use their union payments in high-level financial adventures. The series was condensed and rewritten by Graham and published as the lead article in the December, 1961, Harper's Magazine.

Later that year, Graham was named a Neimann Fellow, an honor bestowed upon a select group of journalists, about ten per year, allowing them to study for one year in an area of their choice at Harvard University. Graham returned to his duties at the Tennessean the following year as an editorial cartoonist and public affairs editor, writing and illustrating key crusade stories for the paper.

Since coming to the University, Graham has drawn from personal experience for much of his lecture material. "Freedom of the press is a passion with me," Graham said. As instructor of the journalism department's Law and Mass Communications course, he has been able to utilize the practical education he received in his years on the Tennessean.

Referring to himself as an "inner-directed man," Graham said he accepted the University position because he wanted to remain in heartland America — the Midwest. He dislikes the crowded, stratified atmosphere of New York City and Washington, D.C., where, he said, competitive journalism has resulted in reporters "sticking pins up politicians' noses" in search of a story.

One of the reasons Graham's classes are so relaxed is that unlike most university professors, he never acquired an advanced degree and realizes he "doesn't know it all. With an open, relaxed classroom I feel I can keep learning, from the students, with a mutual exchange of ideas," he said.

A talented cartoonist, Graham has taught editorial cartooning at the University since 1967. He accepts students in his class only if they have already been trained in art. "I give them 'guided practice,'" he said. Among former drawing students Graham lists Robert "Buck" Brown, creator of Playboy's "swinging Grandma."

Graham's drawing talents and political savvy were publicly aired on "Drawing Conclusions," a show he hosted on WILL-TV in 1966-67. The 12-minute weekly show featured editorial cartoons drawn by Graham while on the air as he delivered pertinent editorial comments on events of the day.

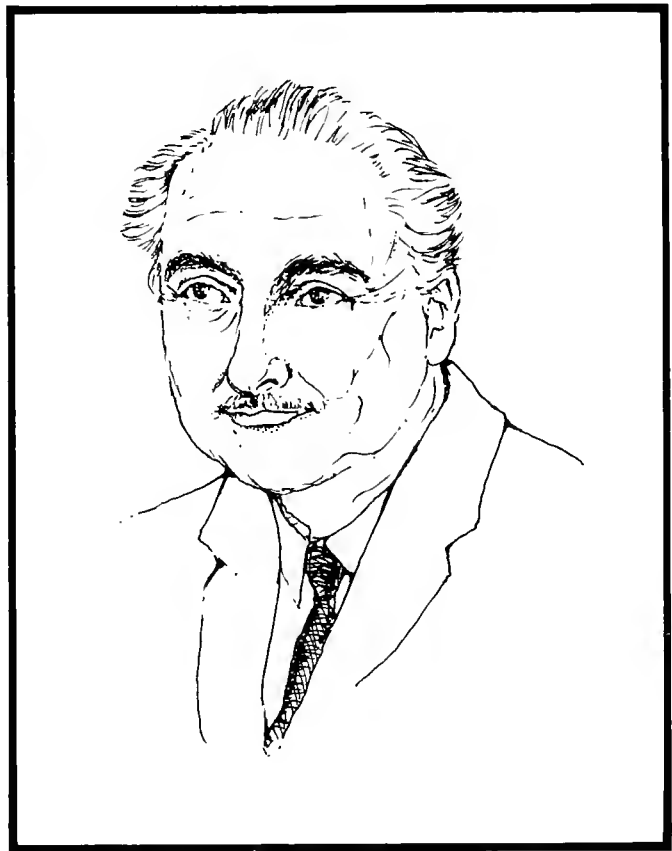
Graham is vigorously involved in the editorial cartooning profession and since 1967 has served as "industry representative" for the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists. As such, he gives independent advice to editors on cartoonist selection in the very selective, highly competitive field.

Graham returned to Nashville in 1971 to write a book, *One Man, One Vote: Baker v. Carr and the American Levellers*, which was published in November, 1972. Based on Graham's own experiences and observations, when he covered the Baker v. Carr case (1962), and its forerunner, Kidd v. McCaless for the Tennessean, the book examines the beginning of the "one man, one vote" movement in the United States. Both *Publisher's Weekly* and *Kirkus Reviews* reviewed the book favorably, the latter describing it as "informative and stimulating."

Graham had originally intended to resign his University position at age 50 to return to what he termed "more creative newspaper work. A man of 50 has a hard time maintaining rapport with students," he said. Although he still enjoys lecturing, Graham views grading papers as "really only editing someone else's work."

But for now Graham is content to remain at the University. He hopes to resurrect "Drawing Conclusions" in an expanded and improved format. Despite the creative challenge of lecturing, Graham finds being a University professor somewhat restricting. "I consider myself a producer of writing and drawing," Graham explained. "The show would give me an outlet for these talents."

His Pulitzer Prize and his caricatures of Presidents Truman through Nixon adorning his office walls indicate that those talents are significant.



Charles E. Osgood

You'd better choose your words carefully around Charlie Osgood — and most any Psychology major can tell you why. Osgood, professor of psychology, is deeply interested in the practical application of psychological research to international relations. One result of his work has been the development of the semantic-differential technique, considered by Osgood to be a key to the easing of international tensions.

As director of the University Center for Comparative Psycho-linguistics, Osgood has conducted extensive research into the credibility of his technique, developed in 1952. The semantic differential grew out of the attempts to develop an objective way to measure subjective meaning. The technique forces a person to think in terms of a pair of polar adjectives, such as hot-cold, and to determine where, on a seven-point scale, a given concept, institution or word belongs. The technique basically deals in metaphors, as when a subject must rate a concept, such as love, as somewhere between hot and cold. "Love is Hot," despite its obvious implications, is actually an objective measure of a subjective state. "Shared emotion appears to be the common coin of metaphor," Osgood said, and so, the semantic differential measures the emotional or affective meaning that we attach to words.

Osgood's work has led him to develop proposals dealing with the nation's foreign policy and international relations, including Graduated and Reciprocated Initiatives in Ten-

Osgood's plan envisions the U.S. taking the initial steps toward disarmament.

sion-reduction (GRIT) and psycho-logic. Osgood believes GRIT may have been used by the Kennedy administration at the height of the Berlin confrontation in 1962 and again during the Cuban missile crisis. He had spent long hours in 1960 discussing the fine points of GRIT with John McNaughton, assistant secretary of defense under Kennedy. In both cases, GRIT-like tactics were employed as Kennedy never responded to Communist aggression any stronger than was necessary to re-establish the previous status quo.

"You don't escalate beyond your opponent's move, otherwise you set a whole new tension spiral going. You must give the other guy an opportunity to return to the previous status quo," Osgood said. Luckily for us and the world, that's what Khrushchev did.

Charles Egerton Osgood was born in Somerville, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1916. At Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass., Osgood edited both the high school newspaper and the literary magazine. Upon graduation in 1935, he entered Dartmouth University with an ambition to become a journalist. In his sophomore year, however, a psychology course caused him to change his mind. He received his BA degree in 1939, majoring in psychology and minoring in anthropology. Osgood remained at Dartmouth an additional year, serving as a laboratory assistant before going on to Yale University where he received his Ph.D. in psychology in 1945.

That year, Osgood became a research associate in the Office of Scientific Research and Development at the Smoky Hill Army Air Force Base in Salina, Kan., where he aided in the instruction of B-29 gunners. During 1945-46 he

returned to New England as a researcher at the U.S. Submarine Base in New London, Conn., and serving as an instructor at Yale University. Osgood accepted an appointment as assistant professor of psychology at the University of Connecticut, remaining there three years. In 1949, he came to the University as an assistant professor, and four years later was appointed professor.

In 1958, Osgood was invited to spend a year at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University. It was here that he first drafted GRIT, a reflection of his concern over mounting international tensions. Osgood's plan envisions the U.S. as taking the initial steps towards disarmament by "dismantling one of its nuclear bases near the Soviet Union. As the sincerity of the U.S. becomes evident, public opinion will force the Russians to reciprocate by cutting down their nuclear power for reasons of good sense — even if not out of goodwill."

A regular contributor to scholarly publications and author and co-author of several books, Osgood has received numerous awards for his research in psycho-linguistics, including an American Psychological Association's (APA) Distinguished Scientific Contributions Award in 1960. In 1962 he received a gold medal from the association for his research on aging and on sensory processes. Osgood has also won the Kurt Lewin Memorial Award, the nation's highest honor in social psychology. In 1954-55, he was awarded the Guggenheim Fellowship. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and past-president of the APA (1962).

TAs: The Custodians Of Education

By Jane Karr



Many freshmen are surprised to find a jean-clad teaching assistant, still wet behind the ears, flashing a peace sign over the lectern. Although not quite that ludicrous, the teaching assistant is often a shocking reality to students whose heads are filled with visions of the omniscient professor.

The teaching assistant (TA) has become the custodian of underclass education as universities continue to expand far beyond their teaching capacity. Projected enrollment figures indicate that nearly 9 million students will crowd the American campuses by 1975, an increase of 4 million in 10 years. With diminishing state and federal funding, TAs are being forced to take on more teaching responsibilities.

Despite these responsibilities, the TA remains forgotten on campus. Faced with minimal training, low pay, and little control over class content, the TA, administration and students suffer.

The University hires almost 2,000 TAs to meet teaching commitments to 35,000 students. TAs are also teaching 200 and 300-level courses formerly taught by full-time professors. "Educationally this is a bad practice," Roger Clark, assistant dean of LAS, said. However, a large university could not exist without the relatively low-paid TA.

Besides alleviating the professor of heavy class loads, the TA is a financial asset to the University. Dependent on the University for financial support, the TA is forced to settle for low pay. The minimum salary for a half-time assistant on a nine-month appointment is \$3,370. Including tuition, fees and fringe benefits, Clark estimates the TA makes \$3,500.

TAs complain that a professor makes four times their salary for the same course load. According to Marc Rosenberg, vice president of the Assistants Union, TA positions are similar to high school and elementary school teaching and therefore, they are comparably underpaid.

Administrators and departments often see the TA as a subsidized student. In the political science and psychology departments, all graduate students not supported by grants or fellowships are given teaching assistant assignments. But financial aid and federal fellowships have been cut, forcing many graduate students to turn to teaching. At some universities, all graduate students in the 1960s were supported by federal funding but in 1971 only one-third were supported, according to Carl E. Wulfman of the University of the Pacific.

To maintain graduate enrollment, departments entice students with TA appointments. The accounting department was forced to dismiss all law students teaching accounting

courses in spring 1975 to increase graduate admissions in its own department. "The department feels there is no purpose in putting them through law school," Howard Davis, Accounting 208TA, said.

Assistants are expected to fulfill teaching roles, carry course loads and often maintain another job. "The biggest problem TAs face is two or three things going on. They're students, teachers, researchers and sometimes have a family to support," Harold Williamson, assistant professor of economics, said. If a teaching assistant is conscientious in the classroom, his studies are neglected.

But in most cases graduate work is put before teaching. "When it comes right down to it, my grades come first," Leslie Foulds, a speech 101 TA, said.

Perhaps the greatest hurdle for the TA is facing the classroom with little knowledge of teaching techniques and the material. Most TAs have had no teaching training and are straight out of undergraduate studies. P. G. Bock, director of the political science graduate school, said. The only experience most TAs have with the material is when they took the course themselves.

"The TA enters instructional activity in college armed with little more know-how than the knowledge he obtained in his previous degree work and his memories of the teaching to which he was exposed," said Clarence Boeck, professor of education at the University of Minnesota, at a vice presidential address in Washington D.C. According to Davis "TAs don't know the material and don't know how to get it across." Departments require only that the TA have had the material in some form before teaching it. TAs rebuke criticism by saying that if departments display indifference to quality work, there is little motivation for improvement.

The critical problem, however, is that until faced with tenure, introductory course teaching is not the most rewarding experience. "Because of the lack of satisfaction in their teaching position, TAs take little pride in teaching," Davis said. The complaint is valid in that few departments offer viable training programs to prepare the TA for the class-

room situation.

Most departments, such as psychology and accounting, provide non-required one-hour crash courses that do little more than "teach the TA how to write their name on the board," Norton Bedford, head of the accounting department, said. From 1965-75 increased enrollment necessitated 235,000 new college instructors. Wullman said. Since this demand for more instructors has not yet been met, now more than ever, better qualified teaching is needed. But some doubt the TAs capability.

The University's plight may eventually lead to a restructured method of hiring instructors. Robert Rogers, dean of LAS, said. If enrollment drops and the economy improves "existing policies with respect to teaching assistants and tenure will remain viable." If not, the demise of the teaching assistant is in sight. The freshman class increased this year by about 420 students over last year. Rogers asked "if we can't control the size of the freshman class as far as LAS is concerned, can we continue to trust this instruction to TAs?"

Rogers said TAs will be unable to obtain permanent jobs, and recruitment misleads them about job availability. "We cannot, in justice to the TAs, hire more for our immediate needs and not rehire them," Rogers said.

Rogers does not advocate TA replacement but favors a preceptor program similar to one to be adopted at Harvard in July. In the program, an instructor with a BA or BS is hired full-time as a preceptor from the community to teach freshman and sophomore levels under a five-year renewable contract. The preceptor would supplement a smaller number of TAs and would not be eligible for tenure or an advanced degree.

The Harvard program will be limited to language courses in a discussion format. Constance Lind, Harvard LAS staff assistant, said. "The faculty felt there had to be some change to make the junior ranks of the faculty more up-to-date with the way things are going." Rogers himself admitted the preceptors probably would not work at the University because

Chris Walker





Teaching assistant for Accounting 208, Howard Davis is now a graduate student in business. Like many other TAs, Davis will not be a student in the department he is presently working for much longer. Come fall, he will be a student in the College of Law.

Chris Walker

of the non-academic nature of the Champaign-Urbana community and because they would face exploitation similar to the TAs. Rogers proposed hiring more visiting lecturers, however, high salaries would counteract any benefit.

Teaching assistants object to the preceptor program as a subtle step to eliminating the TA. Charles Chuculate, Assistants Union secretary, said TAs are qualified to teach undergrads. "If the preceptor will not have Ph.D's in what way will they be better qualified than TAs?" he asked. The Union claims the program is designed to hire cheap labor and saddle them with teaching workloads the regular faculty would not tolerate. TAs blame poor teaching quality on over-enrolled classes that in turn they blame on the administration. "High enrollments are not an act of God," Chuculate said.

Theoretically there should be one TA for every 18 students. But in reality, some TAs face class enrollments up to 60 students. The Union suspects the preceptor proposal is a "sugar coating" for a contemplated conversion of "inefficient" classes of 25-30 students into "efficient" classes of 100-200 students, Chuculate said.

In an attempt to help the TA face large class loads, a few departments have set up workable training programs. The political science graduate college, under Bock's supervision,

requires a non-credit semester course for all 30 graduate students, since all hold assistantships sometime during their degree program. An elected executive committee of graduate students strongly urged the program because potential employers require the TA to be able to prove teaching ability. Ninety-nine per cent of political science Ph.D's become college teachers, requiring some degree of expertise, Bock said. "All TAs could stand some improvement in handling undergraduates," Bock said. "And it's for the poor undergraduates who have to face TAs."

The course, in its second year, covers daily problems faced in the classroom and topics ranging from exam construction to grading. A required video taping of the TAs class is followed by critiques by the political science course supervisor and William Johnson, professor of secondary education, to give performance feedback. "The teaching training program is aimed to introduce graduate students to teaching techniques as well as general education," Bock said.

With a grant from the National Science Foundation, the geography department expanded its program to include experimental teaching technique training. Two years ago, the department applied for a grant through the Association of American Geographers that enabled graduate depart-

ments to conduct individual training and seminars. The \$200,000 national grant allocated \$1,100 to Illinois with the largest percentage going to the University.

"People feel more comfortable with teaching after the program and gain in self-confidence," Jan Monk, assistant professor of geography and program coordinator, said. The program experiments with new classroom teaching methods, lab material, exam construction, student counseling and field work.

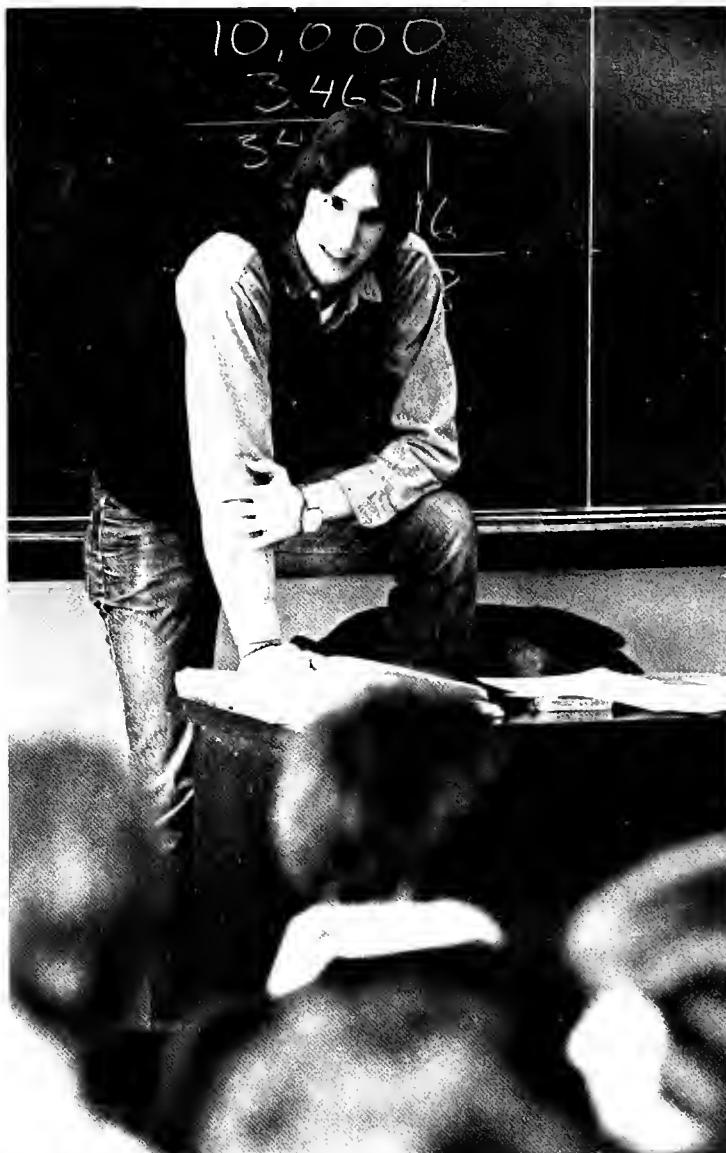
The program helps prepare the graduate student for advanced teaching. "A graduate student doesn't want to spend his life teaching an introductory course," Monk said. "The program tries to add some of the reality to the teaching situation."

Other than efforts by a minority of departments, little has been done to develop meaningful alternatives for the TA. The TAs position is not futile, however, as illustrated by other universities.

At the University of Utah, where TA positions have doubled in the last decade, a joint faculty-teaching assistant committee identified 38 specific problems ranging from salaries to parking privileges. The main problem was diminishing "the resentment of the TA," Charles H. Monson, associate vice president of academic affairs at the university, said. This was accomplished through university-wide programs including workshops, handbooks and seminars.

At the University of Wisconsin, 68 per cent of all undergraduates are taught by TAs. The Teaching Assistant Association at Wisconsin, in a collective bargaining confrontation with the administration, received a three-year contract of TA support including agreements on working conditions, regulations of hours per week and training.

Collective bargaining is not yet legal in Illinois, and the Assistants Union can only hope to indirectly affect the administration. Also, the 4-year-old organization represents only 300 TAs which substantially diminishes its influence. What the Union has succeeded in doing, however, is preventing a step backward for the TA, Rosenberg said. "Because of the way things are going, remaining the same, not going forward, is progress."



Chris Walker



Chris Walker

Thomas Philippe, teaching assistant for the English Department, believes in practicing what he teaches. To emphasize the Dada concept in literature, Philippe turned his desk upside down. Any spontaneous act of absurdity is Dada. His class was discussing the Dada concept. "In a world gone mad, the only thing left is to go mad yourself," Philippe said. "Sometimes I stand on my head in class."

Disciples for Discipline

By Bob Sheppard

Chris Walker



The University discipline system is perhaps one of the most debated policies on campus carrying with it images of dunce caps and ridicule. Efforts to reform the system, a center of controversy in recent years, have been made by several student organizations. But most attempts have been futile.

At the heart of the controversy is a two-sided struggle: the students, advocating liberalization or elimination of the discipline system, and the University administration, fighting to maintain the status quo. "Students have always tried to make changes in the University discipline system

Office of Campus Regulations.

Major criticisms levied against the system are that it unnecessarily duplicates the role of local courts and law enforcement agencies and that it lacks a sufficient amount of student input in resolving student discipline cases.

Between 300 and 400 students are brought before the University discipline system each year on charges of theft, assault, vandalism, or drug sales. Students can also be brought before the discipline system for serious violations of academic rules that could warrant dismissal or suspension from the University.

After appearing before a hearing body officer, students may either be acquitted, counseled, reprimanded, placed on

Between 300 and 400 students are brought before the University discipline system each year.

conduct probation, suspended or dismissed from the University. One official of the discipline system estimates between 10 and 12 students are dismissed from the University each year for violating either local or state laws or campus regulations.

During the past school year, students working to change the discipline system became disillusioned over the probabilities for improvement. During the fall semester, several new proposals were to be acted upon by the Senate Committee on Student Discipline (SCSD), the governing body of the discipline system. But by January 1975 this committee had barely begun examining the proposals. The proposals were made by two groups, one consisting of students, faculty and administrators, and the other of students on the central discipline committee.

Like proposals made in past years, the new recommendations called for a majority of students to sit on all bodies that hear and resolve student discipline cases. They also called for a discipline system with jurisdiction only over academic affairs and crimes committed by students on campus, rather than with state-wide jurisdiction.

In the past, a number of changes in the discipline system have been proposed, and while some have been implemented, the more substantive changes have been rejected. "We've really been stalled by the faculty because they don't want the system changed," said Stuart Summers, a senior member of SCSD. Other students working with the discipline system agree committees set up to consider system changes have been used as "pacifiers" for students.

Dan Klenke, an Undergraduate Student Association Steering Committee member, said in February he expects most of the proposals to "get beaten down" in the future.

The proposals called for a reorganization of all hearing bodies and discipline committees to give students a majority of the seats instead of the minority membership they held. One recommendation specifically asked that a student chairman be added to the existing four faculty and three student members on the committee. The proposals also asked that the composition of the discipline committee be changed from nine faculty and four student members to seven student and six faculty members.

The change that did occur called for a shift from four fac-

ulty and three student members to four students and three faculty members on all hearing bodies. The U-C Senate voted 6-4 Feb. 12 to have all undergraduate discipline cases heard by this student majority.

Last spring these recommendations faced their greatest opposition from the faculty and administrators when presented to the committee for consideration. The committee's chairman, Lloyd Humphreys, a psychology professor, refused a motion to consider the proposal on the agenda. The proposal eventually was brought before the committee and in the fall, a subcommittee was established to consider the proposals along with a subcommittee of the Conference on Conduct Governance, the body that approves all University regulations.

"Probably nothing will happen with the joint conference," said Summers, referring to the two subcommittees studying the proposals. "I think the system will stay the way it is now." Summers is not alone in his pessimism, most students and faculty who drew up the proposal feel few changes will be adopted in their entirety.

The University administration agrees that the discipline system stands little chance of being radically changed. W. Thomas Morgan, executive director of the SCSD and a hearing officer of the system, said he doesn't expect the proposals to be adopted either. Humphreys has continually announced that the discipline system is functioning "quite well" and has said students with "rigid ideological beliefs" who want to change the system should not be allowed to sit on the Senate Committee.

Another faculty member who is content with the status quo is Preston Ranson, an electrical engineering professor and member of the Conference on Conduct Governance. Increased student representation on discipline committees is unnecessary, Ranson said. "The present mix of faculty, administrators and students has worked well in the past," he added. "My feeling is that if you've got a good thing going, why change it?"

There is a positive side to the possibilities for discipline reform. Already, the Housing Division has been granted 90 per cent of all student discipline cases dealing with vandalism, or theft from University residence halls. Previously, such disciplinary procedures were handled by the disciplinary system. Summers calls this step "a progressive reform."

Howard Diamond, another student working independently to reform discipline, sees a positive change in the newly

The more substantive changes in the discipline system have been rejected.

adopted procedure that restricts the use of academic files in discipline hearings. Even Morgan, called the "king of the discipline system," expects some changes to be made. "I do think parts of the proposals will be adopted," he said. Scouffas sees the discipline system continually changing. These changes are part of the "evolution" of the system, he said, and explained that 10 years ago the SCSD was composed of all academic deans. After a few years, faculty members were added to the committee and finally a minority membership of students were added to the committee. "There will still be changes in the discipline system, but what directions they will take, I cannot predict," Scouffas said.

A Campus Tradition of Firing Favorites

By Bruce Silverglade

Chris Walker



Robert Byars, assistant professor of political science, is the latest in a long line of dismissals from the University

The annual dismissal of popular faculty has become campus tradition. The victim this year is Robert S. Byars, assistant professor of political science. Byars, a Latin American Studies specialist, consistently received highest ratings by students in the Advisor and Whole U Catalog teacher evaluations. He was recommended for promotion by both the faculty Advisory Committee of the political science department and LAS.

Byars was issued a terminal contract Aug. 9, 1973, effective at the end of this academic year. Since then Byars' supporters have rallied to retain him, claiming his dismissal represents political repression by the University, which uses an outmoded system for promotion and tenure.

Byars' dismissal, however, is the result of political discrimination, inflated promotion and tenure standards, and ineffective appeal procedures.

Edward Kolodziej, head of the political science department, denied Byars' tenure on the basis of inadequate publications, claiming politics does not enter into promotion and tenure decisions. "I make those decisions in regard to a person's case on the basis of questions made concerning the highest standards that prevail in the profession. When the time for promotions comes, that's the appropriate time to ask those questions of an individual. I would like, over time, to get the best people available," he said.

However, Beldon Fields, associate professor of political science, disagrees with Koldziej. Although Byars, considered left-of-center politically, was not officially dismissed for his politics, Fields said it played an indirect role in his dismissal. "Those consulted on Byars' request for tenure were more conservative than him," Fields said. "They couldn't appreciate the value of his public service work with Latinos and did not like his unconventional teaching methods. In that sense I would call it political."

Students also said the dismissal was political. "I have my doubts whether it is really his publishing record that is the crux of the matter," said Ken Auspach, a former student of Byars. "It's my opinion that Byars not receiving tenure is the result of his political beliefs."

While appealing his dismissal, Byars has consistently received student support. In several instances, students attempted to reverse the dismissal decision by exerting pressure on the University administration.

Students first organized a boycott of the political science department during advance enrollment April 1974. Political science majors were urged to change majors in an effort to force the department to concede to demands. However, only three or four students changed majors in support of the boycott.

Petitions with more than 2,500 names demanded the rehiring of Byars. In October 1974 a Students for Byars group organized to inform students of dismissal facts and protests. In December 1974, 100 students picketed a University Board of Trustees meeting, but were not allowed to speak to the Board.

Keith Volgman, Students for Byars spokesman, said that they will try to meet again with the Board. "They're about the only people who can reverse the dismissal now," he said. Volgman does not feel students can force the administration to retain Byars. "We do hope to make the administration more reluctant to fire excellent instructors," he said.

Byars is one in a long list of faculty fired in recent years.



Above: Lou Gold, instructor of political science, was dismissed along with Phillip Merento a visiting pro-

fessor of political science from 1969-70, (below) for what some called "radical political leanings."





Michael Parenti, a visiting professor of political science at the University from 1969-70 was dismissed from the department after six years.

The political science department lost Lou Gold, an instructor from 1967-73, Michael Parenti, a visiting professor from 1969-70, and Phillip Merento, an Institute for Government and Public Affairs member who taught from 1967-70. Other departments have had similar problems. David Sumler, professor of history, is one example.

According to Fields, "you can't look at what has happened in the past without considering political motivations. There is no reason why Merento should have had trouble. He wrote two books and was rated an excellent teacher by the Advisor." Merento was arrested at an Illini Union political demonstration in 1970, and subsequently denied tenure although the Advisory Committee recommended him.

Similarly, Sumler was denied tenure after criticizing the history department for its reluctance to protest the Viet Nam war. Lou Gold was dismissed for incompleting his doctoral thesis. Known for his activity in the 1970-71 anti-war demonstrations, Gold claimed he was fired for his political leanings since there were precedents of granting tenure without thesis completions.

Byars' situation is unique in that it surfaces major problems with the University tenure policy. Unlike the others dismissed, Byars is an established professor with a Ph.D. Tenure decisions are made on a departmental level when faculty members, after six years, are reviewed by the department head. He decides whether to grant permanent positions by granting promotion and tenure or in effect dismiss him by denying it. Non-tenured faculty may only remain six years.



Sam Langham

Above: Lou Gold, instructor of political science, helped organize antiwar activities following the U.S. mining of Haiphong Harbor.



Chris Walker



Department heads, according to guidelines issued by Morton W. Weir, vice chancellor for academic affairs, should base tenure decisions on publication records, teaching ability and community service. However, they state a faculty member need not excel in all three areas and final decisions should be based on a "compensatory system. Some weaknesses in one area may be offset by particular strengths in the others."

Byars' supporters claim neither his publication quantity or quality fall below department standards and insist Byars should have been retained on teaching ability and public service alone if Kolodziej was adhering to the guidelines.

"The administration states that tenure decisions are based on three factors," Fields said. "Yet we can't help believing that only one factor — publication record — is seriously used as a criterion." Professors agree departments have a "publish or perish" attitude. "When I first started out, I had very humanistic attitudes. I wanted to teach, not write," Frederick Jaher, associate professor of history, said. "But now my priorities are reversed."

"I know that when I come up for tenure, Michael Scher's name better be on a manuscript that's going to be published," the late Michael Scher, assistant professor of history, said. "But lectures are still more important to me."

While publishing is a traditional tenure requirement, it has become the overriding factor in promotion decisions, Weir admitted. "Research and publication are more important than teaching at this campus." Several task forces, set up to study higher education, also agree. An 18-month study entitled "Scholarship and Society" by the Panel on Alternative Approaches to Graduate Education stated "professors are repeatedly distracted by the need to cover themselves professionally through publication — often writing papers less significant to the cause of knowledge than the very project that is interrupted."

The University Committee on Re-evaluation of Undergraduate Education and Learning made a similar conclusion that teaching is no longer sufficiently rewarded by the tenure system.

Students also feel the publication emphasis is wrong according to an independent survey of 760 students taken by the Undergraduate Student Association in spring 1974. Mark Jackson, a Graduate Student Association spokesman, said teaching is "undervalued" in promotions and tenure decisions. "The priority of placing academic research and publication over teaching performance is a blatant insult to students," Robert Sheppard, senior in LAS, said. "After all, is a university's role to demand publication from its faculty or have them teach students?"

"We (the political science department) have lost our best teachers," Fields said. "The administration is not going by its own by laws."

The emphasis placed on publication quality and quantity becomes more understandable, although not justified, when consideration is given to the University's national academic prestige, gained through faculty research and publication quality and not teaching ability. Kolodziej denies that the administration brought him to the University to uplift the political science department's prestige and ratings by encouraging more faculty publications. One faculty member said "publication would be of a much higher priority than it had been previously. I think his (Kolodziej's) notion of improving the national standing of the department is a good one, but I also think he's not giving equal time to teaching and research."

Bernice Carroll, associate professor of political science added "If he came here with the notion that he was hired to upgrade the department, I can tell you he didn't get it from us." Polls indicate the University has been steadily declining rank among the top political science departments since 1925, when Illinois ranked fifth. Department surveys show Illinois' ranking 11th in 1957, 17th in 1964 and 20th in 1969.

However, the studies were performed by different groups and did not necessarily include the same institutions. Phillip Monypenny, who headed the department for four years prior to Kolodziej's appointment, said the studies "have been taken too seriously." He attributes Illinois' shift in ranking to the tremendous increase in nationally recognized institutions.

Institutional ratings are a compilation of extensive questionnaires sent to political science departments across the country. Professors rate the institution's prestige that almost always is based on the number of faculty articles published in the American Political Science Review and other publications.

One department member criticized Kolodziej for his "failure to consult with members of the department — to see the administration rather than his primary clients."

As the University enters a period of tight funding, state agencies like the Illinois Board of Higher Education are demanding the University justify spending in greater detail. For low-ranking departments such as political science, justification must be in terms of prestige earned for the University.

Teaching ability is neglected in tenure decisions because there is no agreement on how to judge the quality of teaching. Byars' supporters claim he should have been retained for his teaching ability alone.

Teaching ability is determined by the department head in consultation with department members and Course Evaluation Questionnaire (CEQ) reports prepared by the University Measurement and Research Division. Only one-third of all

instructors voluntarily distribute CEQs at the end of each semester, said Lawrence Aleamoni, division head. According to faculty members involved in tenure decisions, students have little input, if any, in the promotion and tenure decision.

"The CEQ makes students feel they have input in administrative decision-making here," said Stith Bennett, assistant professor of sociology. "But they don't." Some feel the CEQ potentially threatens the faculty. According to Bernard Karsh, head of the sociology department, course evaluations suggest students are faculty peers which in turn diminishes their status.

Furthermore, since the faculty are not obligated to submit CEQ reports to their department's tenure committee, the entire system of student course evaluation is undermined. Another major complaint is that teachers giving high final grades receive high course evaluations from students. Yet a study by psychologists Frank Costin, William Greenough and Robert Menges in 1971 entitled "Student Ratings of College Teaching," states that such a correlation does not really exist. The report states that students mentioned preparation, clarity and stimulation of intellectual curiosity when describing their best teachers. Correlations between course ratings and grades were small.

Yet despite these findings, Stephen Douglas, associate professor of political science, said, student opinion has very little impact. "Students don't have any influence in this process (tenure)," he said. "The feeling among academic people is that only other academic people should have the right to judge them. That's the way professionalism sometimes works."

The faculty attitude towards tenure has had severe ramifications on appeals procedure reforms. Existing appeals procedures are grossly inadequate according to Douglas, head of the campus chapter of the Union of Professional Employees American Federation of Teachers Local. Yet many professors refuse to join together in unions and demand reforms. Currently, the tenure and appeals process follows a lengthy maze of bureaucratic decision making with faculty appeal boards having only advisory power over department heads and administrators. In Byars' case, after Kolodziej denied tenure, he appealed his case to the departmental appeals board. The appeals board, comprised of political science faculty members, concluded that Byars' dismissal was a mistake and that appropriate action should be taken to reverse the error. When Kolodziej did not take the board's suggestion the case was brought to Robert W. Rogers, dean of LAS. Rogers upheld Kolodziej's original decision.

Since the case continued to be challenged, a higher faculty appeals board, comprised of LAS professors, heard the case. In reviewing Rogers' decision, the board concluded that "It is not in the best interest of the University to terminate the appointment of assistant professor Robert S. Byars." This committee, however, like the faculty committee, had only advisory power. The case was still unresolved, so it was elevated to the next higher level of University bureaucracy, Chancellor J.W. Peltason. Peltason refused to overturn the decision explaining he was not in the position to take such



action. "A department head decision not to recommend tenure for a faculty member is normally upheld at the college level," he said. "It is far more likely a department head's decision to recommend tenure for a faculty member should be overturned by a college dean or the vice chancellor."

Finally, Byars contested his case before the University Board of Trustees, who also refused to intervene. The Board unanimously approved a statement saying "appropriate review procedures of non-reappointment actions exist at each of the campuses. The trustees do not wish to further extend such review."

Yet many faculty members vehemently dispute the Board's contention, citing that neither of the two faculty appeals boards have binding power over administrators and department heads.

The gross inadequacies of the appeals procedures is clearly illustrated by Byars' case, Fields said, "The two faculty appeals committees have looked into all three areas of tenure decision: publication, teaching and public service —and both concluded that Byars should stay. These boards are the only thing that we have like a grievance procedure here, yet they only have advisory power. When Kolodziej announced he would not reconsider his decision on the Byars case even before the departmental committee announced its findings, he was saying 'too bad, I won't listen to the result of any advisory grievance procedure'."

According to Douglas, "Rogers failed to respond to most of Byars' grievances on the issue. The recommendation for dismissal Rogers issued to Weir, characterized Byars as a competent professor who has done well in the tasks he has chosen to address himself to and has been active and clearly has the regard of the students he has taught. How can a person merit that kind of praise and still get fired? It just doesn't make any sense."

Douglas is disappointed in the Chancellor's refusal to act on the case, saying Peltason could have rescinded the recommendation "at any time."

Byars' supporters also said strengthening faculty power in grievance procedures is a necessity because many facts in a tenure decision are considered in an arbitrary and uneven way. In Byars' case, many feel that Kolodziej instituted publication standards when arriving at the University one year ago that were arbitrarily applied to Byars.

Recognizing Koldziej's greater demand on publishing, Byars himself explained "I was reviewed last year when Betty Glad was acting head of the department and all along the evaluations said my work was fine. He (Kolodziej) came when I was in my sixth year and there was no way I could retroactively meet his requirements."

Carroll expressed fears about what she called Kolodziej's "vagueness" about the department's future. He keeps on talking about standards," Carroll explained, "I would like to know what those standards are."

Nonetheless, Byars' supporters claim his publication record, teaching ability and public service meet department standards. According to his colleagues, Byars has more than the necessary amount of publications for promotion and tenure, having published five articles, co-edited a book and is presently writing another. They add that Byars has received overwhelmingly favorable reviews of his work, including one appearing in a collection of work singled out as



the best section of the book.

"We have been shown that if the administration wants to pin anyone against the wall for any reason, it can," said Fields. Byars case proves the grievance channels of the University lead nowhere, and that faculty unionization is essential, Douglas added.

In November 1974, Byars filed a suit against the University and trustees in Champaign Circuit Court asking \$7 million in damages. The suit contends that his professional reputation was damaged by Kolodziej's comments in newspaper articles which were "maliciously composed" and "contained false, scandalous, malicious libel." The suit's nine counts ask \$630,296 in compensatory damages and \$6.3 million in punitive and exemplary damages.

However, until the suit's outcome, Byars has appeared to have joined the long list of non-tenured faculty removed from the University.

(Below) Robert Byars' terminal contract will be up at the end of spring semester although he is appealing his dismissal. Phillip Merento (Left) is arrested by University police for his participation in Illini Union demonstrations in 1971.



IPS: custom-made curricula

By Pamela Abramson
Illustrations By Barbara Schotemeyer

In a university of restrictions and requirements, the Individual Plans of Study Program (IPS), in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, gives students a breath of academic fresh air.

Housed in a spacious room of an old apartment on Goodwin Avenue, the IPS office is decorated with assorted plants and large sit-down pillows on the carpet. On the wall are two by three inch snapshots of the 120 IPS students.

IPS is for students who need more flexibility to achieve educational goals than is offered to most liberal arts majors. IPS lets students design their curriculum and course requirements. However, IPS is still a part of LAS; students earn a bachelor of arts degree and must satisfy the general education demands.

Some students are naturally more creative than others, explained Dean Roland Holmes, director of IPS. "To get your picture up on that board you have to be creative," he said. "What those pictures represent are a cross distribution of innovative studies and integrated themes."

The possibilities for a field of concentration are limited

only by a student's imagination. Study plans created by students include humanistic and existential psychology, television and film, American foreign relations, law enforcement, zoo and park management and environmental education.

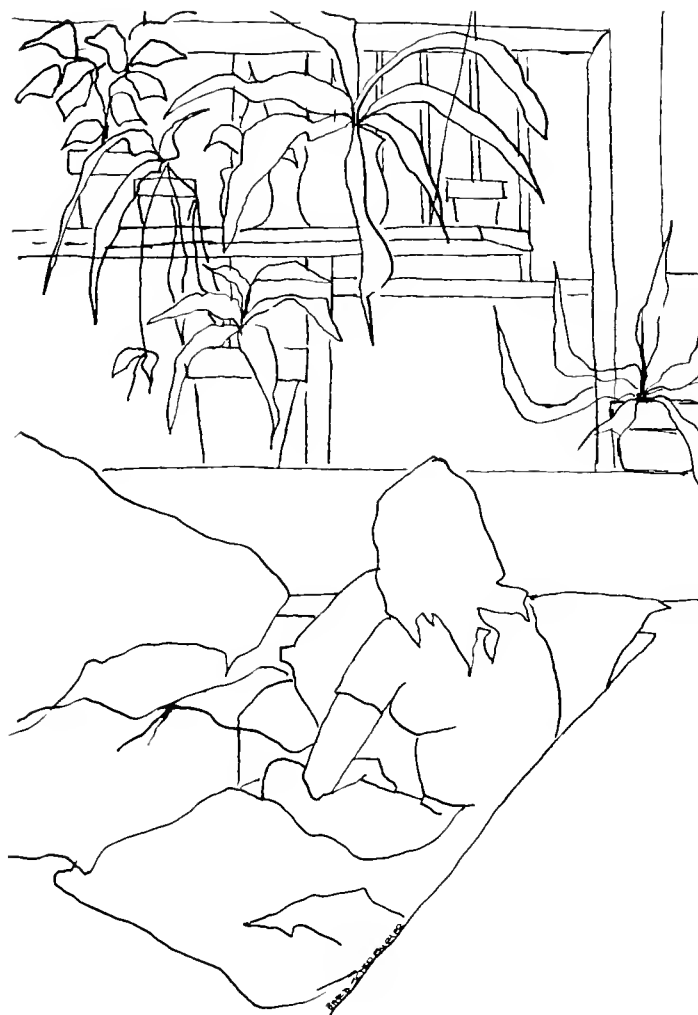
IPS is not for the student uncertain about his educational goals but for the individual who knows exactly what he wants to learn. An applicant must write a proposal explaining short and long range educational aims and listing courses he plans to take to qualify for an IPS major.

The proposal goes to a faculty member with whom he would like to study. If the proposal is approved by the IPS office that faculty member becomes the student's advisor. This faculty-student relationship is intended to create an academic friendship, an intellectual guidance system and a learning exchange.

"Students in IPS have had more occasion to think seriously about their education than those that declare the conventional major and are told exactly what courses to take and when to take them," said Holmes. "If you're in IPS we demand that you know what you're doing. A lot of careful planning goes into each student's program," he added.

People in the program have "enough vision to see a blossoming field," Holmes said. For example, Janet Metcalf, junior in IPS, is majoring in peace studies, a relatively new interest in the academic world. Her courses include International Relations and Comparative Foreign Policies, the Contemporary World and the Sociology of Poverty. The idea is to digest these subjects to help reduce world problems, according to Metcalf.

IPS is the only way that she could pursue this line of





study. "It enables me to take different courses from different departments without having to specialize in any one departments," she said.

The student can use IPS to study subjects that the University does not offer as a regular major. Caryn Dellamonte, junior in IPS, will receive her degree in Spanish and linguistics.

"I did not want to follow the set requirements of a Spanish major because there is too much emphasis on teaching the language as opposed to studying it," Dellamonte said. "I am also interested in linguistics. The University offers linguistics courses, but not as a major. IPS is the only way that I could get a degree in both of these areas of interest."

Though many universities offer courses in women's studies, there is no set women's studies curriculum at the University. Senior Barbara Schectman found she could receive her degree in women's studies through IPS.

Senior Ed Brown found IPS helpful to his study of medical records. A degree in this field is usually obtained by attending the University's Medical Center in Chicago for two years. Because there were only 24 openings in the program and 75 applicants, Brown was not accepted. Through IPS he is able to study his interests. Brown is taking such courses as Health Education, Man and his Diseases and Medical Terminology. "In IPS I'm able to work with an advisor who has an interest in the same field as I do," Brown said. "It has been especially helpful in the selection of courses."

"IPS is giving me a broad education to prepare me for a narrow field," said Laurie Hawn, sophomore in IPS. She is a pre-law major who is taking "a little bit of everything" in

order to prepare her for law school.

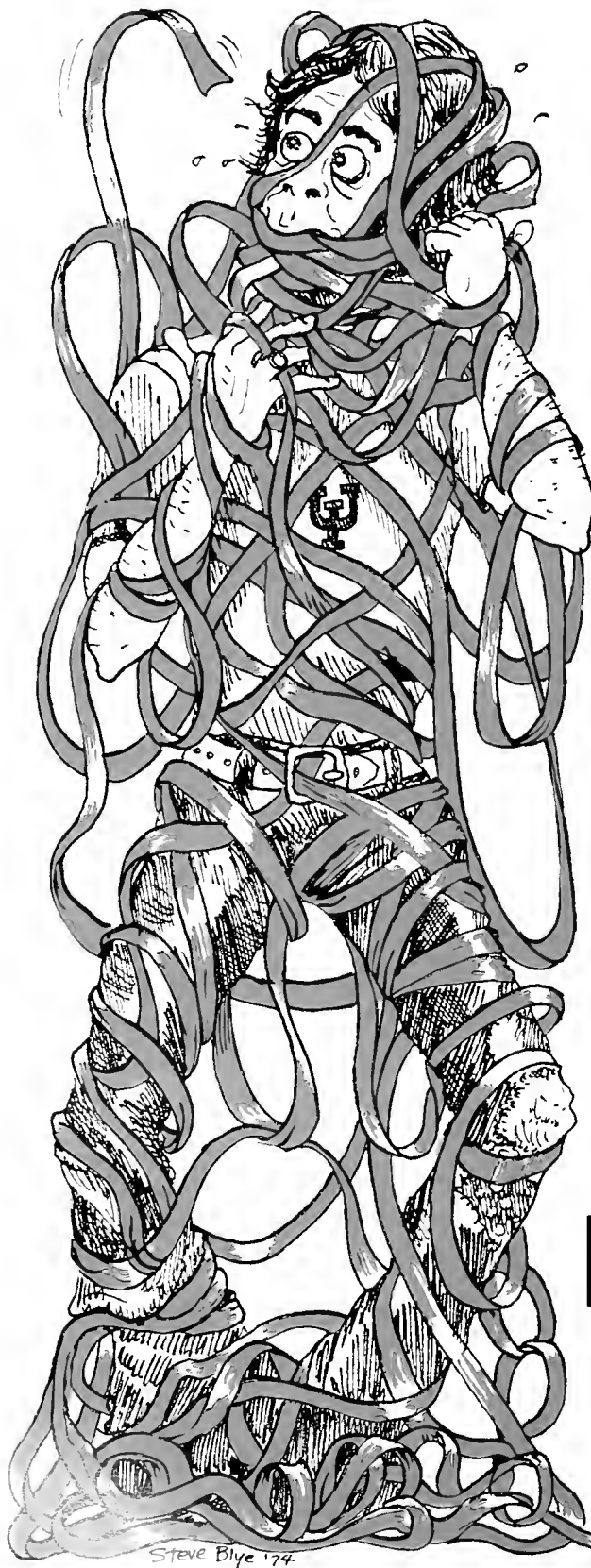
IPS is an ideal curriculum for law school preparation, Dean Holmes said. Since there is no pre-law curriculum a student can get a general education through IPS by synthesizing different department courses.

Randy Dawdy, senior in IPS, is also a pre-law major. He once was an English major but became disinterested in all the departmental requirements. "It excluded things that I wanted to take and included courses that I did not want to take," he said. "The people are great in IPS. They are people with creative ideas and they encourage you to create ideas of your own. The program has enabled me to incorporate courses that I would not be able to combine through a typical major," Dawdy said.

Vicki Kroener, senior, combines a pre-dental and minority studies program through IPS. "I am interested in providing dental care to minorities who cannot afford it," said Kroener. She has satisfied the pre-dental requirements and now takes courses in Afro-American culture and racial relations.

"It is sad to have to plug yourself into something that you're not interested in. IPS encourages you to explore more than one field of interest," Ellen McConnell, junior in IPS said. Ellen, a communications major, is incorporating political science, sociology and home economics courses with communications courses.

According to Holmes, "The beauty of the program is that no two plans of study are exactly alike. It calls on people to pursue their real interests and people's interests will differ."



In the summer of 1974, William K. Williams stepped into a self-built boat and sailed down the Mississippi en route to the Carribean, leaving the future of the ombudsman office in doubt.

Under Williams' guidance, the ombudsman became what it is today — "a student advocate where the system didn't fit." Ombudsman since 1970, he resigned July 1, temporarily closing the first University ombudsman office. He spent the next six months writing a report on the advisability of continuing the ombudsman office.

Despite the office's uncertain future, Jean Hill was appointed July 8 as new Ombudsman. Her experience includes working with children's homes, the Educational Opportunities Program (EOP), social workers and she was Allen Hall head resident advisor.

Her appointment will last a minimum of one year, but beyond that, its future depends on Williams' report. As ombudsman, Hill will deal mostly with financial and academic problems. Her office also serves as a referral organization, a liaison between faculty, students and the administration, a legal aid service and an occasional haven for students with housing problems. "When you don't know who to call, call the ombudsman," Hill said.

Hill accepted the appointment because of her interest in this field. "I see the need for this kind of service. Much of my work in EOP was spent dealing with similar matters," she said. "Also, I was qualified. I came to the University in 1957; I had been working in these kinds of areas for 19 years. I thought it would be interesting to try to approach the problems with a different emphasis."

Hill's duties have been somewhat reduced by several

Red tape cut



Jean Hill was appointed ombudsman July 8

Mary Kahn

campus organizations that were created to deal with student problems. The Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA), the Champaign-Urbana Tenants Union, and minority student clubs are now handling some of the same problems Williams faced. Even in his last months as ombudsman, cases in certain areas were substantially reduced. Student housing problems decreased from 37 in 1970-71 to only four cases during Williams' last year in office.

In addition to administrative board contacts, Hill foresees

collaboration with minority student organizations. She predicts an active schedule for herself.

Although the ombudsman's office is under Chancellor J. W. Peltason's jurisdiction, Hill does not envision herself as a University publicity agent. "I am not charged with making any particular office look good. I don't think he (Williams) was considered a tool of the administration," she said. "The office has maintained that tone of sincerity." Her relationship with faculty and administration is open, Hill said. "Most are willing to listen. We don't always end up thinking the same way. Sometimes I don't convince them or they don't convince me, but it works out," she said.

"I would hope I could be so efficient that the office would go out of business," Hill added. "But I hope that students who feel they are getting unfair treatment or need help in University-related problems would know to come to this office. Then hopefully I could resolve it, and prevent it from occurring to another student."

One of the problems an ombudsman must face, according to Hill, is expressing "the complexities of the University" to students. "How are you able to communicate the situation to students, one-by-one, when it's so easy to be overburdened with day-to-day matters? Explanations need to be given, but how do you do it with each new group that comes in each year?" she said.

"I've always had an interest in counseling and working with people," Hill added. "I've been grateful for the experience I've gotten here at the University. Now I know the channels, where to get the information, and how to get problems resolved."

short by Ombudsman

By Paula Martersteck
Illustration By Steve Blye

By Candace Gitelson

In 1971 Women's Week burst onto the Champaign-Urbana scene heralding women's rights and damning discrimination. Three years later it nearly died.

A women's music festival introduced the third annual Women's Week on April 18, 1974. Group and panel discussions on feminism, problem pregnancy, psychological problems of women, the job market and sexism were major events. Workshops were held on bicycle maintenance and mechanics, self-help medical examinations and personal defense. All this could have been very stimulating, but no one came.

Evelyn Basile, co-ordinator of Women's Week '74, cited three reasons for the lack of participation. "The first problem was the conflict of interests that week," she said. "Between Mom's Weekend and Earthweek we were pushed out. There were more than enough publicity notices published but the other activities simply overpowered us." An average of only 15 people attended each Women's Week event.

Poor planning and a lack of organizers were also cited as causes of Women's Week's failure. "We started planning in February when we should have started in fall. With only six undergraduate women organizers too much had to be done by too few people too quickly," Basile said.

"But most of all is the recurring problem of student apathy," Basile said. "It's not just Women's Week which faces participation problems, but any event besides a rock concert. People just don't seem to care about what's happening."

"I agree the response could have been better, but I wouldn't consider the week a failure," Kathy Bergen, a Women's Week '74 organizer said. "Some things turned out well, others were a flop. You have to expect that kind of thing and not rely on unreasonable expectations."

"Many good things came out of the week," Barb Klein, another of the week's organizers, said. "The women who led the seminars and lectures were really beautiful, sincere people who have made it in society and can be inspirations to the rest of us. But this feeling of despair and disappointment is a natural one for organizers who put every effort into this one week and then get no response to their work," Klein continued. "Even if the activities went well and people learned from them, with such a small turnout from such a big campus you still feel as if you've failed."

"We didn't work with other community groups, we didn't work with minority women and we didn't have enough joy in what we were doing," Klein said. "By the end the whole thing got to be a pain and of course, the results were not that satisfying."

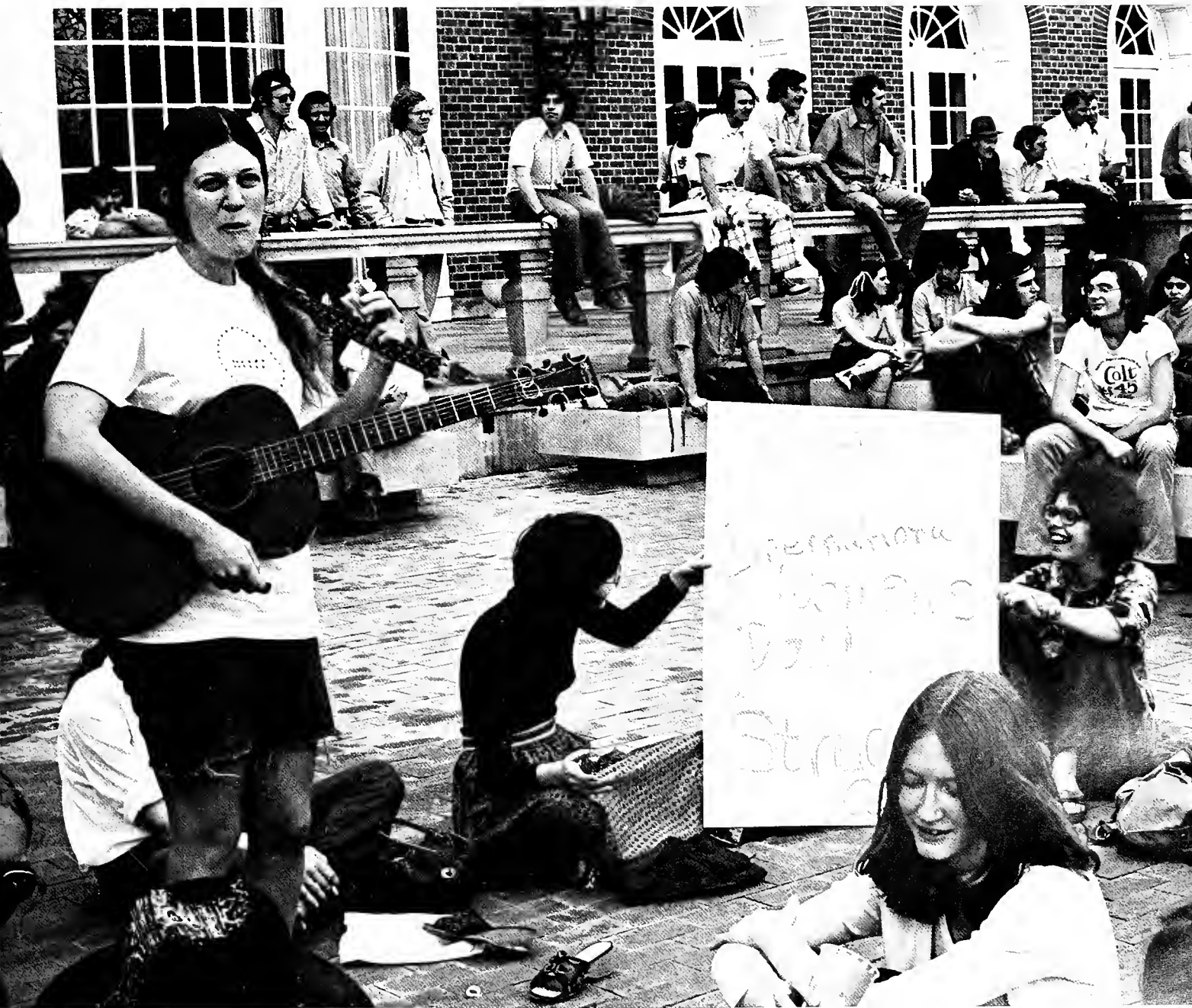
All three women agreed they would not plan another Women's Week. "Despite the good things that came out of this week, such as the music festival and some of the discussions, I could never do it again," Basile said. "You get too involved and too burned out in the end."

So far, no one has made any plans for a Women's Week '75. "Maybe the Women's Union will do something," Klein said. "It would be an enjoyable and worthwhile project to get together a good women's week. I just hope it's not forgotten."



Evelyn Turner

Women's Week falls short



Ron Logsdon

Pinball Craze

By Karen Goldstrom

Illustration By Nina Ovryn

Four clues give him away. He's the guy who asks for four quarters instead of a dollar bill, walks into Dooley's and doesn't head for the bar, and brags of his sensitive thumb and index finger. And when the quarter thunks and the pin is pulled back, the genuine pinball wizard goes into ecstasy.

His steady concentration is broken only by an occasional choice word when the machine tilts or the ball escapes between the flippers. But if he has a good ball rolling, all you'll hear are the numbers adding up.

Pinball wizards play either at the pinball arcades or at the Illini Union where the machines give better winning percentages. These machines yield about 35 per cent wins while those in the bars average about 20 per cent. Real wizards do not hang out in the bars and are more precise than the other players. They know exactly how much to shake the machine and still avoid a TILT and also how far back to pull the pin so the ball begins in a desirable position. However, there's no one technique used by all of them.

All pinball wizards have one thing in common though — they can't agree on why they play pinball. Some say it's a vent for their emotions, some that it has sexual connotations, and others say it's simply a challenge. And each pinball wizard has characteristics different from all other players. Jerry Fuqua, in charge of pinball operations at the Union, and Dale Turich, who runs the Apple Duck Arcade, said there are as many types of wizards as there are machines.

"There is just an amazing popularity for these games," Fuqua said. According to him, there's constant demand for new machines. He also added that a maintenance staff is necessary to clean and repair the machines.

The Union installed pinball machines in January 1972. At the time, they had only five machines; now the figure has increased to 27. Fuqua said he'd like to increase that figure, but there are no more machines available.

Why has pinball increased in popularity? Fuqua believes it's a combination of factors — students now have more free time, it's a good way to pass time and get rid of frustration, and companies make new machines all the time. Many people are

drawn to new machines just to try them out.

Pinball machines are a big operation at the Union. Last year they brought in about \$112,000, according to Charles Wertz, assistant to the director of the Union. However, it's not all profit. Weekly rental fees to machine distributors run \$9.50 for single player machines and about \$11.50 for double players. Also deducted from the Union's revenue are maintenance staff salaries, replacement parts and electric bills. Wertz said, however, that there's no doubt about the pinball operation being a big source of income for the Union.

Unlike the Union, the Apple Duck Arcade buys its machines. According to Turich, the average machine cost \$700. Each machine at Apple Duck takes in \$5-\$10 a day.

Turich named four classic machines: Outer Space, Drop-a-Card, Four Square and 2001. Most players are unable to say why they continue to play these machines, but some say they give good games. "It's not winning that makes the game good," one player said. "It's really being challenged by the machine and knowing you have to use your skill to beat it."

Two newer machines, Fireball and Triple Action, have become quite popular, according to Turich. However, he could not call these machines classics because they are too new and there is some doubt as to how long their popularity will last. Turich called Fireball a gimmick machine because it offers something new to pinball — three balls can be played at the same time. Triple Action's popularity is probably due to the fact that it has a lot of fast shots.

Apple Duck Arcade, for the serious pinball player, was started for people who really enjoy playing the machines. "I wasn't worried about not being successful," Turich said. "Pinball was invented in 1935 during the Depression, so I knew there would be enough people to keep the arcade going."

Some may say that pinball is a waste of time and money, but 25 cents for a trip to Outer Space seems well worth the money.



Pinball

LOSER

Lucky Lady

0004

25
Cents

Nina Dorn



Shiela Reeves

Meet the Chief

By Peggy Schroeder

Underneath the traditional buckskin suit and the feathered headdress, there is a new Chief Illiniwek, Mike Gonzalez.

Gonzalez, a sophomore in business, succeeded John Bitzer, Chief Illiniwek of the past four years. With no Indian dancing experience, Gonzalez was chosen from a field of 16 candidates.

As chief, Gonzalez performs a colorful Indian dance which highlights halftime at University football games. The dance, which is done in exaggerated steps for everyone to see, is a traditional ceremonial performance, intended to exemplify the Fighting Illini spirit.

"My first reaction to being selected was 'I can't believe it,'" Gonzalez said. Gonzalez admits that much of the credit goes to Bitzer, a Beta Theta Pi fraternity brother, who encouraged him to try out. Bitzer trained Gonzalez by helping him with the dance steps, timing and foot coordination.

Wearing the full Indian costume, Gonzalez made his debut as Chief Illiniwek at the Illinois-Indiana Game, September 14.

"I wasn't at all as nervous for the game as I thought I was going to be," Gonzalez said. "John was there to help me and give some support. I received my cue, forgot about everything and just let myself go," he added.

Contrary to the Citizens for the American Indian Movement, Gonzalez does not feel that an Indian as a representative of the University is in anyway derogatory or insulting to the American Indian. "Chief Illiniwek is not a mascot, but his performance is a symbol of the spirit of the Fighting Illini. The Chief has great tradition and significance and my job is to keep it that way," Gonzalez said.

Gonzalez has gained admiration and respect since he was chosen as Chief. His family and fraternity brothers are his greatest followers. This support of others has helped him gain confidence for his job. "The guys all go nuts at the game when I appear. But it's the whole crowd that makes me realize what a great honor this is," Gonzalez noted.

He said he has never been criticized on his performance or laughed at for being Chief, and never expects to be. "Chief Illiniwek will always be accepted by the crowd.



Kevin Horan



Chris Walker

Even in a losing season, the Chief gives a charge to the crowd and hopefully to the team," Gonzalez said.

As far as personal satisfaction, Gonzalez enjoys being a representative of the University. "Illiniwek has to be one of the greatest college traditions in the country," he said. "When I take off that costume though, nobody recognizes me as Chief Illiniwek. I'm just Gonzalez again, and that's not so bad either," he added.

One of the biggest goals for any Chief Illiniwek is to perform at a Rose Bowl game. As Chief Illiniwek for three years, Gonzalez hopes to see this dream come true, as do all Fighting Illini fans.

A challenge to the Chief

Sheila Reaves



Clyde Bellecourt, co-founder of AIM, spoke on the problems of the

American Indian at Lincoln Hall in April

Chief Illiniwek has been hailed as a symbol of University spirit since 1926. But while thousands have cheered his acrobatic gyrations during halftime, others look upon him with disgust.

"Chief Illiniwek is a mockery not only of Indian customs but also of white people's culture," said Bonnie Fultz, Citizens for the American Indian Movement (AIM) executive board member. According to Fultz, the continued use of Indian history as entertainment degrades the Indian and disgraces the white race by revealing an ignorance of tribal cultures.

"The Illiniwek exhibition is tantamount to someone putting on a parody of a Catholic Mass," Norma Linton, Citizens for AIM member and visiting anthropology lecturer at the University, said. She continued by saying that Chief Illiniwek is an inaccurate composite.

"The Indians within the Illinois area are of a different tribal culture. The idea of symbols from several different tribes mashed together angers Indians," she added. "They do not want their individual tribal customs combined and distorted, but want their traditions to remain separate and



Anne Cusack

unique."

Mike Gonzalez, the current Chief, said that the only requirement in being considered for the position is an eagle spread jump. However, Gonzalez felt that Illiniwek is "majestic" and a symbol of fighting spirit. "In no way does it degrade the American Indian," Gonzalez said. "I think Illiniwek honors the Indian."

John Bitzer, Illiniwek from 1970-73, also defended the role. "Other university mascots are just caricatures but Illiniwek portrays the Indians as they would want to be portrayed."

Rep. A. Weber Borchers, R-Decatur, the originator of the costume while a student at the University, also spoke in de-

fense of Chief Illiniwek. "It's the most outstanding tradition of any university in the land, with no intention of disrespect to the Indians," he said.

University officials have sensed the Chief Illiniwek controversy. The symbol of Chief Illiniwek was removed from University stationery this year to appease AIM. Everett Kissinger, coordinator of Chief Illiniwek and marching band director, was indignant about the controversy. "Illiniwek has been a tradition here since 1926, and I don't want you people (reporters) opening up a lot of problems about it," he said. Kissinger in turn has ordered Gonzalez to avoid radio interviews and large-scale publicity about his role as Chief.

Mom's the word

By Jane Karr

The night before Mom's Day, a white tornado swooped through campus, hiding dirty socks and sweeping away cobwebs. Most students had forgotten what a tidy room, full freezer and mom looked like by the time the 53rd annual Mom's Day festivities hit campus April 19, 20 and 21. But when more than 8,000 moms arrived Saturday morning sporting bags of oranges and enough burgers for a McDonald's franchise, the image was recalled.

One popular stop was the 19th annual Flower and Garden Show. The Horticulture Club presented "A Walk Thru an Illinois Garden" showing various gardens developed on Illinois landscape. Of the 15,000 plants displayed, the coleus and hanging plants were the biggest sellers. The show culminated eight months of work by 40 Horticulture Club members. "People came from all over the state to see one of the largest horticulture flower shows in the county," club president Wilma Hooks said.

The Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA) arts and crafts fair, the most crowded event of the weekend, displayed macrame necklaces, purses and wall hangings. An occasional painting or sculpture was interspersed between macrame booths.

In the Union basement the IUSA ice cream parlor featured waiters and waitresses dressed in Wizard of Oz costumes serving an assortment of flavors ranging from vanilla to chocolate.

The Women's Glee Club presented its annual Mom's Day Concert "You Deserve a Break Today." The choir opened with "Pueri Hebraeorum" and progressed to the traditional "Ave Maria." The Girls Next Door, a small ensemble within the 56-member Glee Club, stole the show, however, with its rendition of "M-O-T-H-E-R."

The weekend's highlight was "Gypsy," the 56th annual Illini Union Spring Musical, based on burlesque queen Gypsy Rose Lee's life. Although the Assembly Hall's size prevented many from enjoying the show's full effect, the choreography and settings were of professional quality. Singing, however, was only fair, fading as the production stretched to its finale, "Let Me Entertain You." During the lively song, "You Gotta Have A Gimnick," three strippers, portrayed by Colleen Dodson, Barbara Militello and Nancy Gold, flaunted their striptease talents but only Gypsy revealed some bare back.

The "Gypsy" cast of 58 students sang their way through the odyssey of a small-town-girl-makes-good in the tinsel world of burlesque. Margie Gibson as Rose, Gypsy's mother, was the real star. Cynthia Sherman, as Gypsy, did not live up to Gibson's voice or acting ability. The loudest praise, however, was earned by set and costume designers for the star-spangled burlesque scenes.

Mom's Day has been an annual event since 1921 when the women in the Women's building dormitory, now the English building, invited their moms to campus. A speech by the University president, Mothers Association president and a Glee Club concert were the sole activities.

Although the activities have changed since then, the spirit has not. It was an especially happy day for Deerfield High School teacher Betty June Freehling, chosen "Mom of the Year" by the Mothers Association. "She is the type of mom who doesn't need this kind of award, but I feel she deserves it," her daughter Deborah praised in her nominating letter.



Chris Kelsey



Chris Walker



Chris Kelsey



Chris Walker



Chris Kelsey



Chris Walker



“A White Tornado Swooped Through Campus . . . ”

Tom Harm



An offer any dad could refuse

By Polly Summar

Photos By Shiela Reaves

The theme, "We'll make you an offer you can't refuse," was an accurate description of the way dads and students were ripped-off throughout the Dad's Day weekend. After paying for hotel rooms (if you could get a reservation), waiting in line with hundreds of joyful diners, and shelling out \$7 a ticket to see the Illini lose 31-14 to the University of California at Berkeley, dads once again were asked to dig into their pockets for the Illini Union Dad's Day Activities.

The Dad's Day Casino in the Union cost \$1.75 per person. If an entire family participated, the money really added up. After admission, another dollar bought ten \$100 casino bills. After winning fake money at the roulette, crap or blackjack tables, the gamblers bid for auctioned prizes. Some prizes donated by local merchants, like sports equipment, were well worth the effort.

However, at least \$50,000 was needed to compete with the bidding. Pi Kappa Phi fraternity pooled their resources and with \$83,000 (about \$8), bought a \$10 basketball. The independent gambler had a tough time.

The Dad's Day Committee found a solution for the gambler who couldn't buy anything with his winnings. As he left the Casino, a sign read, "You can't take it with you, deposit surplus bills here." The game "Night at the Races," added some life to the Casino. After the bets were down, the horses raced on the movie screen. Almost everyone could be a winner at this game, placing bets on all eight horses.

The 1920's dance, another Union activity, featured Charlie Delaney's Figenschuh band which added festive flavor to Illini Rooms A and B. Most dads knew the dances while daughters tripped the two-step. And a few daughters were able to show off their semester of ballroom dance. The dance was well-attended after the dollar admission fee was lifted near the end of the evening.

The Union's West Lounge was jammed-packed as dads, moms and students relaxed in the sofas watching Buster Keaton and other silent flicks at the "Nickelodeon," the only free activity planned by the Dad's Day Committee.

At the same time as the Union's activities, the Varsity Men's Glee Club held their annual concert in Krannert's Great Hall, this year entitled, "Here's Looking at Ya Dad." After politely listening to the first half of nothing but heavy traditional religious songs, the audience enthusiastically



responded to the entertainment in the second half, Burt Bacharach's "This Guy's in Love with You" and the spirited medley of the Big Ten fight songs. But the hit of the show was "Old King Cole," a beer drinking song. The choreography was as entertaining as the singing. Swaying from side to side, the tuxedo-clad chorus got progressively more drunk and more rowdy and more speech-slurring throughout the number.

The pre-football game festivities highlighted the afternoon. Dads of the 30 pom-pom girls kicked and twirled with their daughters on the field. Their coordinated outfit consisted of blue football jerseys, orange Gatsby hats and of



course the orange and blue pom-poms.

After trying for the past five years, the Bernard Yellin family of Hinsdale finally convinced the judges that their father should be King Dad. This was the third time that Gina Yellin, junior in business, entered the contest. Her two sisters also entered the contest when they were University students.

The dads' main attraction was the campus bars. According to waitresses at the Ground Round and other bars, the dads tipped extravagantly. Towards the night's end, the dads filtered out of the campustown hotspots knowing it would take at least a week for their heads, and checks to clear.



Red Returns

By Chris Cashman



Ron Logsdon

The University's famous "Galloping Ghost," Red Grange, returns

to mark the golden anniversary of Memorial Stadium.

The 1924 Homecoming crowd was stunned. Most of the 67,000 spectators sat in disbelief after watching Harold Grange run for four touchdowns in the first 12 minutes. In all he scored five touchdowns on runs, and passed for another as Illinois defeated Michigan 39-14 in a game dedicating Memorial Stadium to Illini war dead. People who were there, and others who said they were, would talk about that Oct. 18 game for years to come, telling their children, and in turn their grandchildren about Red Grange, No. 77, the "Wheaton Iceman," later to be known as the "Galloping Ghost."

On Saturday Oct. 19, 1974, Grange returned to the University as the guest of honor for the Michigan State-Illinois football game, marking the golden anniversary of Memorial Stadium. It was his first official campus visit in 40 years, and the University rolled out the red carpet. The weekend full of press conferences, banquets and applause wherever he went, confirmed Grange as a legend in his own time and in the years to come. The only thing the University couldn't provide was a win over Michigan State. The game ended in a 21-21 tie.

By any standard, Grange was a superstar. Voted the Uni-

versity's all-time greatest football player in 1970, he played half-back, quarterback and defensive safety. As most players of his time, Grange played both offense and defense.

In his three-year college career (1923-25) Grange gained 4,280 yards in total offense, averaging 214 yards per game. In only three of his 20 collegiate games did he gain less than 100 yards. Following the 1925 football season he left the University to play with George Halas and the Chicago Bears of the newly-formed National Football League, becoming the first athlete ever to receive an \$100,000 contract. Babe Ruth at the time made only \$80,000. Injured early in his professional career, however, Grange never recaptured his speed and deception exhibited at Illinois. He retired from football in 1935, and presently lives a quiet life in Indian Lake Estates, Fla.

With tints of auburn showing through his graying hair, Grange stands erect, keeps fit, and loves to talk about the good old days of football.

Grange remembers vividly the 1924 Homecoming game. "I've never played in a game where every man played so well," he said. "No college team could have beat us that day — maybe the day before or after. Zup (Coach Robert



Athletic Association

Red Grange puts away No. 77 after his final Illinois football game

in November 1925, but the number will live on

Zuppke) worked on that game all summer."

Zuppke, Illini head football coach from 1913-41, was greatly admired by Grange during his playing days, an admiration that turned into a deep friendship later in their lives. He wrote a biography on Zuppke who died in 1941. "I remember when I left Illinois (to play for the Bears), Zup didn't talk to me for two-and-half years," Grange said. "I really don't know why college coaches detested professional football so much back then, but they did."

Grange noted that one of the big changes in football has been the development of better equipment. Donned in leather helmets and little padding 50 years ago, Grange marvels that he still has his wits about him. "When I look at those old helmets, I just can't help but wonder how any of us came out of it without being groggy the rest of our lives — maybe we are."

But Grange doesn't feel the game has changed too much, and certainly doesn't believe the players are any better today. "The players today would overpower us with their size, but they wouldn't outgut us or outrun us," he said. Grange, who ran 100 yards in 9.8 seconds (in full uniform), originally

came to the University to participate in track and basketball, which he felt were his best sports in high school. Only threats from fraternity brothers at Zeta Psi convinced him to go out for the football squad.

In all modesty, Grange called Bronco Nagurski, a teammate on the Bears, the greatest football player of modern times. "He loved contact and was a great guy to be around," he said. "Nagurski was equal to Larry Csonka on offense, but quicker, and equal to Dick Butkus in his prime on defense."

But most Illini fans and football fans across the country call Red Grange the game's greatest player. At a banquet in Grange's honor, Halas said, "Red Grange had more impact on professional football than any other person of this century."

Grange made the number 77 famous wherever he played. Long after his number and jersey were retired, kids across the country on high school and college teams would dream of wearing No. 77 which was synonymous to being the best. With it brought the magic of Grange.



A Tarnished Golden Anniversary

By Steve Pokin
Photos By Mike Freie

"The Way it Was — 1924," was the theme of this year's Homecoming, which commemorated the 1924 Homecoming when Red Grange entered football immortality at Michigan's expense. A pep rally and bonfire turned back the hands of time for just a few fleeting moments before Homecoming '74 was brought back to a time and scenario that included the first black Homecoming Queen at the University and the first male-queen contestant.

A crowd of 3,000 gathered west of Assembly Hall and listened as Coach Blackman introduced the starting lineup and praised them for the preceding week's loss to Ohio State. Oblivious to intermittent jeering, Blackman continued his soliloquy as five men and women threaded their way through the pep rally crowd. They carried signs saying "Students against sexism," and "Respect yourselves sisters; you can do better." By the time they reached the makeshift stage, the signs were taken from them and thrown to the ground by self-appointed vigilantes.

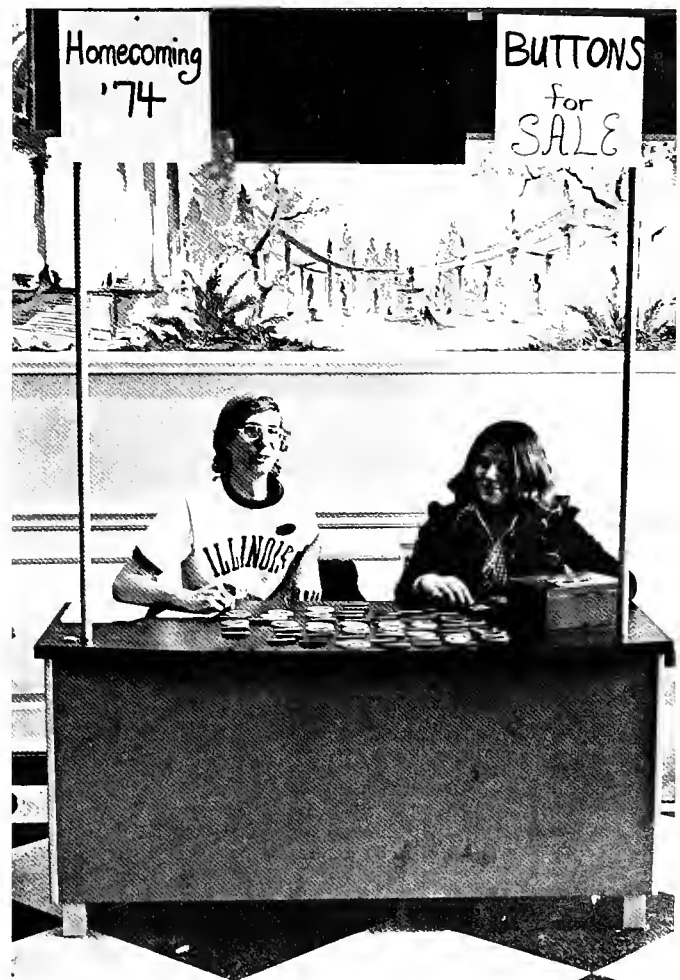
As the picketers were molested, Coach Blackman momentarily fumbled for words then said — "Maybe I'm old fashioned, but I've always been glad that there are boys and girls and that you can tell the difference."

Almost a week after the bonfire and pep rally, Bruce Young, one of the two male queen candidates, reflected on the reasons why he had not been named one of the ten queen finalists. "I was discriminated against. One judge asked how I was to be judged. They were used to judging candidates on the tightness of their sweaters. Most of the questions they asked were something like 'Why are you running?' or 'Why are you trying to ruin Homecoming?'"

The queen contest had been eliminated from Homecoming activities two years ago by the Illini Union Board because it was accused of being "irrelevant" and "sexist." This and last year's contests were run by the Panhellenic and Interfraternity councils. Candidates were to be evaluated by six judges on the basis of activities, appearance, awareness of current events, poise and personality. Pictures of the ten finalists were placed at voting tables in the Union.

"Once they put those pictures up, they ruined any chance of a non-sexist Homecoming," Young added.

Later at the rally, Vice-chancellor Hugh Satterlee opened a sealed envelope and announced that the 1974 Homecoming Queen was Melody Benson. A sophomore, she became the



first black Homecoming Queen in University history. Benson said she ran for queen to try to get blacks involved in University activities. She said, however, that men shouldn't be considered for queen. "There shouldn't be competition between men and women. A man is supposed to be a man."

Benson advocated her separate-but-unequal policy on the firm base of being elected by 1,800 voters — enough people for a good crowd at a midnight flick at the Auditorium.

As Chief Illiniwek did his soft-shoe number at the bonfire couples danced to their heart's content at the Homecoming

Downstate Union. The Homecoming Dance had been discontinued three years ago when only 460 couples attended. SA lost more than \$1,000. The dance was replaced last year with a concert by a rock 'n roll band called Reverend Rock and His Righteous Roller Review Meeting. The Reverend was replaced this year by The Chicago Daily Blues. In the traditional Homecoming concert, the Carpenters performed at the Assembly Hall. Their show included about 30 Champaign-Urbana children on stage helping with the chorus in "Sing, Sing a Song."

A two-hour production of "In the Mood" by the Young Illini opened to a near-capacity crowd of all ages in the plush red Festival Theater at Krannert Center for the Performing Arts. The show was divided into five thematic acts: love, pub life, marriage, pop-rock and Hollywood.

Unlike 1924 when Illinois beat Michigan 39-14, on Saturday Illinois lost to Michigan because a referee disallowed an Illinois touchdown in the closing minute. Showing that not everything changes in 50 years, the disappointed Homecoming crowd trudged home from Memorial Stadium mumbling — "The ref really missed that call."



Williams Murdered During Homecoming

Defensive end Greg D. Williams, one of the Fighting Illini's most outstanding players, was fatally shot in the head at 2:23 a.m. Nov. 9, 1974. He died just four hours before a title-contending battle with Michigan in the homecoming football game.

The shooting occurred at the all-black Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity house, 402 E. Armory St., where Williams resided. The fraternity was having a party and apparently several youths tried to enter the house without paying the \$1 cover charge.

Williams, 20, and Carl Belser, also 20, were shot in an ensuing struggle with the gate crashers. The youths had been turned away from the door but shortly returned, causing a disturbance in the four-foot wide fraternity foyer. At least four shots were fired when one crasher reportedly drew a .32 caliber gun.

Belser was found in a car outside the house when police arrived at the scene. He was treated for a bullet wound in the thigh and released from Burnham City Hospital.

A bullet struck Williams in his right eye and lodged in his brain. But according to Champaign Police Chief Harvey Shirley, Williams was "not an innocent bystander" in the shooting. He was apparently wearing a pistol holder and carrying a .35 caliber Rossi snubnose revolver made in Brazil.

Shirley also suspected a third victim was involved after police found a trail of blood from the fraternity front door



Greg Williams

to the Ice Rink next door.

Police have been searching for three or four assailants, suspected to be non-student, high-school aged black youths, since November. "Forty people saw 40 different things," Gary Wright, Champaign police detective, said.

Williams' brother, Terry, who had been visiting for the weekend from Miami, had taken Williams' gun after the shooting but then gave it to Champaign police. The gun contained three empty cartridges when police received it.

Witnesses told police Williams fired the pistol before he was shot, but police reported he was not shot by his own gun. No charges were filed against Terry Williams or the fraternity for withholding the gun.

Sammy Rebecca, director of the housing division, said possession of firearms in University-approved housing is prohibited and disciplinary action should be taken against the members.

Usually the football team retreats to Allerton Park the night before homegames. Williams had injured his left ankle during the Michigan State game three weeks before the shooting. He reinjured his ankle when he slipped on the Varsity Room ramp at Memorial Stadium while going to dinner six days before the shooting. Williams had been declared medically unfit for Saturday's game so he did not attend the Allerton retreat.

Williams, who was a junior in LAS planning to go on in dentistry, lettered in football and wrestled at Jackson High School in Miami. He was named all-conference in both sports. He came to the University on an athletic scholarship. In 1974 he was moved from linebacker to defensive end.

The Kappa fraternity is the only black organization with its own house. Bruce Nesbitt, director of the Afro-American Cultural Center, said the University has no obligation to provide security for off-campus facilities.



Top: Girls, donning 'Score With Blackman' buttons, break out in song during the homecoming festivities. **Above:** Bob Blackman introduces the football squad at the pep rally. **Left:** Homecoming Queen Melody Benson gives her acceptance speech.

A Battle against Wounded Knees



Ron Logsdon

Above: Senior Mike Gow led the nation in interceptions in 1973. Gow picked off four vs Stanford.

Below: Indiana halfback Courtney Snyder fumbles when hit by Bill Uecker and John DiFelicantonio.



Jon Langham

Although football coach Bob Blackman didn't venture too far out on the proverbial limb predicting that the 1974 version of Illinois football would be a "good football team," he was right. For the first time since 1965 Illinois won more games than it lost, in a conference that went 17-13-1 in stiff non-conference competition. Illinois finished 6-4-1 overall with a fifth place Big Ten mark of 4-3-1, and early in the season, smelled the roses while being ranked the 14th best football team in the nation. But that was before California's Steve Bartkowski started throwing pinpoint passes to receiver Steve Rivera in the fourth game of the season and in the process threw Illinois out of the rankings for 1974.

The story of the '74 season has to center on the resurgence of senior quarterback Jeff Hollenbach and the crippling knee injuries to tailback Lonnie Perrin, fullback Steve Green, defensive tackle Scott Studwell and roverback Rick Williams. Hollenbach started 10 out of 11 games in 1973, but prior to the season opener against Indiana was rated behind junior Jim Kopatz and sophomore Mike McCray. With a running attack that proved to be the most unproductive in the Big Ten, Hollenbach was summoned to throw the ball in the closing moments of several games. Hollenbach led Illinois to last minute triumphs over Washington State and Minnesota, a near triumph over Michigan State and a chance to tie no. 4 ranked Michigan that was negated by a slight of sight by a referee.

But the '74 season could have seen Illinois finish 7-1 in conference play with Perrin, Green, Studwell and Rick Williams in the lineup through the entire season. Of the four knee victims, only Green was hurt in actual competition. Studwell, a junior considered the top returning defensive tackle after the '73 season, was injured in last spring's workouts and didn't recover from surgery in time for the '74 season. Perrin, who was hindered by a shoulder injury in his junior year last season and gained only 398 yards, was a potential all-Big Ten selection and was considered to be the chief offensive threat for Illinois in '74. Perrin was red-shirted and was sorely missed. Illinois managed only 162 yards rushing per game, with the longest run from scrimmage by an Illinois back 27 yards, by Green.

Rick Williams, a junior who shared the roverback position with Bill Uecker, tore knee cartilage the week after the Stanford game and was lost for the season. Williams was hurt during a "routine-type tackling drill" during practice and was granted an extra year of eligibility. In the following week's game against Washington State, Illinois lost its least expendable man, Steve Green. Since Green was playing in his third game of the season he was not able to red-shirt and lost a season of competition. Green's injury made Williams' loss even more substantial since Williams had played fullback before being moved to roverback. Also, sophomore quarterback Mike McCray was lost for the season during the



Kevin Horan



Kevin Horan

Above: Halfback Chubby Phillips cuts back through hole against California **Right:** Guard Revie Sorev

makes an effective obstacle to pass rushers **Below:** Tom Hicks (99) and Ty McMillin converge.

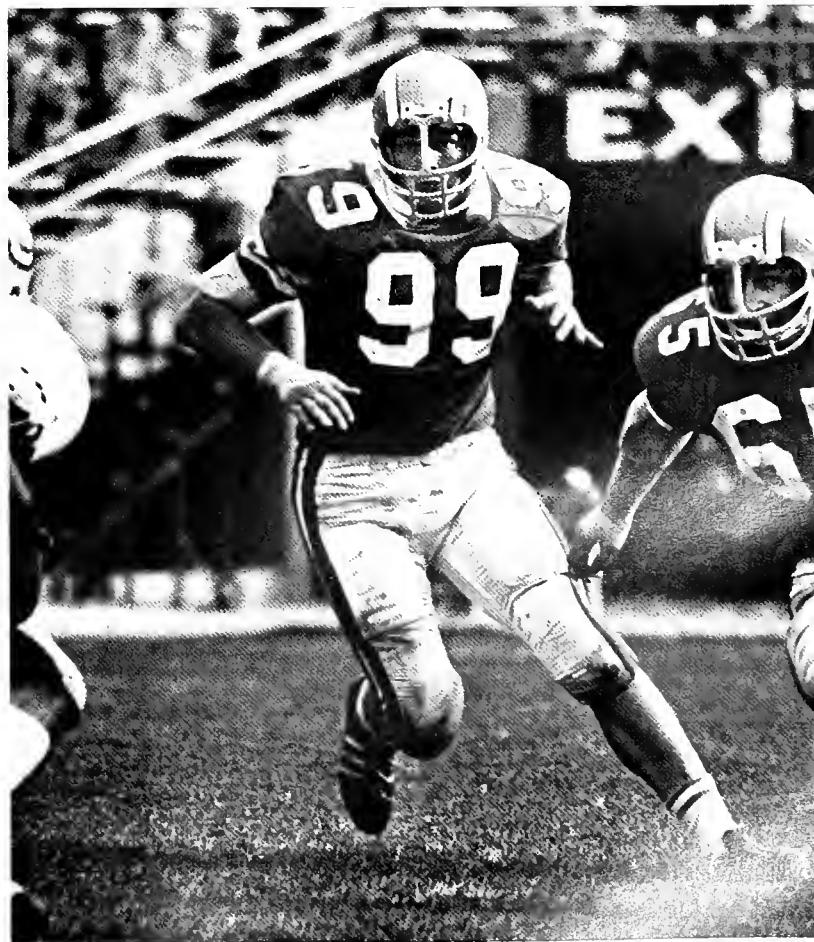
same week as Williams and Green. McCray fell victim to a back injury. It should be noted that during that same week trainer Skip Pickering suffered no injuries whatsoever. At least someone remained healthy.

It seemed as if the tone for the '74 season was set during spring practice last March when players were put through contact work during the first day of practice. After amassing a 13-20 record in his first three years at Illinois, Blackman wanted to ensure that his charges were ready for the '74 season. After the first practice, former Illini Tab Bennet remarked, "I'm sure the guys on the field are a little surprised at all the contact on the first day of practice."

While some coaches claim that a lot of contact work in practice leads to a hard-hitting football team, others such as coach John McKay of the University of Southern California believe that an overabundance of contact work can lead to such annoying things as injuries. McKay has stated that he could just as well do without spring football practice. McKay's USC team finished as the number one team in the nation in 1974, according to the UPI poll.

Illinois opened the season against Big Ten rival Indiana. Sophomore Mike McCray was given the starting quarterback assignment after Kopatz had strained his knee in practice three weeks earlier. Hapless Indiana, which would eventually find its way to the Big Ten cellar by season's end, was shutout 16-0 in a game which saw Illinois put the ball in the air just six times before a drowsy crowd of 40,911 at Memorial Stadium. Indiana had a first down on the Illinois five

Kevin Horan





Above: Mike Gow returns kickoff. *Below:* Fullback Larry Schulz looks for daylight in Northwestern game. *Top Right:* The Marching Illini parade around Memorial Stadium.



Ron Klass



Shiela Reaves

only to have running back Courtney Snyder stopped by linebackers Tom Hicks and Ty McMillin on fourth-and-a-foot to the goal line. Hicks was selected the Midwest Lineman of the Week for his 17-tackle-performance. After lulling the Indiana secondary to sleep with an off-left-tackle, off right-tackle game plan, Kopatz hit swingback Fuzzy Johnson on a post pattern for a 40-yard touchdown play in the least unexciting play of the game.

In the following weekend's game against Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif., senior Mike Gow succeeded Hicks as the Midwest Defensive Player of the Week as the 11-point-underdog Illini demolished no. 19 Stanford 41-7. Gow, who was the national interception leader in 1973 with 10 hijackings in 11 games, picked-off four Stanford passes, returning one 33 yards for a touchdown, returned a punt 56 yards and set up a Dan Beaver field goal with an interception and completely intimidated Stanford's highly-touted passing attack. The four interceptions by Gow set a new Illinois record for aerial theft. The defense had allowed just seven points in the first two games. On offense, the man of the day was Chubby Phillips. The 5-10, 185 pound tailback ran for 125 on 27 carries and scored three touchdowns. An estimated 300 Illinois boosters greeted the high-flying team upon its arrival at Willard Airport.

It looked as if Illinois would pull its perennial freeze-up before ABC television cameras in the following week's regionally televised game against Washington State. With Illinois down 3-0 with 55 seconds left in the first quarter tailback Tracy Campbell fumbled the ball away while trying to score from the Washington State one. Illinois trailed 10-0 at half after giving up possession of the football on four



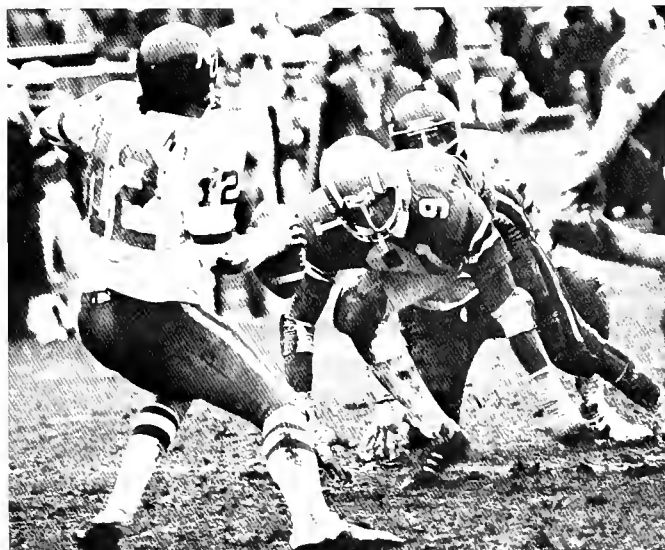
fumbles; visions of the '73 Fumbling Illini.

Illinois received the blessing of a tactical blunder when Washington State coach Jim Sweeney elected to kickoff at the start of the second half. Illinois promptly marched 79 yards in 17 plays en route to the end zone. Illinois then took the lead early in the fourth quarter on an 80-yard surge which was keyed by perhaps the most spectacular play of the season. With the ball on the Illinois 20-yard line, Campbell appeared to be sweeping right end when he suddenly stopped, planted his feet and threw a beautiful 50-yard strike to split end Jeff Chrystal. Chrystal stretched every inch of his 6-2 frame and latched onto the ball while in the air, parallel to the turf. For all the scouting that Washington State had done prior to the Illinois game they apparently didn't notice that Campbell had been warming up his arm on the sidelines in full view of some 20,000 fans in the east stands just prior to throwing the option-pass.

But the Illinois defense faltered against the potent Washington State running attack when Washington State came back to score with three minutes left in the game. Enter Jeff Hollenbach. Following a 45-yard kickoff return by Chubby Phillips, Hollenbach led the team downfield and, following the TV commercial, hit Chrystal in the end zone with just 34 seconds left to give the Illini a 21-19 win. After the game, Blackman said he had "never been prouder of a team." Illinois was now ranked no. 14 in the nation. Enter California's Steve Bartkowski.

Bartkowski connected on 14 of 19 passes for 244 yards and burned the Illinois secondary dropping it to ninth place in Big Ten statistics while beating the two-touchdown favored Illini 31-14. After dropping the eventual all-American Bartkowski for losses on the first two plays of the game, the Illinois defense had more than it could handle in stopping the Bartkowski-Rivera combination and California's running backs, Chuck Muncie and Moline's Howard Strickland.

Jon Langham



Defensive end Dean March springs toward Northwestern's quarterback

Bartkowski worked mainly on defensive back Bruce Beaman, but the way he was throwing it wouldn't have mattered who Illinois had on defense. California scored all of its points with the wind at its back with Strickland picking up 105 yards, Muncie 79 yards and Rivera receiving eight passes for 158 yards. For Illinois, Chubby Phillips picked up 127 yards in 19 carries while fullback Larry Schulz, replacing the injured Green, ran for 72 off 12 tries. Ankle injuries to Bill Uecker and linebacker Roy Robinson made the defeat that much more costly.

Illinois preserved its unblemished Big Ten record by beating Purdue 27-23. Illinois' first touchdown was set up when Jim Stauner recovered a punt that bounced off of Purdue's return man. Taking over on the Purdue 24, Kopatz connected



Kevin Moran

Above: Left end Greg Williams anticipates a pass by Indiana quarterback Terry Jones

with end Joe Smalzer for 19 yards and then let Phillips pick up the remaining five. Purdue charged right back. A 44-yard kickoff return gave Purdue good field position. Purdue quarterback Mark Vitali hit Olympic sprinter Larry Burton with a 16-yard pass for the score.

Swingback Fuzzy Johnson, Gary, Ind. native, had a prosperous day as he hauled in touchdown passes of 28 and 68 yards, making a fine catch in the corner of the end zone on the 28-yard pass thrown by Kopatz. But the injury-riddled Illinois defense gave up a total of 407 yards and Illinois could have easily lost the game if not for two touchdown saving plays by the omnipresent Gow.

With the immortal Red Grange in attendance when Illinois hosted Michigan State on Red Grange Day, Dan Beaver missed a field goal attempt from the Spartan 24-yard line with three seconds left in the game. The game ended in a 21-21 tie. Hollenbach had trouble handling a poor snap from center as he held the ball for Beaver's kick after he moved the club from its own 31-yard line to the Spartan 24 in just 15 seconds.

All the scoring occurred in the first half with Phillips scoring from the one, Campbell from the two and Smalzer hauling in a 45-yard touchdown pass from Hollenbach. Michigan State relied on the fancy footwork of scrambling quarterback Charlie Bagget. Coach Blackman was particularly peeved about the way in which the officials had first granted Illinois two points for a safety and then changed their ruling and took the points back.

In the season's most crushing defeat, heavily-favored Illinois lost to Iowa on the Hawkeye's artificial turf in Iowa City. The Hawkeyes drew first blood early in the first quarter but Illinois took a 9-7 lead by halftime on a 19-yard touchdown pass from Hollenbach to Smalzer and a 50-yard field goal by Dan Beaver setting a new Kinnick Stadium record. Sticking to the ground, Illinois moved within field goal range again in the third quarter and Beaver obliged by booting home a three-pointer from the 35. Although the Illinois defense was missing Robinson, Beamon, Gow, tackle Mike Waller and Greg Williams, it was able to contain the Hawkeye offense. With that in mind, Coach Blackman took no chances as Illinois chose to put the ball in the air only twice in the second half.

Unfortunately, Hawkeye quarterback Rob Fick lifted a

page out of Hollenbach's "How to Win Football Games in 60 Seconds or Less" manual; Fick connected with halfback Ed Donovan with 17 seconds left. Hicks was the only Illini with a shot at Donovan, but Donovan shoulder-faked him at the three and scampered into the end zone. After the ensuing kickoff bounded out-of-bounds, Hollenbach promptly threw an interception. Iowa coach Bob Cummings got the last laugh on Illinois this year after losing 50-0 at Memorial Stadium in 1973.

"I said before the season started that Ohio State is the greatest college football team of all time. Nothing has happened so far to change my mind." — Coach Blackman prior to the Illinois-Ohio State game. Little was done to change Blackman's mind as Illinois lost to Ohio State 49-7 while giving up a startling 644 yards on defense.

Illinois traveled to Columbus without the services of its leading ground gainer, Chubby Phillips. Phillips was sidelined with a sore ankle that had troubled him all season. But Ohio State's durable Heisman Trophy winner, Archie Griffin, had no trouble in piling up 144 yards rushing while shattering the NCAA record of 17 consecutive games with over 100 yards rushing. With a record homecoming crowd of 87,813 in attendance, coach Woody Hayes became only the second active coach to achieve more than 200 career gridiron victories, ranking behind Alabama's Bear Bryant.

Ohio State quarterback Cornelius Greene passed and ran for a total 254 yards and was as elusive as a hemophiliac in a razor factory. After Ohio State's first string got tired of scoring, the second and third string came in to out-muscle the weary Illinois defense. The lone Illinois touchdown came on a five-yard scoring pass from Campbell to Johnson. After reviewing the game films the following Monday, Blackman cited as the major point of encouragement that Ohio State could only score once in its first five possessions. A "definitely questionable" virtue.

Illinois faced the toughest defensive team in the Big Ten in the following weekend's homecoming game against the Michigan Wolverines. The no. 4 Wolverines, allotting a mere eight points a game, held Illinois to an anemic nine yards passing and 16 yards rushing in the first half as they jumped to a 14-0 lead. The team was emotionally drained after learning of the death of teammate Greg Williams but still managed to come back in the second half to almost pull an upset.

With 2:10 left in the game, Mike Gow grabbed a Michigan punt at midfield and sped down the west sideline 45 yards for the first Illinois points. The two-point conversion attempt failed. Most of the 60,670 in attendance expected an on sides kick in the ensuing kickoff. So did Michigan coach Bo Schembechler as he placed eight men up front to handle the ball. Still, Beaver was able to squib the ball off to reserve Kirk Lewis. Illinois recovered on the Michigan 47.

Hollenbach led Illinois to the Michigan 9-yard line on passes to Campbell, Chrystal and Smalzer. The big play being a 21-yard toss to Smalzer who made an outstanding catch among Michigan defenders. After being sacked for a loss that moved the ball back to the 16, Hollenbach was given four more shots at the touchdown when Michigan was called for interfering with Smalzer. Schembechler was openly critical of the officials after the game saying the interference call "stunk." But on the very next play, Hollenbach apparently hit Smalzer in the end zone for a possible game-tying touchdown only to have the official rule that Smalzer was out of bounds. Hollenbach tried three more passes, all failed.



Chubby Phillips strides into the Northwestern end zone in the final game of the '74 season and the final game on Memorial Stadium's turf

The game films proved that Smalzer was in bounds, and the next day Blackman said so. "I realize how hard the officials work, but we clearly scored on that pass to Smalzer, then had it taken away. I would not have been much of a man if I had not spoken up nor would I have kept the players respect." Blackman was upset that the same officiating team that he thought did a grossly inadequate job in the Illinois-Michigan State game three weeks earlier had been assigned to the homecoming game.

Later in the week Blackman was reprimanded by Big Ten Commissioner Wayne Duke for his criticism of the officiating. Schembechler received no reprimand.

Illinois beat Minnesota and Northwestern in the final two games of the season to finish with a 4-3-1 Big Ten record, the first winning football season since 1965. At Minnesota, reserve tight end Marty Friel caught a 25-yard scoring pass with 45 seconds left in the game to give Illinois a 17-14 victory. Illinois, with Hollenbach at the helm, took over trailing 14-10 with only 1:46 remaining and quickly moved 87 yards en route to the clinching score.

Smalzer caught 10 passes for 162 yards barely missing the Illinois single-game receiving record of 11 grabs for 190 yards set by Rex Smith in 1952. Friel came in for the exhausted Smalzer with the game-winning play. After losing to Minnesota in 1973 even though outgaining the Gophers 440-83 in total yardage, the victory was a sweet one.

While most football fans in the Midwest were at home watching Ohio State versus Michigan, 33,753 true-orange-and-blue fans ventured through a windy drizzle to witness Illinois beat Northwestern 28-14 in the last game on the natural grass at Memorial Stadium. With an artificial surface due for installation sometime after spring practice ends, 18 Illinois seniors played in their final game as an Illini.

Illinois played in errorless fashion — no lost fumbles and no interceptions — and capitalized on three of four Northwestern mistakes. Northwestern's Jim Pooler fumbled the

opening kickoff and Brian Kingsbury recovered for Illinois at the Northwestern 16-yard line. Two plays later, Beaver kicked a field goal from the 27. Beaver kicked another one from the 42 and Illinois then mounted a 59-yard touchdown drive at the outset of the second quarter. Phillips, who returned to his early season form as he garnered 107 yards in 21 carries, scored from the two and swept wide for the two-point conversion.

After a Bill Kleckner interception at the Illinois three killed a Northwestern chance to hit the scoreboard, Illinois received another gift when Northwestern's Pat Geegan fumbled a punt and Brian Diedrich fell on it for Illinois at the Northwestern 11. With just 44 seconds left in the half, Hollenbach, who apparently must have thought there were only 4 seconds left in the game, hit his favorite target, Smalzer, all alone in the end zone for his final toss of his career as an Illini. Beaver's boot gave Illinois a 21-0 halftime lead.

Northwestern stormed back behind the arm of quarterback Mitch Anderson and the running of Pooler. With the score 21-14 and Northwestern mounting another scoring drive in the early seconds of the fourth quarter, Uecker intercepted an Anderson pass at midfield. Phillips scored again, climaxing a 63-yard march with an 11-yard touchdown run with 4:46 left as he bid a few pleasantries to two pursuing Northwestern defenders.

Illinois ended the season on a winning note with hopes that 1974 will be remembered as a turning point followed by more glorious seasons for Illinois football. And the following 18 seniors played the major part in transforming 1970's 3-7-0 record into 1974's 6-4-1 squad: Co-captains Revie Sorey and Ty McMillin; Most Valuable Players Jeff Hollenbach and Tom Hieks; Mark Peterson, Mike Lepic, Bill Uecker, Mike Gow, Bill Kleckner, Mike Suppan, Tom Feeheley, Roger Coleman, Paul Yadron, Kevin Lowe, Joe Hatfield, Ed Murray, Sam Kavathas, and Roy Robinson.

Bye Bye Bartow

In One Year

Out the Other

By Steve Pokin

Gene Bartow, the man who was chosen to lead the Illini basketball program out of the wilderness, suffered through an 8-18 season at Illinois and eagerly left for the Promised Land, the UCLA head basketball coaching job, when offered the position in April. University of Illinois athletic director, Cecil Coleman, was once again faced with the task of finding a new head basketball coach, this time with only days before the April 9 National Letter of Intent deadline. Coleman released Bartow from his five-year contract and within the week hired Lou Henson of New Mexico State to a five-year contract. Henson becomes the third head coach in as many seasons. Harry Schmidt resigned after his lily-white 1974 squad finished last in the Big Ten with a 5-18 record. Bartow's squad tied for last in the Big Ten with a 8-18 mark. Schmidt has unsuccessfully been trying to get back into collegiate coaching while Bartow has gone to UCLA, the Mecca of collegiate basketball.

The 44-year-old Bartow came to Illinois from Memphis State, which he built into a national power. His team faced UCLA for the 1973 championship. UCLA won 87-66 with a short-haired Bill Walton hitting 21 of 22 shots. But UCLA athletic director, J. D. Morgan, was very impressed with the disciplined style of play of Bartow's Memphis State team. Bartow was named the 1973 national Coach of the Year after earning 1972 Coach of the Year honors in the Missouri Valley Conference. In 20 years of coaching, six in high school and 14 in collegiate play, Bartow accumulated a 375-179 ledger with his curtailed stay at Illinois probably his most frustrating season.

With his reputation as a winner and a promise to seek black players, Bartow was able to build up pre-season enthusiasm with a successful recruiting year. No sooner had he



landed high school all-American Audie Matthews when the NCAA placed the University on a two-year probation for illegal recruiting during the Schmidt regime. Bartow knew of the investigation before coming to Illinois and was open with the athletes he recruited. Illinois is limited to three scholarships for the next two seasons. Bartow was also discouraged by the meager opening night crowd of 5,990. The University led the nation in basketball attendance with an 11,358 per game average in 1971-72 and 11,418 in 1972-73 after setting an NCAA attendance record for home games in 1970-71.

With his conservative dress and easy-going demeanor, Bartow, although aware of his team's lack of rebounding strength, drawled a prediction of "15, 16 or 17" wins. Bartow admitted that he was somewhat "thin-skinned" to newspaper criticism in the Daily Illini. The Daily Illini reported that Bartow had even gone so far as to inquire into the head coaching position at Kansas State at mid-season. So when the grand maestro, 64-year-old John Wooden, decided to retire after 22 years at UCLA and ten national championships in the last 12 years (including the 92-85 championship victory over Kentucky in March), J. D. Morgan gave Bartow the inside track to the UCLA position.

Morgan contacted Bartow while Bartow was attending the NCAA basketball rules committee in San Diego. Bartow received permission from Coleman to break his contract and accepted the offer. Bartow packed his carpetbag and headed West.

"I am pretty bitter about it," said Audie Matthews in his initial reaction to Bartow's departure. "It does leave me flat. It was unexpected. I didn't expect him to go to another job this soon."



Jim Thurow

Left: A somber Gene Bartow bids farewell to the University as an even more somber Cecil Coleman looks on. **Above:** Lou Henson inherits Bartow's 5-18 squad with severe limitations upon him. **Below:** Harry Schmidt was forced to resign last year after a 5-18 season.



Tom Harn

Most of Bartow's recruits expressed similar attitudes. Rich Adams said he would not have come to Illinois if he knew Bartow would leave after only one year.

"I apologize to Audie Matthews about leaving," Bartow said. "He was upset, and I can understand how he feels. I would have been too."

"I had no idea something like this would come up. The things I said to him when I recruited him were said from the heart. I wanted him to come in and help me build a winning

program. I like Audie. All these freshmen are great guys," he said.

"On the issue of the five-year contract, I'm not saying I did the right thing. For my family and myself, I know I did the right thing. It's tough here fighting that 130 miles to Chicago three days a week, playing in a building that is half empty—and bucking all the other limitations. It's even tougher when you're accustomed to winning."

"Having the opportunity to coach basketball at UCLA is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Had we been 18-8 this year instead of 8-18, I still would have accepted the opportunity to coach at UCLA," he continued.

"I believe Illinois is a great University with an athletic program headed by a great person in Cecil Coleman. I definitely feel Illinois will have the kind of basketball that I know all its fans want it to have," Bartow said.

Bartow will not be faced with the task of upholding the basketball dynasty. John Wooden offered Bartow any assistance that he may need but made it clear that he did not want to interfere. Wooden chose to be absent from Bartow's inauguration at Pauli Pavilion, not wishing to take any of the limelight from Bartow.

Meanwhile, Cecil Coleman played games with the local press, promising a "surprise" for the April 5 press conference. Assistant coaches LeRoy Hunt and Tony Yates both applied for the head coaching position along with Virginia Tech's Don DeVoe. DeVoe met with Coleman on April 4 and was assumed to be the next Illinois coach.

Coleman surprised almost everyone when he announced that Henson was to be the next head coach. Henson coached at New Mexico State for nine years, serving also as athletic director since 1967. The 43-year-old Henson led his team to six NCAA tournament appearances in nine years, compiling a 175-70 record. Henson was the Missouri Valley Conference's Coach of the Year in 1975, after leading his team (picked to finish in a tie for last in the conference) to a second-place finish behind Louisville. In 19 years of coaching, Henson has had 17 winning seasons. His 1969-70 team finished third in the NCAA finals, losing to none other than UCLA in the semi-finals.

Henson considers the University of Illinois position one of the top four or five spots in the nation but warns that it will take "three to four years to become one of the top teams in the country."

Henson stresses defense. His 1974-75 club was second in the nation in defense, allowing only 58 points per game. The Illinois players reacted favorably upon meeting Henson.

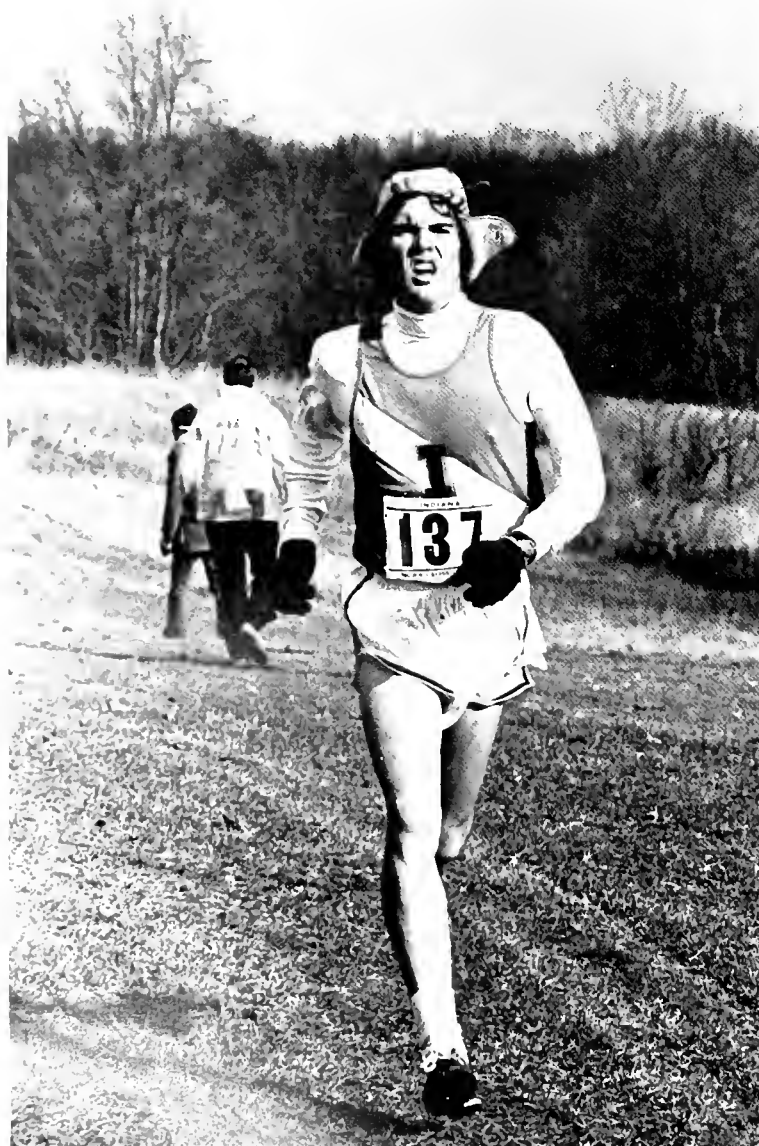
"He has pretty good credentials," said Audie Matthews. "He does want to play our kind of ball—a lot of offense, but more concentration of defense."

Although assistant coach Hunt was expected to follow Bartow to UCLA, the Illinois players were glad that Yates stayed. Bartow's departure undoubtedly hurt Illinois recruiting at a crucial time, but Bartow was responsible for bringing Yates to the University from Cincinnati. Yates received a pay hike to remain at the University. Henson indicated that he was interested in Chicago Heights Bloom's coach, Wes Mason, for the vacant assistant coach position. With only three scholarships to work with, Henson needs the recruiting ties that Mason, or an equally successful Illinois coach would have.

The Leader Leaves the Pack

By Steve Pokin

Photos By Mary Arenberg



Sophomore Craig Virgin has won every non-NCAA race he has competed in in the last two years.

The 1974 Illinois cross country team was ranked 7th in the nation in the first national cross country poll. But a close look at the NCAA Cross Country Championships program reveals that the lone University representative was sophomore Craig Virgin. The season ended for Virgin's teammates when they failed to finish in the first five teams at the sectional meet held at Madison, Wis. Illinois finished sixth, 10 points from a trip to the nationals. Virgin won the sectional meet, qualifying for the nationals as an individual, and was considered one of five runners capable of copping the NCAA title. Virgin finished 12th after placing 10th as a freshman. So much for polls.

No matter how much cross country coach Gary Wieneke tried to downplay his 1974 squad, word was out that Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin were the teams to beat in the Big Ten. And the only serious threat to keep Virgin from winning his second Big Ten title was supposedly to come from teammate Mike Durkin who finished third in last year's conference race.

Illinois opened the season against bitter rival Southern Illinois University (Carbondale), and promptly lived up to their press by beating the Salukis 19-43 (once again, low score wins in cross country). Virgin broke the tape with Illini harriers impressively sweeping places 3-6.

Wieneke had done an outstanding recruiting job in landing the 1973 Illinois state cross country champion and runner-up, Dave Walters and Bill Fritz. In addition, freshman Mark Avery (23rd), Tim Smith (24th), Charlie White (30th), Steve Mueller (32nd) and Jim Nast (46th) joined juniors Rich Brooks and Paul Adams, sophomore Les Myers and senior Mike Bridges in forming a formidable group behind the front-running Virgin.

In the most competitive race of the year, Illinois downed no. 15 Missouri 23-32 at Savoy. As usual Virgin quickly left the rest of the field in his tracks and forged ahead to fight his own personal battle against the clock, wind and rain. He finished the race in 29:00.6 after covering the first two miles of the six-mile course in 9:25. His final time missed his own course record by 30 seconds.

Midway through the race, Missouri runners held places 4-8 behind Virgin, Durkin and Rich Brooks. But with a half mile left, Missouri's Tim McMullen had caught Durkin and

teammate Buddy Lawrence had passed Brooks. But Durkin, displaying a kick which he traditionally cannot muster until mid-season, out-sprinted McMullen while Brooks nudged past Lawrence. Walters and Adams rounded out the Illinois scoring by nabbing places seven and nine.

Taking 11 runners to the following week's meet at hilly Finkbine golf course in Iowa City, Iowa, Coach Wieneke wanted to prepare his team for the hilly Indiana and Michigan courses, site of the NCAA and Big Ten meets. Former Big Ten champion Glenn Herold of Wisconsin had been the only runner to run under 30 minutes on the Finkbine course, covering the six-mile course in 29:46 in 1972. Virgin quickly eagled the course with a clocking of 29:10. Illinois easily beat Iowa (17-46) and Drake (18-40) with strong performances by Fritz, who finished second with a time of 30:08, and the consistent Rich Brooks.

Illinois travelled to Bloomington, Ind., to face no. 10 Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Miami of Ohio in the toughest meet of the young season. Without the services of Durkin, who was unable to set an alternate date for taking his law school entrance exam, Illinois had a one-minute and 45

second gap between Virgin and the no. 2 Illinois man, Rich Brooks. Virgin won handily over Wisconsin's highly-touted Tom Schumacher in 29:46. But with Brooks back in 11th place, Walters in 15th place, Myers in 18th place and Avery in 26th place, Illinois had the first blemishes on its undefeated record by losing to Minnesota (25-30) and Wisconsin (20-38).

Although much has been said in praise of the Illinois freshmen runners, Wisconsin's freshman Steve Lacey finished fifth, Indiana was led by freshman Gary Washington in sixth and Minnesota's freshman Steve Placencia placed seventh — all ahead of Illinois' no. 2 man.

Illinois won its sixth Illinois Intercollegiate title in the last seven years by easily out-distancing runner-up Eastern Illinois 44-80. The Western Illinois cross country coach was quoted before the meet as saying that the Western Illinois course was so tough that even Virgin would not be able to break 25 minutes for the five-mile distance. The course record was 25:58, held by three Western runners. Virgin now holds the record at 24:04.

Durkin, improving with each meet, finished second in



Virgin and Western Kentucky's Nick Rose (Far Right) break from the pack in the early stages of the

NCAA finals held in Bloomington, Ind., Virgin faded to 12th and Rose won



Above: Paul Adams leads teammate Mike Durkin during the all-comers time trial. Below: Les Myers and Adams round flag with Mark Rogers and freshman Dave Walters in pursuit.

Myers and Adams round flag with Mark Rogers and freshman Dave Walters in pursuit.

24:57. Freshmen Fritz, Walters and Avery finished fifth, 15th, and 21st.

In a grudge match held against Wisconsin at Savoy, Illinois was "out-desired" by a score of 21-37. "We simply were out-desired. That's all there was to it," Wieneke said.

Durkin closed out his home Illinois cross country career with a sixth-place finish with Myers in ninth, Avery in 10th and Brooks in 11th. Illinois had developed the pattern of running tough against weaker opponents and faltering in the face of rugged Big Ten competition.

Virgin easily won individual honors with a 28:35 clocking, over a minute ahead of Wisconsin's Schumacher. A disappointed Gary Wieneke said, "In one short week, we have gone from running like a team with aspirations for a Big Ten title to running like one hoping to stay in the first division. We're going to find out this week whether we have the pride and determination to be the first rather than the second. We have to show we can run well not only when we expect to win but also when the pressure is on."

Along with Virgin and Durkin, Wieneke chose Bridges, Brooks, Myers, Avery, Fritz and Walters for the Big Ten Meet in Ann Arbor, Mich. Host Michigan upset Wisconsin for the team title with Illinois finishing third, 42-55-75. Virgin became the only man in Big Ten history with a chance of winning four cross country titles as he killed off the competition en route to his second title. The former Lebanon, Ill., prep opened with a 4:50 mile, killed off teammate Durkin with his next mile of 4:42, killed off Michigan State's gutty Herb Lindsay with his next split of 4:50 and finished with splits of 4:53, 5:01 and 4:55. Virgin broke Lindsay's course record of 30:06 with a 29:11 clocking. Durkin finished tenth, Walters 13th, Bridges 25th, Avery 26th, Brooks 31st and Fritz finished in 44th place.

Michigan won with only one senior in its lineup. Showing that it will be the team to beat in years to come, Michigan freshmen finished in sixth, eighth, and 22nd.

Illinois travelled to the Yahara Hills Golf Course in Madison, Wisc. to compete in the NCAA District IV meet without the services of Rich Brooks. Brooks was not 100 per cent



healthy due to a post-viral infection. Illinois could have used Brooks' services, 100 per cent or not, as they took a plunge off the deep end when they failed to qualify as a team for the NCAA meet.

Durkin, fourth in last year's district and becoming a cross country all-American by placing 18th in the NCAA meet, finished a distant 35th, a place behind teammate Walters. Bridges finished in 50th place, Avery and Fritz in 63rd and 73rd and Meyers beat 18 runners.

But once again Virgin continued his winning ways, only this time against the likes of Welshman Gordon Minty of Eastern Michigan. Minty won the 1973 district and finished third in the 1973 NCAA finals, only 7.2 seconds behind champion Steve Prefontaine. But the 27-year-old runner sat out half the cross country season trying to obtain the added year of eligibility. Virgin finished the six-mile course in 28:42.8, a course record and 36 seconds ahead of Eastern Michigan's Tom Hollander who edged out Minty for second place. Virgin was now considered one of the co-favorites for the NCAA title. Only two other men have ever won three NCAA cross country titles, Gerry Lindgren of Washington State and Oregon's Prefontaine.

The damp, cloud-shrouded day made Indiana's par-three golf course that much more challenging on the day of the NCAA meet. The rolling hills were made even more inexcus-

sible by their muddy sides. The gun went off signaling the start of the 36th annual NCAA cross country championships and within the first half mile Virgin and Western Kentucky's Niek Rose were in the lead.

Rose, a 22-year-old Englishman and 1973 NCAA runner-up to Prefontaine, and Virgin exchanged the lead. Virgin held the lead going into the wind and Rose took control of the pace when the wind was at his back. In typical Craig Virgin style, Virgin had gone out fast in hopes of breaking from the pack and Rose. But near the three-mile mark, Rose, through a series of short sprints, shook Virgin. With the rare sight of someone in front of him, Virgin labored through the final miles as ten more runners passed him, seven in the last 400 yards. Virgin collapsed upon finishing. Rose won in a time of 29:22.8, Virgin ran 30:15.8 after running 29:46 six weeks earlier.

Virgin's 12th place finish was good for all-American standing. Thirteen of last year's top 25 individuals returned this year, but only six were able to improve on their previous position. Five runners failed to repeat as all-Americans, including Durkin.

After recovering from his race, Virgin said, "It was a big letdown for me. I was very embarrassed by my finish . . ." Craig Virgin has his sights set high.



An exhausted Craig Virgin in NCAA finish chute. Although finishing 12th, he was disappointed



Kevin Horan

The pole vault, along with the sprints, proved to be two flaws in the '74 outdoor track team

Individual Performances Buoy Outdoor Track

By Steve Pokin

Illinois started last spring's outdoor track season in hopes of finishing second behind Indiana. The Hoosiers had taken the '73 outdoor track title and after winning the '74 indoor meet hands down, it appeared that the only way the Hoosiers could lose the Big Ten meet was if they couldn't get the gas needed for the trip to Ann Arbor, Mich.

Michigan proved that they were almost half as good as Indiana by amassing 64 points to Indiana's 150. Illinois finished fifth with 56 points.

Half-miler Dave Kaemerer ran the first race in his six years of competition that he was "satisfied" with when he won the 880 in 1:49.0. Junior Mike Durkin, runner-up to world-record-holder Tony Waldrop in the NCAA indoor mile, won his sixth Big Ten title by running the mile in 4:01.4. Mike Baietto won the conference shot put crown with a 58-8 $\frac{3}{4}$ toss.

Conspicuously missing from the Illinois contingent was leaping specialist, Nigerian Charlton Ehizuelen. The Big Ten record holder in the long and triple jumps was home stricken with malaria. But the highly competitive Ehizuelen fully recovered in time to win the NCAA triple jump title, becoming the first NCAA champ from Illinois in ten years. Ehizuelen won with a jump of 54-8, his best being a 55-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ jump at the Drake Relays where he was named the meet's Most Valuable Performer.

In one of the premier track meets in the Midwest, the Illini hosted rival Southern Illinois University (Carbondale) at Memorial Stadium. Of the last six encounters between the two schools, each has won three with Illinois winning at Carbondale in 1973. The Illini lost 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59 $\frac{1}{2}$ mainly because they were shut out in the sprints and relays 37-0. Illini runners swept the first three places in the half mile with Kaemerer leading Tom Kaczowski and Wesley Wright to the tape.

Illinois fared well in the prestigious Kansas Relays. Durkin was entered in the University Mile when Craig Virgin re-

injured his foot. Virgin was scheduled to compete in the four-mile relay but stepped on a stick while jogging and sprained his ankle. Virgin has missed the entire indoor season due to bursitis in his foot. Illinois decided to scratch the four-mile relay and entered Durkin in the mile. Durkin responded with a NCAA-qualifying 4.01 effort, out-kicking South Dakota State's Ted Castenada. Durkin has run numerous miles in the four-minute vicinity but is yet to crack the once-mystical barrier.

Freshman Ehizuelen triumphed in the triple jump with a 54-6 leap. Durkin returned to anchor the Illinois distance medley relay team to a 9:47.7 victory with a 4:00.7 mile. Rich Brooks, Ben App and Kaemerer combined with Durkin for the win. The Illinois string of 13 consecutive two-mile relay victories ended when the team of Wright, Kaczowski, Kaemerer and Durkin finished a distant ninth in a pedestrian time of 7:50.8.

In the Drake Relays, Ehizuelen uncorked the nation's best triple jump of the year with a winning mark of 55-2 1/4. Ehizuelen won the meet's Most Valuable Performer award even though North Carolina's Tony Waldrop won the Invitational Mile in a quick 3:53.3. Ehizuelen's jump overshadowed teammate Mike Nipinak's personal best jump of 49-0. After his jump Ehizuelen quickly predicted that he expected to

Tom Harm

jump 56 feet in the near future. And in a University Mile billed as a showdown between Durkin and Eastern New Mexico's imported African, Mike Boit, Durkin fell victim to a lax pace and finished behind Boit in 4:08.5.

Playing host to 22 teams from across the state, the Illini fell once again to Southern in the Illinois Intercollegiate meet, 146-142. The Saluki's came back from a 17-point deficit to win the rain-drenched, two-day meet. Individual winners for Illinois were Kaemerer (1:50.8), Durkin (4:05.3), who beat SIU's distance ace Dave Hill, and Ehizuelen (52-8 1/4). Craig Virgin made his outdoor comeback when he finished second to Hill in the three-mile. Virgin later qualified for the NCAA six-mile only to miscount laps and muster his kick one lap too soon. In the top five at the time, the thoroughly exhausted Virgin was not able to finish the race.

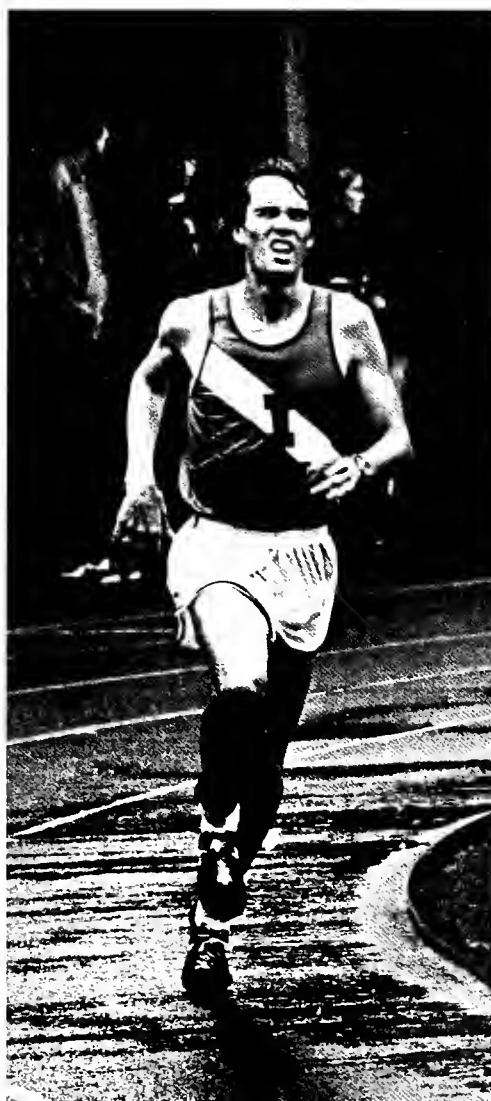
Although strong in the distances and field events, Illinois was noticeably lacking sprinters and a consistent pole vaulter. With Virgin back next spring, and presumably more competitive than ever, Illinois has the potential of capturing the Big Ten title. With first-year track coach Gary Wieneke adding numerous outstanding prep distance runners to the Illini fold, all that is needed is someone to break the big goose egg in the sprints.

Jim Thurow

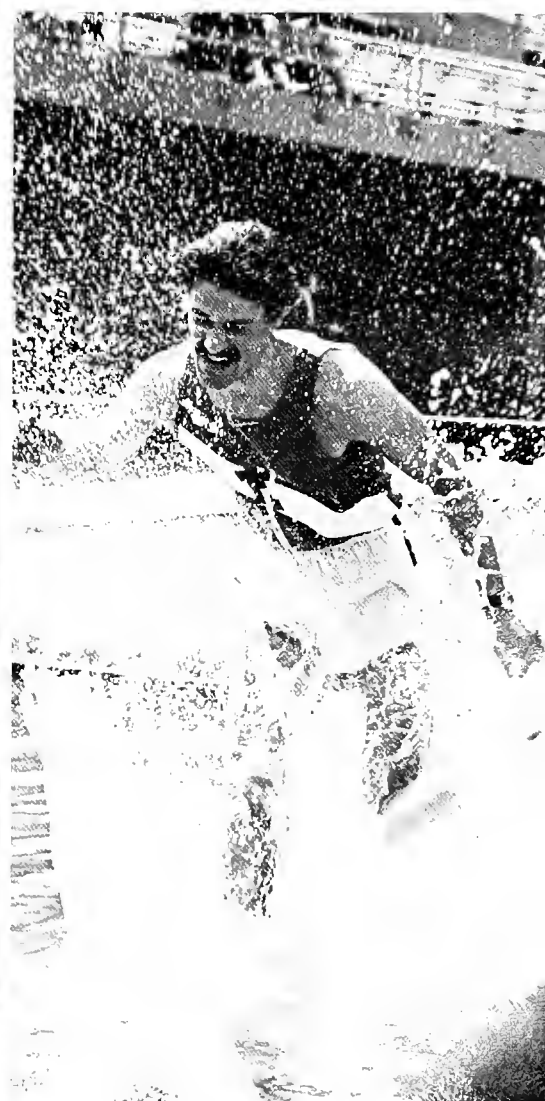
Shiela Reaves



Left: Freshman Charlton Ehizuelen became the first NCAA champion from Illinois in ten years.



Center: Craig Virgin qualified for the NCAA six-mile only to miscount laps.



Right: Dave Brooks cools off during the steeplechase.

The Track Title

By Steve Pokin



Senior captain Mike Durkin leads two Wisconsin runners, Rich Brooks and Indiana's Steve Heidenreich in mile run

Illinois basketball coaches have consistently refused to play other state schools claiming that there has been nothing to gain but everything to lose. Last year the Illinois basketball team fell to Bradley in a humiliating defeat.

Illinois has refused to play Southern Illinois University in basketball the past few years. But Illinois has been more than willing to compete against Southern in track. And there is nothing Southern would rather do than stick it to the "Big U."

Gary Wieneke, first year Illinois head track coach, described the confrontation between the two schools as the mythical state championship. Wieneke doesn't know of a better track rivalry in the Midwest than between Illinois and Southern. Wieneke refused to disclose who was running which event prior to this year's Illinois Intercollegiate Track and Field Championships — he was moving his runners from event to event as Bobby Fischer moves chess pieces.

Southern head track coach Lew Hartzog, painting pictures of Illinois' expensive indoor facilities in the Armory and outdoor stadium and tartan track, has no problem getting his track team mentally prepared for Illinois. The Intercollegiate has been a two-team affair. The two schools have finished one-two in all six indoor Intercollegiates. Southern has notched four victories, winning in 1974, 170-127.

The script runs true to form. Southern dominates the sprints and shorter relays, Illinois dominates the distance events, with the two schools usually splitting points in the field events. Illinois picks up the first places and Southern gets the seconds, thirds and fourths.

The 37-year-old Wieneke served as assistant to Bob Wright the past seven years and took over an indoor team that finished sixth in the nation in 1974. The Illini consistently perform better as a team indoors because of the Armory facilities and the added emphasis indoors on the middle

distance events — the 600 and 1000. Wieneke acquired the services of former NCAA hammer throw champion Tom Pagani to assist in the field events. And Wright, with track blood in his veins, was also around to assist.

Two weeks before the Intercollegiate meet, Illinois won nine of 15 events while easily winning the Illinois Invitational. Charleton Ehizuelen, NCAA outdoor triple jump champion, qualified for the NCAA's in the triple jump, captain Mike Durkin qualified with a 4:04.7 mile, freshman Bill Fritz qualified in the 1000 and the mile relay of Ben App, Charlie White, Durkin and Tim Smith qualified with a 3:16.4.

The Following week Wieneke shuffled his lineup against a weak Northwestern team. The Illini won every event but the 300 and 600. It was apparent that Wieneke was at the helm of a powerful track team.

Hartzog also had one of his better teams. Southern lost to perennially powerful Kansas, 75-56, in a triangular that included Nebraska.

Seventeen other teams besides Illinois and Southern entered Friday night's preliminaries. More than 700 track enthusiasts, accustomed to the smell of oranges and analgesic, were on hand.

Controversy rose early when a Southern sprinter failed to qualify for the semifinals of the 60-yard dash prompting Southern assistant coach to complain that a "big school" like the University of Illinois should have photo equipment for close finishes. Illinois hopes were dimmed when Ehizuelen pulled a muscle in the semifinals of the 60 as he pulled away from the rest of the field. Illinois failed to place in the 60 but Ehizuelen managed to return Saturday to win the triple jump and place second to Southern's Phil Robbins in the long jump.



NCAA cross-country champion Nick Rose glances back at Craig Virgin and Durkin during two mile run of the Illini-USTEF meet. Rose won.

Jeff Goll

"I'm through with the 60-yard dash for life. It's screwing up my whole jumping," Ehizuelen said.

On Saturday, Illinois garnered expected points in the distance runs. Virgin won the mile in 4:03.2 and teammate Rich Brooks, displaying his much-improved kick, out-leaned North Central's Scott Barrett for second in 4:04.7 — qualifying for the NCAA's. Jim Hanlon and Al Melton took first and third in the 60-yard hurdles. And 6-6, 275, Mike Baietto won the shot with a toss of 57-8 $\frac{1}{4}$ after placing third in the 35-pound weight throw that morning.

In the 1000, Durkin repeatedly turned around and beckoned freshman teammate Charlie White to come up and run with him. Durkin won and pulled White into second place — both under the NCAA-qualifying mark. Durkin had run a 2:53 three-quarter mile leg on Friday night's victorious distance medley team. After the 1000, Durkin came back to win the 880 in yet another NCAA-qualifying mark. The intense, muscular senior captain, wanted Illinois to win the Intercollegiate in his final indoor season.

Virgin, after anchoring the distance medley with a 4:09 mile Friday night, won the two mile in a meet record 8:48.6. And with the meet drawing to a close, and Illinois and Southern only a few points apart, Brooks passed Southern's Jerry George on the final back stretch. George, with his teammates urging him on, sprinted past Brooks and opened a two-stride lead entering the home stretch. Very rarely can a runner muster two kicks, but Brooks came back on George's shoulder in front of the home crowd. Both leaned at the tape. Brooks was third and George was swarmed by teammates. Virgin, Brooks and George all received an ovation as they jogged down in front of the crowd.

Southern had picked up most of its points in the pole vault, high jump and sprints and had a tenacious ability to grab fifth and sixth places in other events. And with all points totaled except the mile relay, Southern held 1164.5-163 lead. Southern had won the last four Interecollegiate mile relays and held the meet record.

App got Illinois off to a good start but Southern's Wayne Carmody passed Bruce Jones on the second leg. Carmody cut in on Jones on the east turn. Jones threw up his hands but did not break stride. Instantly, the crowd and Durkin vehemently protested to the curve judge that Southern should be

disqualified. Neither the crowd nor Hartzog saw the judge raise his flag to signal a disqualification. The curve judge later insisted that he did. Southern went on to win the mile relay, Northwestern was second and Illinois finished third. But Southern was disqualified and Illinois won the meet.

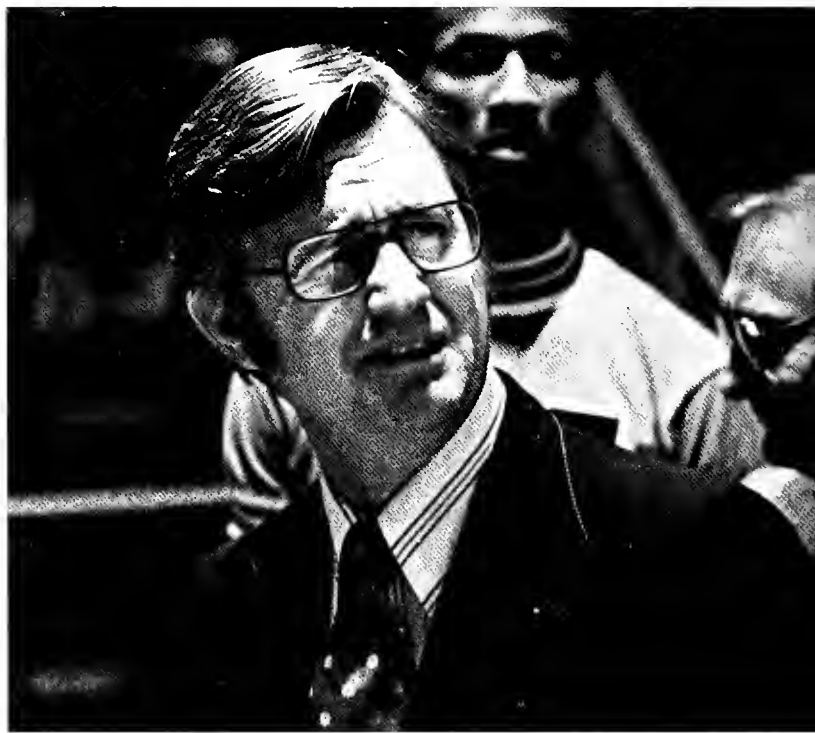
Hartzog was furious. He claimed that Illinois did its share of fouling in the distance events. Southern refused to accept the second place trophy (but later picked it up). Final score — Illinois 171, Southern 164.5.

The following weekend the Illini beat both defending conference champion Indiana and Wisconsin in a triangular meet. Indiana was without the services of the Midwest's premiere sprinter, Mike McFarland.

Ehizuelen's knee started bothering him and he was diagnosed as having water on the knee. Other than that, Wiencke's team should fare well in the Big Ten and NCAA meets — not bad for a first-year coach.

Gene Bartow came to Illinois after compiling a 367-161 coaching record. "Clean Gene" and his team suffered through a dismal 1974-75 season

Shiela Reaves



Clean Gene Dirties His Slate

By John Grochowski

The Illinois basketball program has been on a downward spiral ever since the 1970-71 season when Coach Harv Schmidt's Illini were favored to win the Big Ten title, but ended the season with a 5-9 record.

1974-75 was supposed to be different, with Gene Bartow replacing Schmidt as head coach and a good group of recruits replacing most of Schmidt's starters.

Bartow came to Illinois after compiling a 367-161 college coaching record at Central Missouri State, Valparaiso and Memphis State. His 1972-73 Memphis State team had finished as runner-up to UCLA in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) championship tournament.

Now the Bartow magic was expected to pay immediate dividends at Illinois. After his hiring in March 1974, Bartow used his six scholarships to recruit four freshmen and two junior college transfers. Four were to start for the Illini varsity at one time or another during the 1974-75 season.

The biggest name among the recruits was Audie Matthews, 6-4 forward from Bloom Township High School in Chicago Heights. Matthews had made every all-state team and most prep all-American teams after leading Bloom to second place in the Illinois Class AA basketball tournament. Matthews averaged 26.6 points and 10.1 rebounds his senior year in high school.

Tallest of the recruits was 6-8 Rich Adams from Colerain High School in Cincinnati. Adams averaged 17.3 rebounds a game while playing forward his final year at Colerain, and was expected to give the Illini vital help on the boards.

Tom Gerhardt of Chicago De La Salle and Rick Leighty of Lawrenceville were to see little action with the Illinoi varsity, but both were regarded highly as future prospects. Gerhardt was the varsity reserves' leading scorer and rebounder before being declared academically ineligible for the spring semester. Leighty was fourth in scoring.

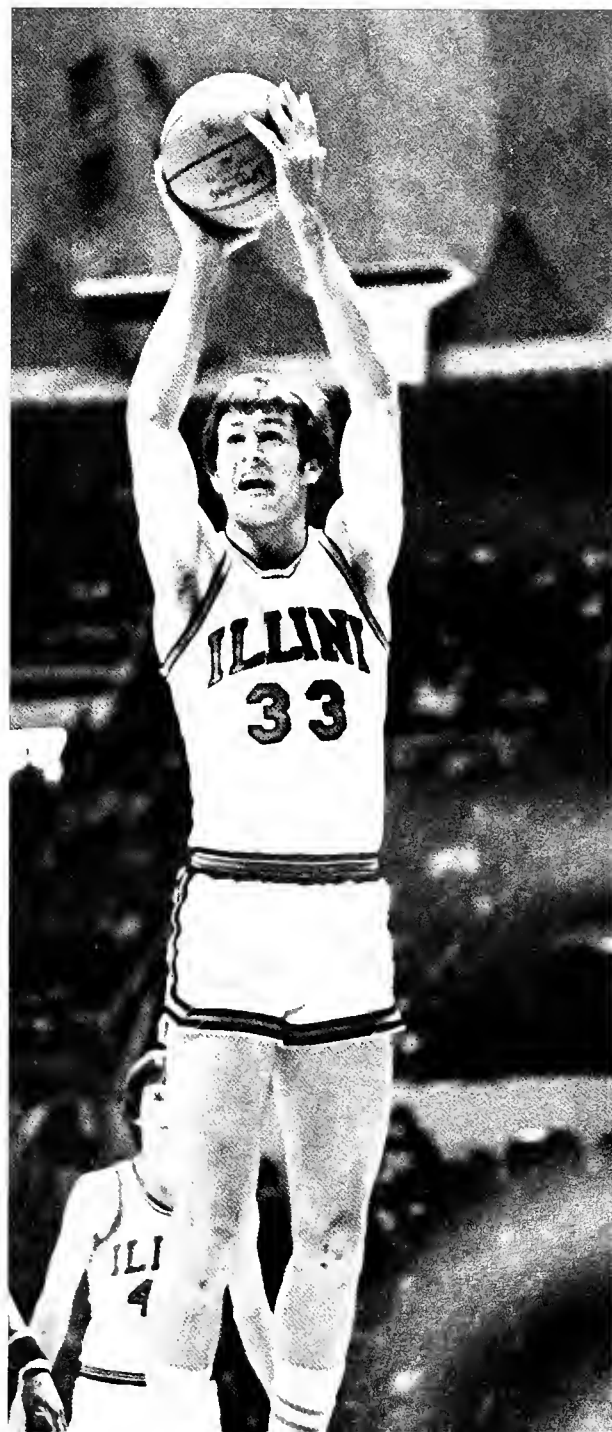
The two junior college transfers, 6-7 forward Mike Washington and 6-4 guard Nate Williams, were both expected to break into the starting lineup immediately. Both transferred to Illinois from Southeastern Community College in Burlington, Iowa.



John Logsdon

Left: Brad Farnham (43) and Otho Tucker (33) battle Indiana at Bloomington. Below: Tucker, red-shirted last year, averaged nearly 20 points a game before losing his shooting touch at midseason.

Chris Walker



Washington had been Burlington's leading rebounder and was second to Williams in scoring. Williams was expected to help with his ballhandling, defense and shooting.

Speculation on the probable Illini opening lineup had centered around Matthews, Adams, Washington, Williams and two returnees — forward Rick Schmidt and guard Otho Tucker.

Schmidt had been named to the all-Big Ten second team in 1973-74 despite playing on a 5-18 Illini squad. He averaged 21.4 points a game, and was now one of the only two players sure to start. "Rick has all-American potential," Bartow said. "We think he's the finest forward in the Big Ten, and if we can get the ball to him, he can make all-American."

The other certain starter was Tucker. The 6-6 guard had been red-shirted after an injury early in the 1973-74 campaign, and still had two years of college eligibility remaining. Tucker had averaged 9.9 points his sophomore year, and defensively was one of the conference's better guards.

The presence of Schmidt and Tucker, along with the recruits, brought out Bartow's optimism. "I think we'll be at least a .500 ballclub," Bartow said. "And I'll be disappointed if we don't win 15, 16, 17 ballgames."

Bartow's optimism convinced sportswriters and broadcasters around the Big Ten. They responded by predicting the Illini for fifth in the conference in the Big Ten's annual pre-

season polls. Only Indiana, Purdue, Minnesota and Michigan were expected to finish ahead of the Illini.

But there were problems with the basketball program. For the second time since 1966, Illinois was on probation. Recruiting violations in the Schmidt regime had been discovered, and a two-year probation had resulted. The Illini were banned from post-season tournaments for one year, could not appear on national television for one season and were limited to three scholarships a year for two years.

A more immediate problem was that the Illini did not have a true center. Bill Rucks, the seven-footer from Waukegan, had been tried and found wanting the previous season. This led Bartow to decide to run a three-forward offense, with the three starters to be chosen from among Schmidt, Matthews, Adams, Washington and 6-7 senior Tom Carmichael.

The apparent lack of height and rebounding power did not seem to dismay Bartow. "We came in second in the nation at Memphis State with a three-forward offense," Bartow said. Bartow did have a rugged rebounder on that Memphis State team, however, in forward Larry Kenon, now a star with the New York Nets of the American Basketball Association.

The Illini opened the season with a lineup of Schmidt, Adams, Carmichael, Williams and Tucker. The starters were to remain much the same for most of the season, with the exception of one forward spot. Adams suffered from inconsistency his freshman season, leading Bartow to try Matthews before finally settling on Washington in that spot.

Matthews also had problems adjusting from high school to college forward. Later in the season, Bartow began giving Matthews more playing time at guard.

Other than the juggling at forward, the only lineup change came when Tucker missed games against Tulane and Ohio State Jan. 23 and Jan. 25, with a broken nose and the flu, and when Williams missed games against Wisconsin and Purdue Feb. 10 and Feb. 15 due to a flu attack and the death of his stepfather.

It took just one game for Bartow to realize that his team was going to be short of rebounding strength. The Illini had outrebounded a small Valparaiso team by just one, 50-49, in a 69-58 victory. Schmidt was the Illini's leading scorer and rebounder in the game with 25 points and 10 rebounds. Joe Oberman, Valparaiso's 6-7 center, led all rebounders with 18.

"I just can't believe those rebounding totals," Bartow said. "I thought we had dominated the boards. We box off pretty well, but we just don't have the leapers. And if you don't have leapers, I guess you just don't get the rebound."

Illinois had little trouble with its next opponent, DePauw. In an odd bit of scheduling, Illinois' 96-53 victory over DePauw was to be the Illini's second and last home game of the semester. With a 2-0 record, Illinois took to the road for five consecutive away games. And when they returned home, students were still on semester break. Two more away games and two more semester-break home games followed. By the time Illinois students had an opportunity to watch the Illini again, the record had gone from 2-0 to 6-7.

The first away game Illini boosters hope that Illinois could overcome its lack of height and go on to a winning season. Schmidt had 34 points in leading Illinois to a 77-71 victory over a tough Iowa State team. Tucker had his third consecutive game in double figures, and the Illini got unexpected help on the boards from sophomore forward Brad Farnham. Farnham, a teammate of Tucker's at Paris High School, came



Shirley Reeves



Guard Nate Williams and Tulane player seem to have a different idea as to where the ball is

off the bench to grab 11 boards.

Then the Illini traveled to Arizona and Arizona State for the Fiesta Classic and a pair of games Bartow expected to be the toughest until the Illini were to meet top-ranked Indiana. He was right. Arizona topped Illinois 78-66 before Arizona State trounced the Illini 91-69.

Next was the Lobo Invitational tournament at Albuquerque, N.M. A tall Stanford team, one that later beat UCLA, dropped Illinois' record to 3-3 with an 89-76 victory. The Illini came back the next night to beat Army 79-70. Schmidt was named to the all-tournament team after scoring 28 points against Stanford and 25 against Army.

The Illini opened the new year with a Jan. 2 home game against Michigan, the first of the three home games to be played before the students returned to campus.

The Illini probably looked better against Michigan than in any other game all season. The Wolverines had been Big Ten co-champions with Indiana the previous season, and had

four starters returning. But behind Schmidt's 33 points, Tucker's 25 and Williams' 17, the Illini extended Michigan to two overtimes before falling 86-84.

"We played well enough to win a lot of ballgames," Bartow said after it was over. "I only wish the students had been here tonight. This is the kind of game that makes you want to come back again and again. I can't imagine any better entertainment."

But the Illini followed that performance with two of their worst. They traveled to Iowa and Minnesota, and were never in either ballgame, losing 95-70 and 75-47.

Home wins against Northwestern and Wisconsin followed, but by the time students returned to the Champaign-Urbana campus for the spring semester, Bartow was no longer predicting "15, 16, 17 wins." Instead, Bartow was saying that the Illini play exciting basketball, and that the Illini could manage a .500 season despite the lack of power on the boards.

But at this point the Illini's season collapsed. Tucker, who had been averaging nearly 20 points per game, suddenly lost his shooting touch. Opponents began sagging on Schmidt, forcing the Illini to rely on their inconsistent outside shooting. Carmichael was a bright spot, hitting over 50 per cent of his shots, but was just too small to defense opposing centers.

The Illini lost their first two home games of the new semester, 86-67 to Purdue and 81-69 to Tulane. Illinois' shooting was off, and Bartow began to emphasize shooting woes rather than rebounding troubles. "I know we're a better shooting team than we've shown," Bartow said "We haven't been putting the ball in the basket, and the team that puts the ball in the basket usually wins."

The Illini came back to win their seventh game of the season at Ohio State Jan. 25, 66-62 behind a brilliant performance by Carmichael. But it was to be the last win until the Buckeyes visited the Illini Feb. 22.

A 73-57 loss at Indiana followed. Then came home losses to Michigan State and Minnesota. Northwestern avenged an

Audie Mathews and Tom Carmichael try to clear the boards in a losing effort to Purdue.



Chris Walker

earlier loss to the Illini by winning 61-57 at Evanston as the Illini shooting slump continued.

Finally, with Williams out of the lineup, Bartow turned to sophomore Howie Johnson to try to get some outside shooting in the game. Johnson responded with eight points at Wisconsin and 10 at Purdue. The Illini lost both games.

The Illini won once more, 83-78 in overtime against Ohio State at the Assembly Hall. Then Indiana, ranked no. 1 in the nation, beat the Illini 112-89, despite a 31-point showing by Schmidt before 14,127 fans, biggest Assembly Hall crowd in three years.

A disappointing season for Bartow? Yes. And a disappointing one for Schmidt, a probable all-Big Ten selection despite a slight drop in scoring average in his final intercollegiate season. With games against Michigan State, Michigan and Iowa lying beyond the Indiana contest, the Illini will have to win seven of their next three games to fulfill Bartow's predictions of at least 15 wins.

Chris Walker



Chris Walker



Left: Junior college transfer Nate Williams helped the Illini with his defense and leadership on the court but was lacking in offensive scoring power. Below: Tom Carmichael uses every defensive technique in his repertoire in guarding Purdue's John Garrett

Hayasaki Seeks Glory Years



Kevin Horan

By Bob Vance

The Illinois gymnastics team won 11 consecutive conference titles from 1950 to 1960. Second-year coach Yoshi Hayasaki wants to return to those glory years.

Hayasaki, a native of Osaka, Japan, is a two-time NCAA all-around champion and three-time AAU all-around champion, and was named the AAU's national outstanding gymnast for 1974 in the parallel bars, horizontal bars and the all-around competition. Now, he is trying to excel at coaching as much as he has excelled at competing.

Hayasaki took the coaching reins from gymnastics mentor Charlie Pond. The 27-year-old Hayasaki has set up a three-year rebuilding program, and with the plan now in its second year, he's getting results.

With his reknown as an athlete Hayasaki has recruited top prep performers. Two years ago he landed all-around man Steve Yasukawa and then he added freshmen all-arounders Victor Feinstein and Bob Spurney. Hayasaki needs one more super-recruiting year to complete his three-year rebuilding program.

But early in the season Yasukawa was lost with a wrist injury and is applying for an extra year of eligibility. Feinstein, who came to the University from Israel after living in



Jim Thurrow

the Soviet Union, started the season with the success he was earmarked for — until an injury sidelined him.

With both Feinstein and Yasukawa sidelined, the Illini were hard-pressed for points in dual meets. Powerful Louisiana State knocked off the Illini in December as did gymnast powers Oregon, Illinois State and Michigan. The Illini managed wins over Wheaton, Northern Illinois, Eastern Illinois and Michigan State.

Leading Hayasaki's injured crew were seniors Howard Beck and Bill Karpen, junior Frank Erwin and Spurney. Beck, a ninth-place finisher in the NCAA's last year, consistently scored over 9.0 with a best mark of 9.2 in his specialty,

the pommel horse. Karpen, a horizontal bar specialist, had the team's best individual mark of 9.3. Karpen finished sixth in the Big Ten as a junior and his 9.3 was tops in the conference horizontal bar in mid-February.

Erwin, from prep gymnastic's citadel, Hinsdale Central, led the team with an 8.9 mark on the still rings and consistently placed high in the all-around competition. Spurney topped the team in all-around performance with a 50.20 along with a team best of 8.65 in free exercise.

Freshman Paul Lat from Willow Springs led the Illini in the vaulting competition with a personal best of 8.65 and sophomore Tony Zander and senior Don Grieb were tops on the parallel bars with 8.9 routines.

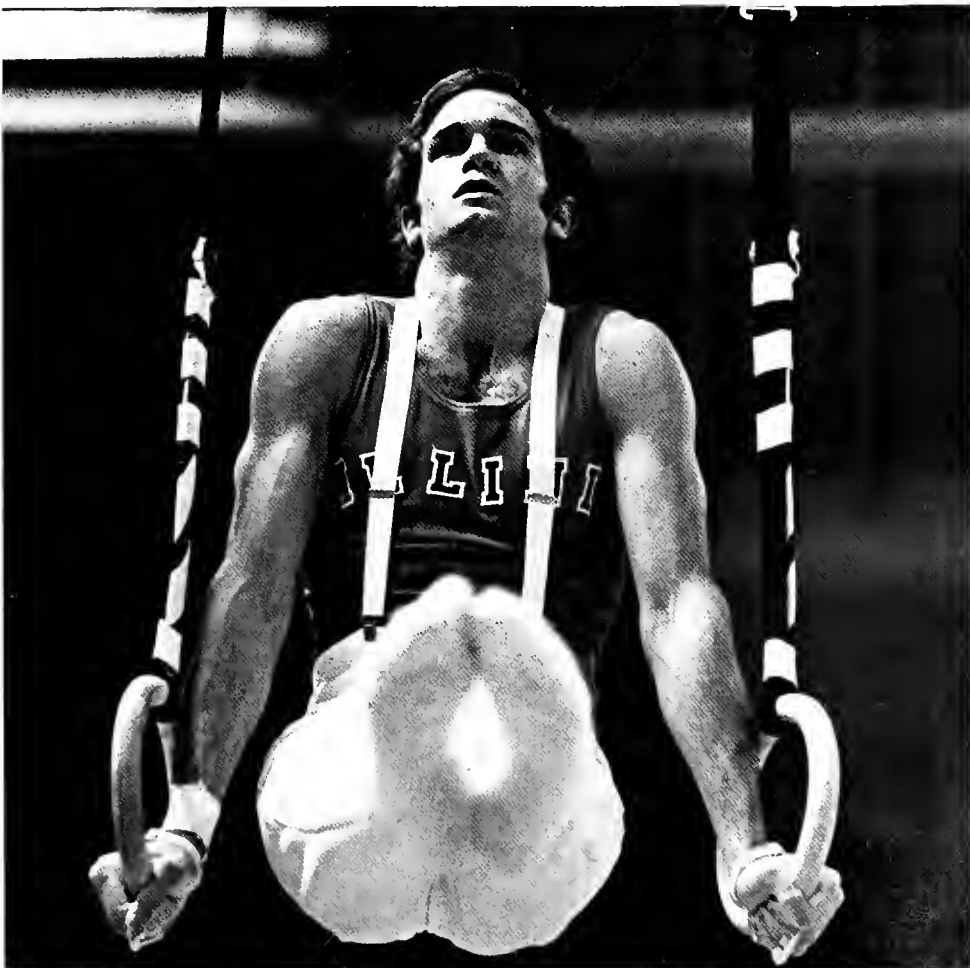
The Illini recorded their best team output of the season Jan. 24 against Eastern Illinois with a 201.05 mark. Despite topping the 200 point barrier only once, the Illini were consistently between 195 and 200.

Michigan was Hayasaki's pick for the Big Ten championships March 28-29 at Ann Arbor.

Hayasaki was the Assembly Hall pick during the hall-time show of the Feb. 1 basketball game against Michigan State. Hayasaki performed on the still rings along with freshman Bill Murray and Erwin. Hayasaki executed the L-sit and the iron cross — considered the event's most difficult moves. Hayasaki handled the moves with ease despite not having trained for the event in more than a year. If Hayasaki can coach as well as he performs, the glory years are just around the corner.



Jim Thrurow



Kevin Horan

Opposite Page, Far Left: The pommel horse was a strong event for the Illini. Senior Howard Beck had a conference-best mark of 9.2. **Opposite Page, Left:** Junior Frank Erwin executes an iron cross. **Left:** Erwin stoically holds a sitting-L. **Above:** Senior Bill Karpen performs on the still rings.

Senior captain Bruce Beam (Top) looks for help in a match with Michigan's Brad McCrory

Chris Walker

Wrestlers Lose Battle

By Bob Vance

Sitting in the cubicle wrestling office of Illinois wrestling coach Tom Porter at Harold E. Kenney Gymnasium was Pat Porter, wife of the diminutive coach.

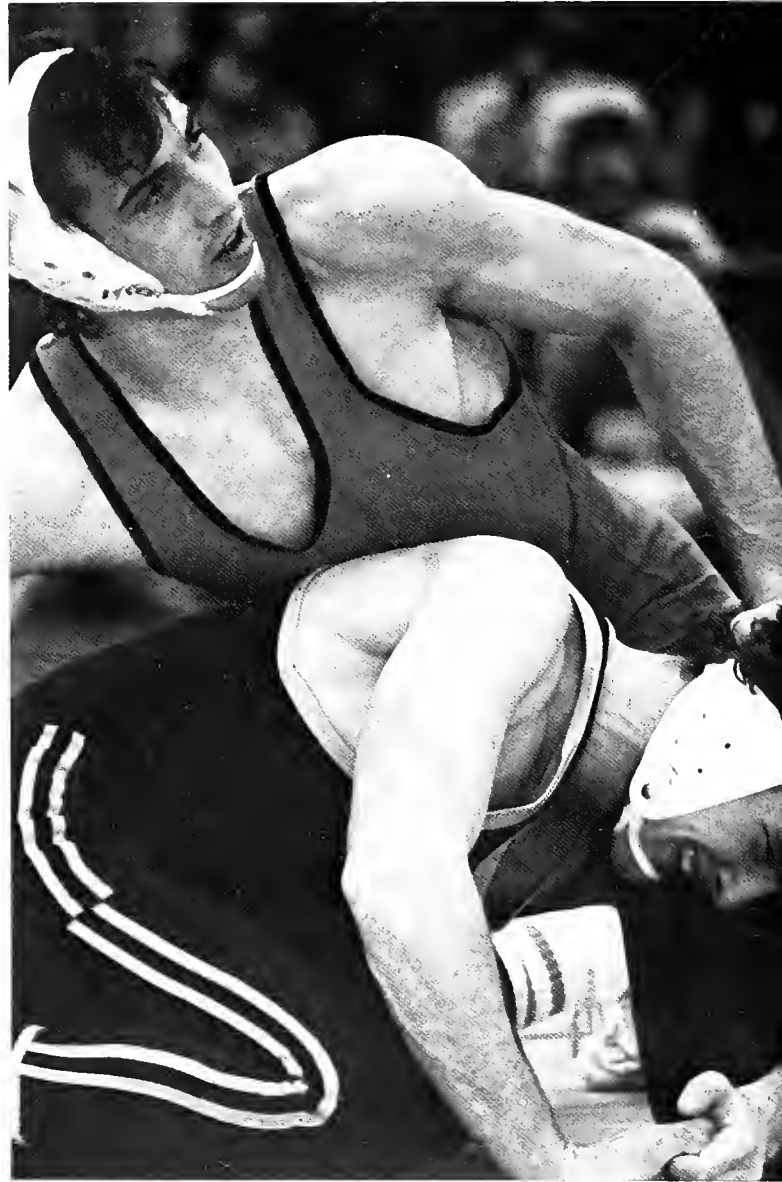
"I feel like we won the battle, but lost the war," she said. "Tom wanted so much to win one of these dual meets, but at least they will respect us now."

Pat Porter spoke of the Illini losses to nationally-ranked Michigan State and Michigan in late January. The losses, although they dropped the Illini to 0-5 in Big Ten dual meets, were close, hard-fought contests that could as easily have been won by the Illini as the two Michigan schools.

The Illini wrestlers gained respect from their perennially powerful foes and were voted into the nation's top 20 wrestling schools by the Amateur Wrestling News before the losses.

Tom Porter came to Illinois in 1973 to take over the once powerful wrestling program. The stocky, former wrestler from Illinois and Indiana State produced two Illinois state high school championship teams in just four years at Hersey High School in Arlington Heights.

Porter elevated the Big Ten team that finished last in 1973



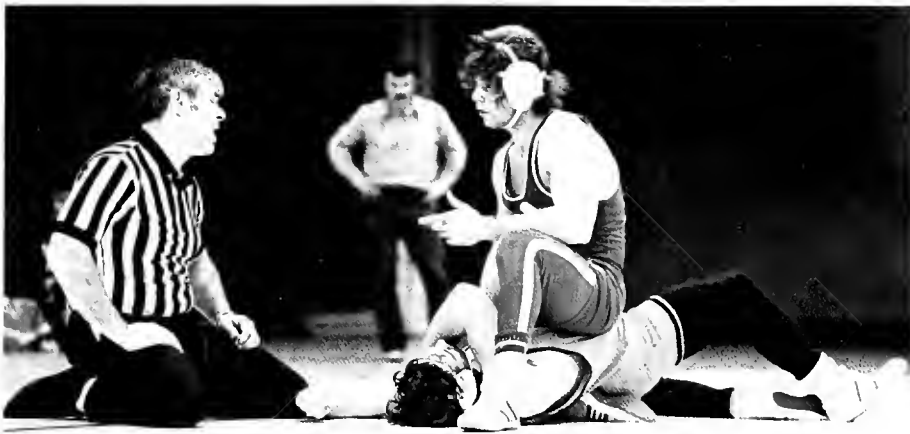
to seventh-place in his first year at the helm of the Illinois wrestling program. Three Illini wrestlers advanced to national competition at Ames, Iowa, and heavyweight Palmer Klaas came within one match of earning a place medal.

NCAA veterans Phil Miller, Randy Sulaver and senior Bruce Beam headed Porter's second group of Illini wrestlers who began to assert themselves in top-notch competition.

The Illini opened its second season with Porter hoping for a first-division finish in the Big Ten Championships in Columbus, Ohio. Despite early conference dual-meet losses, Porter, assistants Mike Greenwood and Roger Ritzman, and Fighting Illini wrestlers still felt they could meet that pre-season goal.

Porter's team dominated its own Illinois Invitational with seven individual champions and captured three individual titles in the Ball State Invitational.

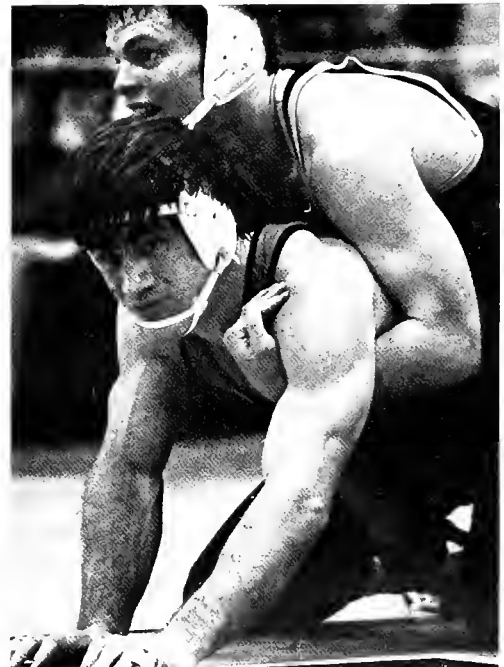
Dual meet victories over Missouri, Indiana State, DePauw, Southern Illinois (Carbondale), Northern Iowa and Drake were tarnished by a draw with Southern Illinois (Edwardsville) and a loss to defending Big Ten champions, Iowa.



Left: Mark Bergren, a junior who wrestled at 167 pounds, finds himself in the difficult position of having an Indiana State wrestler sitting on his chest. Below Left: Phil Miller, 126-pound senior captain goes head-to-head against opponent. Below: Another senior captain, 150-pound Randy Sulaver, wrestles Michigan's John King. Sulaver won 5-6.



Chris Walker



Porter was ready for change after surprise losses to Purdue and Ohio State, and the expected losses to Michigan State and Michigan. "We'll have to start concentrating more on the individuals who will represent us in the Big Ten," Porter said. "We know we have some kids who could do well and we want to get a Big Ten champion."

A pair of sophomores were the best bet for the first Illinois Big Ten conference champion since heavyweight Mike O'Laughlin in 1960.

Gary Matlock, 5-2, and 118 pounds during wrestling season, injured a knee in the Ball State Invitational while wrestling at 126 pounds. At the end of January, the former Illinois state high school champion's only losses were in that weight division.

Matlock expected tough competition from Minnesota's Mike McArthur and Wisconsin's Jim Haines, but to win the Big Ten title he needed to beat former conference champion Jim Brown of Michigan.

While Matlock usually starts Illinois meets with a win, heavyweight Kevin Pancratz often ends them that way. The soft-spoken sophomore from Hersey, who placed fourth and

second in the state to help Porter's Hersey teams to state titles, compiled a 15-4-1 record by the end of January, beating Big Ten runner-up Larry Avery of Michigan State.

Along with Matlock and Pancratz, other possible Illini placers in Big Ten action included Miller, 11-5 at 126, Beam, 11-5-1 at 134, Sulaver, 16-5-2 at 150, Doug Chirico, 10-6-1 at 158 and Tom Edgren, 13-5 at 190.

But only five upperclassmen saw action: Seniors Miller, Beam and Sulaver; Junior Randy Chirico battled Mick Roth at 142; and Mark Bergren, also a junior, wrestled at 167 before a knee injury shelved him for the season.

Three freshmen, all in the upper weights, made the Illini vulnerable to experienced teams. Porter hoped to prepare the freshmen for the rigorous Illinois schedule including seven nationally-ranked teams.

Porter's second year with the Illinois wrestling program was both promising and disappointing. The Illini hoped to win more dual meets and finish strong in the Big Ten Championships. Unfortunately, the Illini finished last in the Big Ten.

Wading for Nationals or Off the Deep End



By Scott Krieger
Photos By Chris Walker

The 1974-75 Illinois swim team had its ups and downs through the year and ended with a 6-5 dual meet record — a poor record that didn't indicate how good the team could be.

All 18 lettermen from the 1973-74 squad that finished fifth in the Big Ten and qualified six individuals (that failed to score) for the NCAA meet returned for the 1974-75 season.

"We've got a strong and well-balanced team," said fourth-year coach Don Sammons. "With everyone back and some outstanding freshmen, we have a chance to surprise some teams in the Big Ten."

More than anything else, Sammons wants to do well in big meets. "Dual meet records don't show the capabilities of a team. In order to have an outstanding program and to recruit the best prep prospects, you have to do well in the big meets where there is competition and pressure."

Sammons was pleased when his team placed second behind last year's Big Ten runner-up, Wisconsin, by 16 points in the Western Division Big Ten Relays. The Illini didn't

have the depth necessary to beat Wisconsin but swam much faster times than they had a year ago.

After the Christmas holidays the Illini faced their stiffest competition of the year at the Illinois Intercollegiate championships. The Illini nudged Southern Illinois for the title for the second straight year. Southern Illinois came back to trounce the Illini in a February dual meet.

George Congreve set an Illinois varsity record in the 100-yard freestyle in a losing effort to Michigan, 63-60. Congreve swam 47.0 to break his own record and anchored the 400-yard freestyle relay-team to victory. Teammate Brad Nedrud won the 1000-yard freestyle in 9:57.5 and Jim Paul won the 50-yard freestyle in 22.5. The domination of the freestyle events was not enough to beat the nationally-ranked Wolverines.

Congreve was 1974's Most Valuable Swimmer after narrowly missing the NCAA 200-yard freestyle finals. Congreve hoped to finish in the top five at the NCAA meet.

The Illini are assured of improving on last year's NCAA performance. Junior Greg Scott, who finished fourth in the NCAA 100-yard butterfly as a freshman, missed the last half of last year's season when he contracted mononucleosis.

Scott returned in top shape and was given a good shot at becoming the first NCAA swim champ since 1962

"I've gotten a lot stronger since last year," Scott said in January. "As for winning the NCAA championship, I think there are about six guys in the nation with the ability to do it and I believe that I'm one of them. If I can stay healthy and if workouts go well, I could win it."

Junior Brad Nedrud and sophomore Mike Grimmer headed the distance corps. Both were NCAA qualifiers. Nedrud started the season as the top distance man but Grimmer came on after the Christmas holidays to challenge. The two were pushing each other to faster times.

Senior Duffy Gaynor primarily swam the 200-yard individual medley and 200-yard breast stroke. A consistent, competitive performer, Gaynor swam almost every event.

Ted Ahlem, a prep all-American breastroker from New Trier East, and Rick Wich were able to help the team as freshmen. Wich started the year as an unknown and ended it on the heels of butterfly-man Scott.

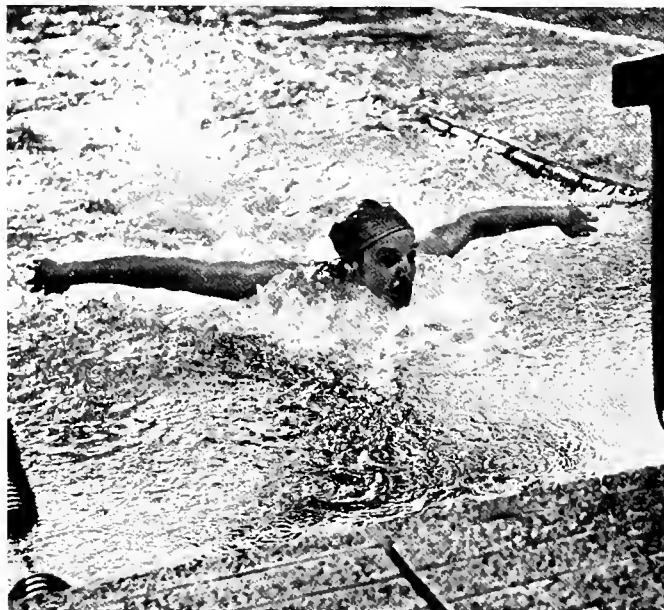
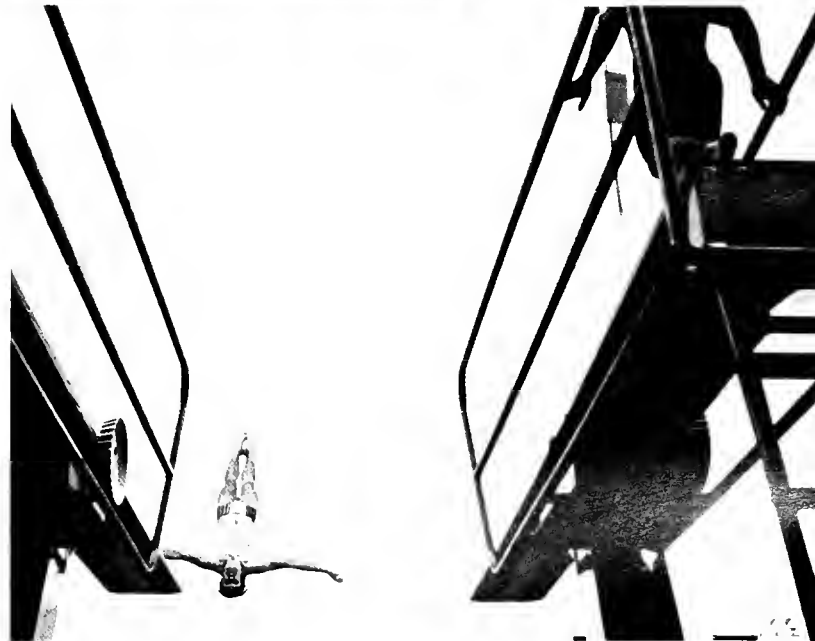
Diving coach Doug Ward had the most startling success in the 1974-75 season. In a year, he changed a mediocre diving program into one of the best in the nation.

"I've changed the program around quite a bit from last year," Ward said. "We're working out three times daily all season. That has helped the intra-team competition to run high and it all results in good divers."

Four divers qualified for NCAA's on both the one and three meter boards. Seniors Bob Kuypers and Neil Janota qualified with sophomores Tony Diamantos and Doug Metcalf.

The Big Ten meet looked to be tougher than ever with perennial conference champion Indiana again untouchable. Wisconsin, Michigan, Michigan State and Illinois were the top contenders for the no. 2 spot. With outstanding individual strength in qualifiers Scott, Congreve, Nedrud, Grimmer, Ahlem and all-around swimmer Dave Barnes, the Illini had a chance of placing well in the NCAA's.

With Sammons' obsession with NCAA's, the swim team operates on an all-or-nothing basis. The team works through dual meets and even through the Big Ten meet. Last year, the Illini NCAA-qualifiers peaked at the wrong time and lost all the marbles.



Top: Piling up the mileage during workouts, the chlorine of the IMPE pool takes its toll. **Above:** Senior Bob Kuypers qualified for the NCAA's under the tutelage of coach Doug Ward. **Left:** Dave Barnes gets ready to touch. **Opposite Page:** Versatile Duffy Gaynor gasps for air.

Split in the Big Ten

By Perry Irwin

Illustrations by Steve Blye

In an attempt to cut back traveling costs, athletic directors in the Big Ten split track, wrestling, swimming and gymnastics into two divisions in 1974. Baseball and tennis coaches argued successfully against such a split for their sports, although they were included in the original proposal.

Last spring's proposal had been under study for two years by a committee consisting of the athletic directors from Northwestern, Michigan State, Purdue and the University's Cecil Coleman. Illinois was placed in the Western division with Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Northwestern. Under the plan, the University's teams play all the other teams in their division and play one team in the Eastern division (Ohio State, Michigan, Michigan State, Purdue and Indiana) each year. Additional crossovers between divisions are permitted only with authorization from the schools' athletic directors.

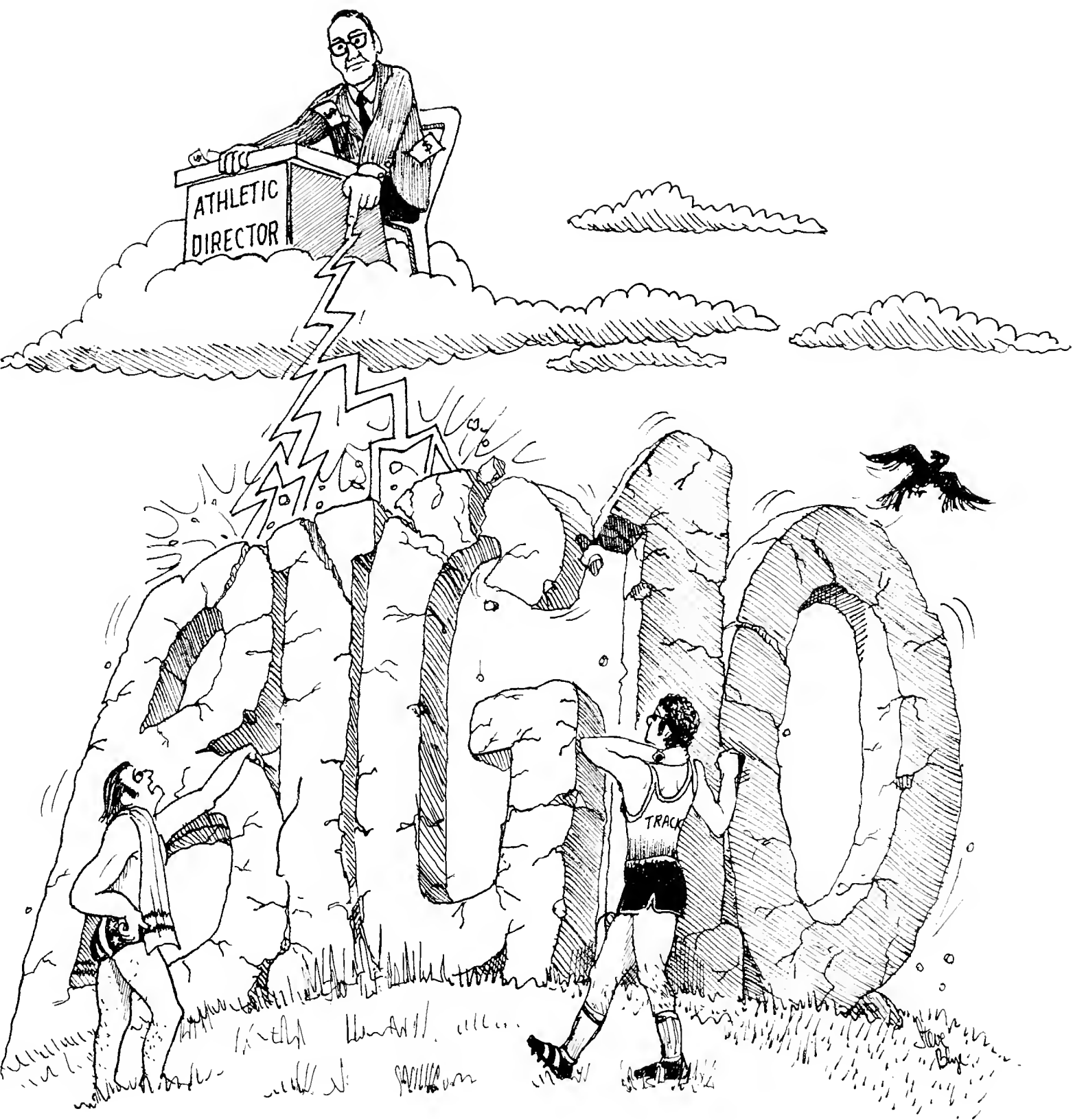
The proposal didn't include football and basketball, and neither did it include golf, hockey, fencing and cross country. Golf was left untouched because competition involves tournament play rather than dual meet competition against Big Ten rivals. The five Big Ten hockey clubs and six fenc-

ing squads were also excluded. Cross country was unaffected on the grounds that the split would cause scheduling difficulties since league schools start at different times in the fall semester.

The split has been accepted remorsefully by University coaches. They believe it has deeply deflated the prestige of the Big Ten. Track coach Gary Wienneke fears that running against the same schools each year will result in stale competition. Wrestling coach Tom Porter and swim coach Don Sammons find themselves cut-off from competition with Michigan and Michigan State, powers in both sports.

The coaches claim that the split will hurt the non-revenue sports by making it harder to draw top-notch athletes to the league. It is difficult to persuade an athlete to attend the University when it only competes against a Michigan or a Michigan State at home once every ten years.

Coleman believes that the split will save money and also provide more home meets. "One of the most important things was to get everybody scheduled," Coleman said. "For example, we didn't have a home dual track meet against a Big Ten school last year."



opposed to the split that they were able to preserve ten-team league play for their sports. Final Big Ten standings for baseball and tennis are not based on one league championship as are track, wrestling, swimming and gymnastics. The baseball coaches argued that the split would mean that the Big Ten championship team, and NCAA representative, would not be a true league champion in that it had never played three or four league teams. The baseball coaches were unanimous in their opposition.

"I am wholeheartedly opposed to this," said Illinois baseball coach Lee Eilbracht when he heard of the split. "We have always been very cost-conscious, and I feel to have this pushed on us would destroy Big Ten baseball."

"This is the worst thing that has ever happened to the Big Ten," said Minnesota coach Dick Siebert. "It makes a bush league out of what used to be a big league."

"We're just two hours away from Champaign," said Indiana baseball coach Bob Lawrence, "but with this new schedule we could play Illinois only once every five years."

The plan was undercut when the athletic directors at Ohio State and Minnesota, the two schools at the geographic extremes of the Big Ten and the schools that were supposedly most likely to cut expenses, said that they wouldn't really save that much money. Minnesota athletic director, Paul Giel, said that the split wouldn't have that much affect on his school and that he was disappointed that baseball was included. Minnesota has won five of the last seven league titles.

Similar reservations from athletic directors at Ohio State, Iowa and Michigan, and the baseball coaches' opposition, led to a second look at the financial repercussions of the split. At the University, Coleman learned that transportation costs for baseball would increase \$1,000 under divisional competition. When other Big Ten schools reported similar results, baseball was excluded from the plan.

In league play, Illinois and Purdue might travel to Iowa and then Minnesota. After playing Iowa on Saturday, Illinois would then play Minnesota on Sunday, while Purdue would play them in reverse order. In a divisional setup Illinois would make separate trips to Iowa and Minnesota and spend more on transportation in the process.

The arguments used by the baseball coaches were also used by the tennis coaches. The only difference being that in tennis, final league standings are based on both dual meet results and results of the league meet, making the argument somewhat weaker.

The exemption of baseball and tennis from split-divisions appears to have quieted the plan's strongest opponents. Big Ten track, wrestling, swimming and gymnastics coaches will evaluate the plan in the next few years while competing in two Little Fives instead of one Big Ten.





Shelia Reaves

Getting Your Raahs Off

and basketball games, but tries to adjust to the mood of the crowd

"If we're winning 50-0, we can do a lot more different routines, a lot more tumbling and screwing around. If we're losing, the crowd gets upset if we do a lot of screwing around," said cheerleader Jay O'Keefe.

The 14 member cheerleading squad is given a \$1,250 budget by the Athletic Association (AA). Although the squad isn't able to send anyone to games on the West Coast it usually can send a few representatives to every away game. If there is not enough room for the cheerleaders on the plane with the football team, Skoronski calls the AA and football coach, Bob Blackman, to get rides with private parties driving to the game.

This year's cheerleading squad was ranked 19th in the nation out of 243 colleges and universities. The cheerleading contest is sponsored by the NCAA through the Intercollegiate Cheerleading Federation (ICF). The ICF sends a representative to rate on a point basis each cheerleading squad, with 250 points maximum.

This year was the first year the University cheerleading squad added pyramid-building to its routine. During the squad's trip to Iowa for the football game, the members visited Maxwell's campus bar. To the delight of the fun-loving Iowan clientele, the cheerleaders cleared the dance floor and built a pyramid up into the bar's rafters. Receiving a rousing ovation, the cheerleaders disassembled and revealed their allegiance by striking up a chorus of "Illinois Loyalty."

Jeff Daab competed for 2 years as a gymnast at Ball State before coming to the University

The boola-boola days of football pennants, raccoon coats and homecoming parades are dead, leaving cheerleaders as the last surviving relic of a bygone era.

It was only two years ago that the University's cheerleaders were booed off Assembly Hall's basketball court in the middle of a routine. Since then, the squad has changed its routines. Of the seven men on the 1974-75 squad, five are former high school gymnasts, one was a wrestler and another a former trackman. Captain Joe Skoronski innovates most of the team's routines, with an emphasis on stunts off the mini-trampoline and tumbling rather than traditional cheers.

Cheerleading tryouts are held every spring when squad members must re-earn their positions on the team. During New Student Week in the fall, practices are held daily, five hours a day. Throughout the school year, the squad practices twice week in the Armory to perfect and innovate routines. The squad does not prepare a set "game plan" for football

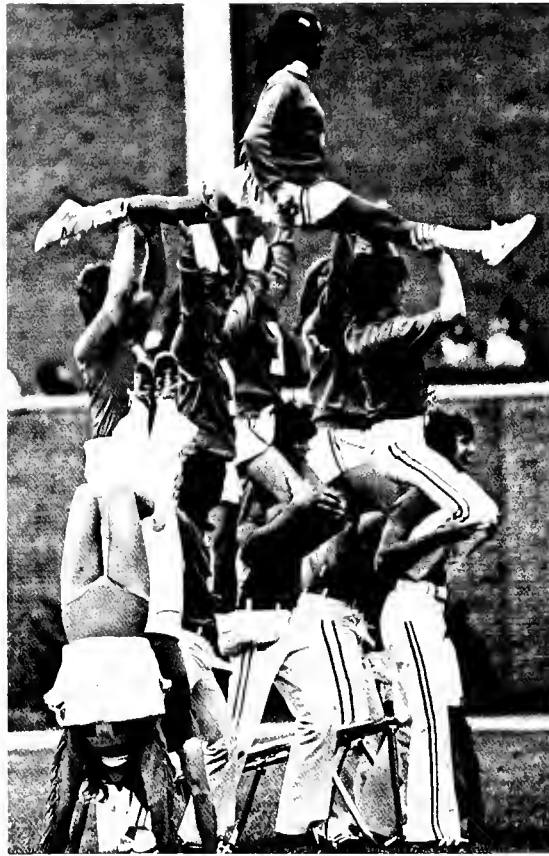


Shiela Reaves



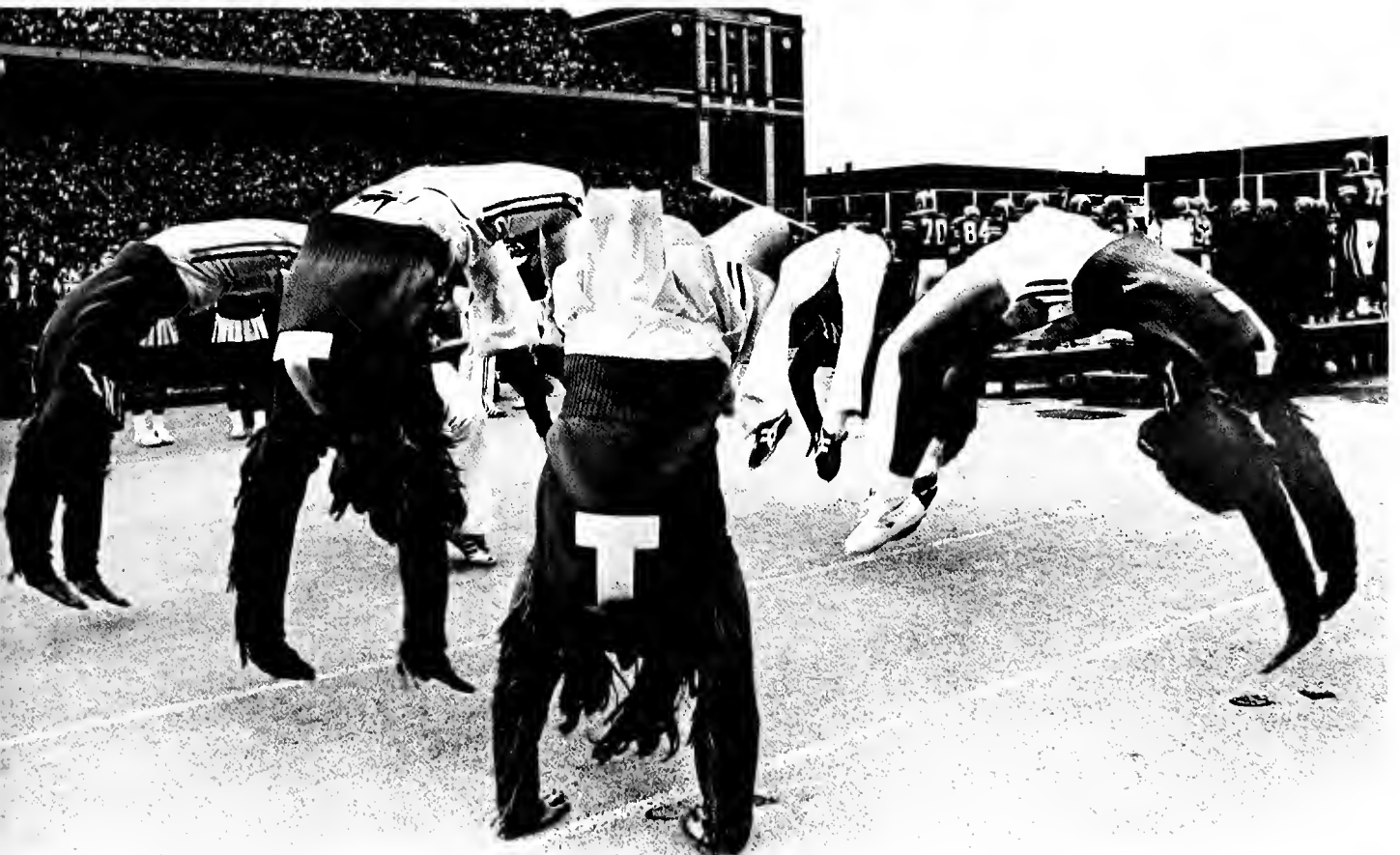
Shiela Reaves

Jim Thurow



Kevin Horan

Shiela Reaves



Shuman, Recruits Bolster Tennis

By Jeff Metcalfe

When Bruce Shuman took over as coach of the University tennis team two years ago, he inherited a program that consistently produced winning teams despite increasing neglect by the University's Athletic Association (AA). Shuman, who at age 24 is one of the youngest coaches at a major NCAA institution, stepped into a program that had improved due to careful recruiting by his two coaching predecessors, Dan Olson and Bill Wright. With five lettermen and a top recruit, Shuman had the ingredients for a good 1975 team.

Shuman has shown himself adept at what has become the most important part of college coaching—recruiting. The Illini tennis team is granted only one scholarship per year, and Shuman has put it to good use. In 1973, he convinced Springfield's Bruce Franks to attend Illinois rather than Illinois State, and in 1974 he lured Chuck Meurisse away from Notre Dame and Michigan State. Both Franks and Meurisse were ranked among the top 20 players in the 1973 Western Tennis Association 18-and-under division.

Problems arose, however, when Shuman attempted to secure the Armory as an indoor practice facility. His 1974 team put down tape lines and practiced until conflicts with the track team forced the squad back to its decrepit facilities in Memorial Stadium's Great West Hall. Athletic Director Cecil Coleman moved the squad out of the Armory after a complaint from ex-track coach Bob Wright that the tennis team was interfering with track practice.

Shuman and new track coach Gary Wieneke met several times in the fall of 1974 trying to work out the Armory conflict, and permanent tennis lines were to be painted in the facility over the 1974 Thanksgiving vacation. Coleman also has long-range plans to remodel the Great West Hall, improving both the surface and lighting and making the complex suitable for practice. In combination with the difficulty of securing the Armory, the tennis team had to play on the Huff Gym outdoor courts which are badly in need of a \$25,000 resurfacing job.

The high quality performance of team members made up for poor facilities in 1974 as the Illini posted a 14-5 dual meet record, tying as the third-winningest season in the University's tennis history. The team had a 6-3 Big Ten dual meet mark, good for a pre-tournament fourth place standing, but had to fight for a final fifth place finish at the Big Ten tournament in Madison, Wis.

Michigan went 9-0 in conference dual meet action and won the Big Ten title for the seventh consecutive season. Conference action has become almost secondary for the Wolverines, who concentrate more on their two dual meets against Southern California and UCLA and the NCAA tournament. While the rest of the Big Ten recruits the top players in the Western rankings, Michigan's coach, Brian Eisner, is able to attract national stars.

Webb Hayne, junior from Hammond, Ind., pushed the Illini past Michigan State and into the fifth place when he



Jeff Goll

Kevin Kelso, known as "Dr. K" by his teammates, is expert in tennis, the piano and the violin. Kelso has played No. 1 singles for two years.

upset Michigan's Kevin Senich in the Big Ten No. 4 singles final. Hayne, who reached the No. 6 singles final as a freshman, was the only non-Michigan player to win a conference championship. He became the first University tennis player to win an individual championship since Roger Bielfeld took the No. 4 title in 1958.

Hayne's victory was even more unusual considering he played without his own racquet or shoes, which had been left at the Illini's hotel. He borrowed shoes from Wisconsin's tennis coach and a racquet from teammate Kevin Kelso then went on to a straight set triumph.

The Illini had some impressive dual meet wins in 1974 particularly over Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio State but lost numerous dual meet points due to inconsistent performances in doubles. Shuman planned to team Kevin Kelso with Glenn Hummel, Hayne with Meurisse, and Franks with Ken McMahon in 1975 in order to achieve more consistency in the doubles attack. McMahon, a freshman from Hinsdale, was one-half of the Illinois state high school doubles champions in 1974.

The Illini lost only one player for the 1974 tournament team, but he was Manuel Amaya, a two-time all-Big ten player. Amaya, who came to Illinois as a sophomore from Columbia, won the 1974 No. 2 consolation singles title.

The other graduating player, Kevin Morrey, missed over half the season after undergoing a hernia operation. Amaya is now a graduate student at Carnegie-Melon University in Pittsburgh, Penn., while Morrey is a teaching professional at the Holiday Tennis Club in Harvey, Ill.

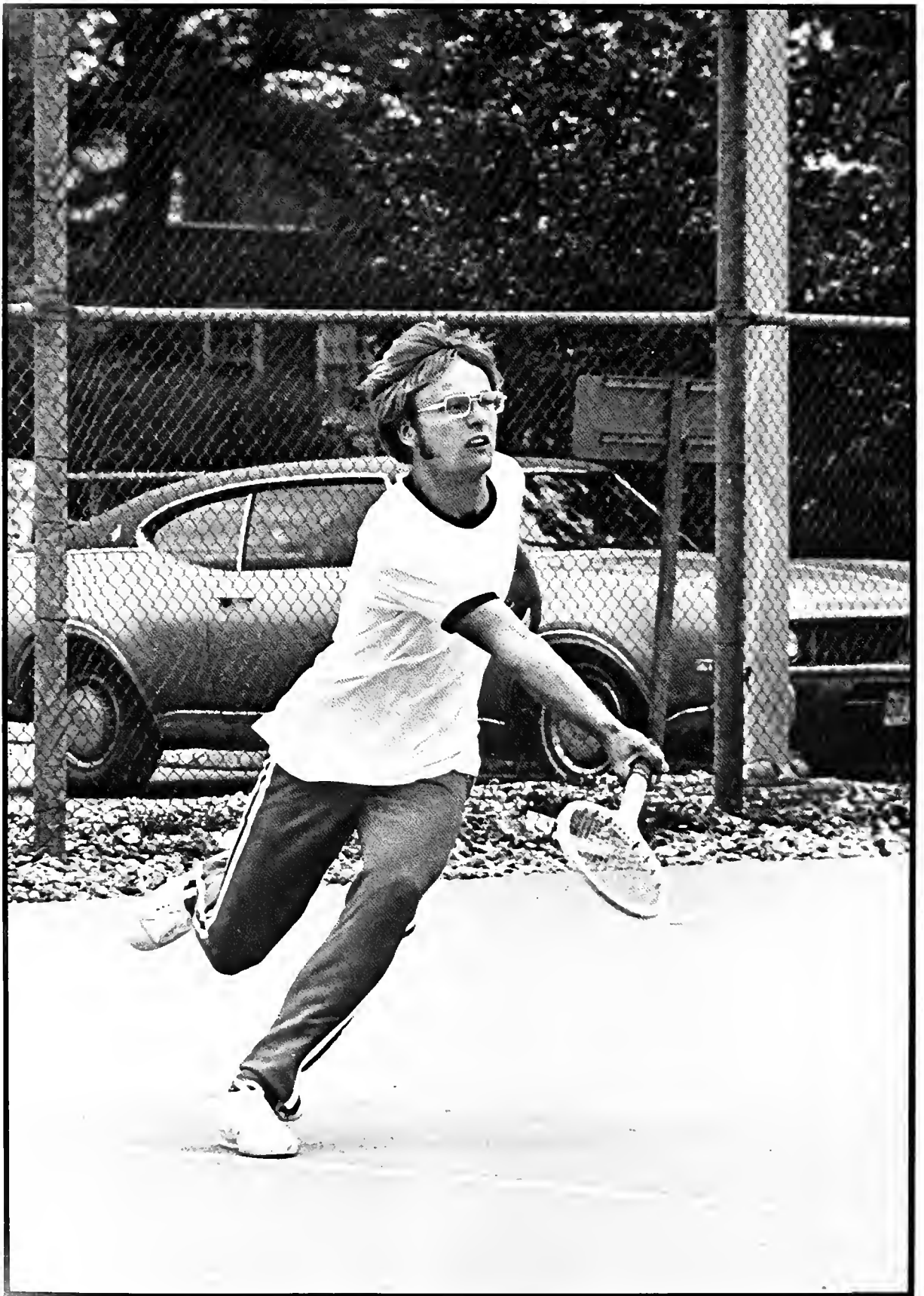
Two of the five Illini lettermen on the 1975 squad started out as walk-ons. Kelso, senior lefthander from Indianapolis, Ind. started the season at No. 1 singles for the second consecutive year and received financial assistance for the first time in four years of competition. Known as "D.K." by his teammates, Kelso plans to become a lawyer. He has carried a straight -A average through college and is expert in both the piano and the violin.

Hummel, 6-6 junior from Champaign, played No. 2 singles and was also a walk-on. With one of the most powerful serves in the Big Ten and an ever-improving ground game, Hummel was expected to team with Kelso to provide a potent No. 1 and 2 singles punch.

Hayne, competing on scholarship, has traditionally started slow each season then peaked at the Big Ten tournament. Both he and Hummel missed the Illini's fall competition at the Irish Invitational in Notre Dame, Ind., due to illness. Hayne was kept from playing by tonsillitis while Hummel was recovering from mononucleosis.



Ron Klass



Holly McGraw

Webb Hayne won the Big Ten No. 4 singles title last spring. Hayne was the only non-Michigan player to win a conference championship.



Above: Bruce Franks helped Illini to 14-5 dual meet season

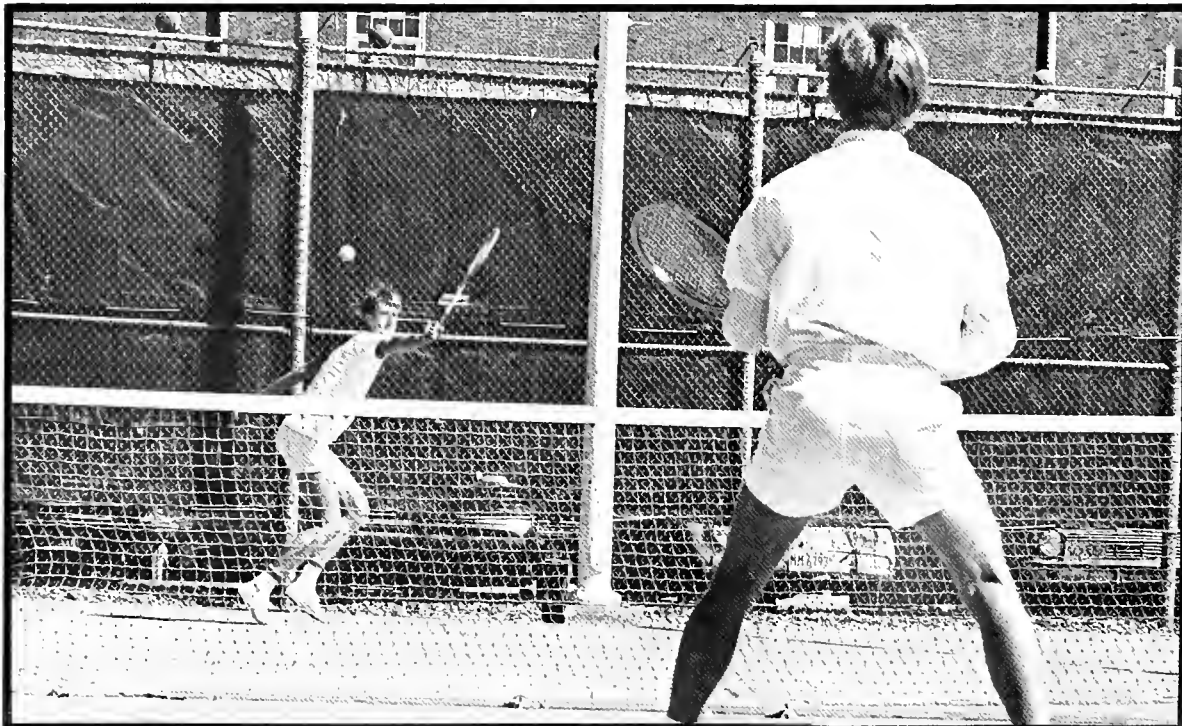
Below: Glenn Hummel has one of the most powerful serves in the Big Ten

Leon Wollrab

The Illini were expected to finish no lower than third in the eight-team Notre Dame tournament, but the loss of Hayne and Hummel forced Shuman to shuffle his line-up which naturally weakened the team. Meurisse, Franks and Rick Shapiro all moved up two positions and reserves McMahon and Wayne Morrison filled in at the No. 5 and 6 singles spots.

The Illini managed to down Purdue, which finished last in the Big Ten in 1974, but lost all its remaining meets and finished in a three-way tie for last at Notre Dame. Indiana which took second in the Big Ten in 1974, won the tournament with a perfect 7-0 mark, but Shuman expected his full team to challenge the Hoosiers in the spring for the runner-up position behind another strong Michigan team.

Chris Walker



Sports to Soothe the Savage Soul

By Dave Catlett
And Steve Pokin

Lacrosse, soccer and rugby are alive and well at the University. The University's lacrosse players are still enthralled with a game started by North American Indians, while the soccer fields are populated with men who play soccer with as much vigor as their moustachioed predecessors of nineteenth century England. And rugby continues to be played as long as there exists ale, raucous men and, of course, leather balls.

Origin Of Lacrosse

While rugby and soccer have their origins in England, lacrosse was first played by Indians. As many as a 1,000 warriors participated in matches which pitted village against village. It was not unusual for players to suffer serious injury and even death in these contests played for recreation and training warriors. The goal lines were often miles apart, with no side boundaries. The Indians trained rigorously to acquire the needed endurance, practicing sexual abstinence weeks before the contest.

Lacrosse originated with eastern Algonquin tribes and was carried down to the Huron and Iroquois and then diffused further south. The game spread to the western Algonquin tribes. Various types of lacrosse were played by at least



Clayton Pope

Above: Attackman Dave Catlett races for ball during win over gets off a sidearm shot in fall Lincoln. practice. Right: Ralph Wappel

48 tribes scattered throughout southern Canada and most of the United States. The game was not played in the extreme southwest of the United States and by a few pacifistic tribes.

Indians, living as wards of the Crown in Canada, had a higher social status than in the states, and the warrior-training aspects of lacrosse were dropped as more emphasis was placed on increased passing and teamwork. By 1825, most contests featured seven men on a team and goals that were 40-50 feet wide.

The first recorded lacrosse game with non-Indian participants was in 1844. A team of five Indians defeated and dazzled a team of seven Montreal-area Frenchmen.

On July, 1867 lacrosse was established by Parliament as the official game of Canada. The 1867 rules had 12 players on a team with goals that were six-feet-high and six-feet wide and 200 yards apart. Touching the ball and striking an opposing player with either the hands or the stick were disallowed. The 1867 rules resemble the rules currently used in lacrosse. The goals are the same size, but the field is 110 yards in length by 60 yards in width with the goals 80 yards apart allowing movement behind the goal. There are ten players on a team; three attack players, three midfield players, three defensive players and the goalkeeper.



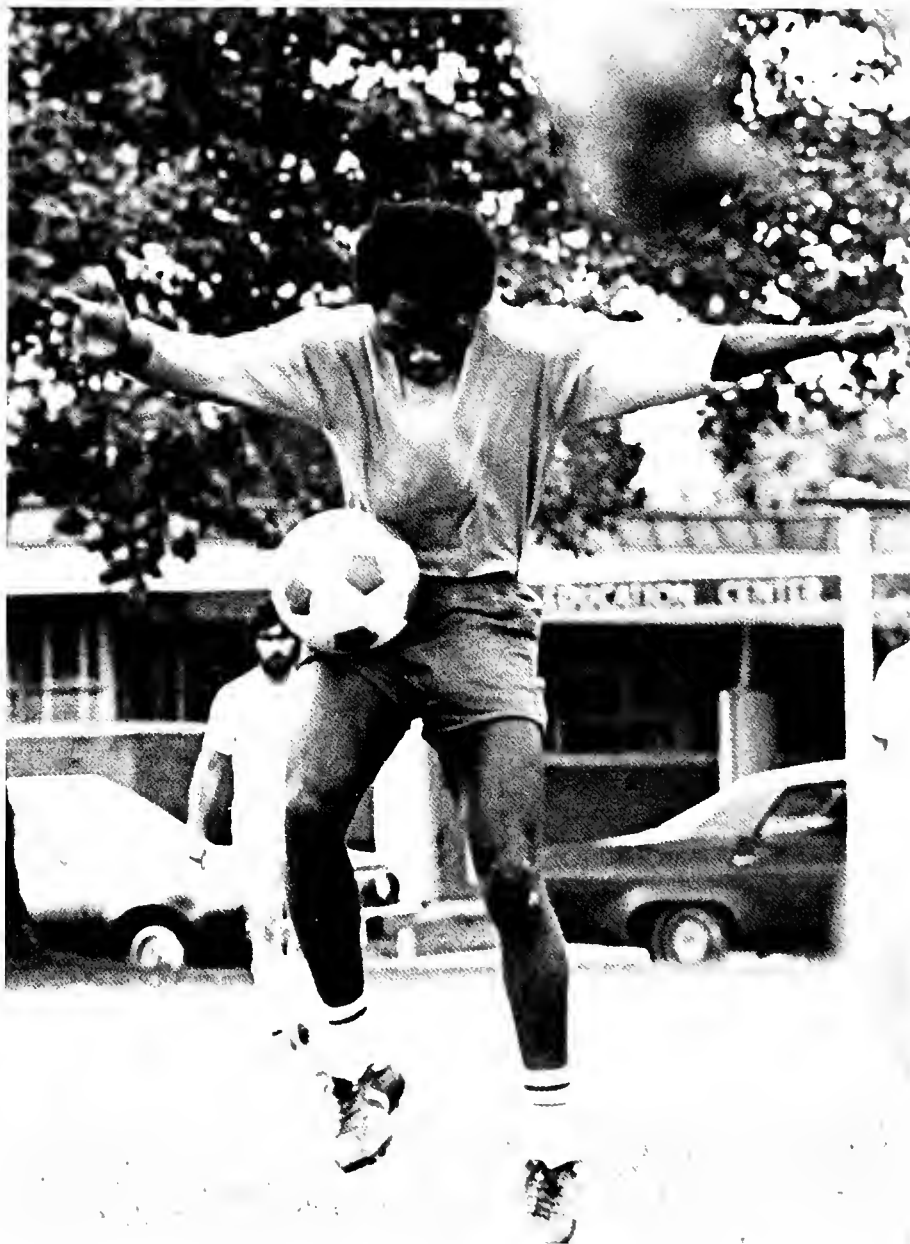
Shiela Reaves

Origins Of Soccer And Rugby

The skills used in soccer are so natural and simple that it is difficult to trace the game's origins. It has been conjectured that a primitive form of soccer was first played with the decapitated head of a vanquished enemy. The game flourished in England, spreading throughout Europe.

Different rules were used by the various English public schools in the early 1800's. At Winchester, in southern England, the playing field was long and narrow; 80 yards x 80 feet. A line, stretching across the field, marked the goal. No player could be between the ball and the opposing goal, the predecessor of rugby's offside rule. Eton, near London, had a goal that stood seven feet high, eleven feet wide with no crossbar. Handling the ball was heavily restricted although the hands could be used to push, hold or hit. At Rugby, in middle England, hacking (kicking with the heel) was allowed below the knee. And at Harrow, near London, the goal posts were 150 yards apart (the width of the field) and stood 12 feet high. Among the various prep schools, two quite distinct concepts of goal were formed, one which led to the limited 8-foot-wide goal of contemporary soccer, the other led to the extended back line of rugby, where a four-point try could be made. It is no wonder that referees had a difficult time interpreting rules at prep games.

The year 1863 marked the split between soccer and what



Shiela Reaves

Above: Francis Kaikumba blocks a shot. **Below right:** The club's leading scorer, Myron Kaminsky, finds the going a bit rough

would later develop into rugby. The Football (Soecer) Association was formed in that year and Cambridge University drafted a more comprehensive set of rules. The rules stated that running with the ball was illegal, the use of the hands was restricted to stopping the ball rather than the opponent and hacking was not allowed. The field of play could be at most 200 yards long and goal posts were to be set eight yards apart.

There were immediate protests of the new rules by those who believed that the elimination of hacking and running with the ball would deprive the sport of its essential physical contact. A spokesman from Blackheath, a London public school, warned that disallowing hacking meant "all the courage and pluck of the game would be at an end." Black-

heath and other soccer clubs withdrew from the association and continued playing their more physical brand of soccer that would later become rugby.

Rugby, soccer and lacrosse are currently played at the University as club sports. They organize their own schedules and pay their own way. With no ties to the Athletic Association, the club sports often are forced to cancel trips because of insufficient funds. Although rugby, soccer and lacrosse often have difficulties obtaining fields from the intramural department, they have had no trouble fielding teams this year. The rugby club was able to field four teams in the fall. The soccer club welcomed more than 40 persons to its first practice, and ten experienced players, new to Champaign-Urbana, joined the lacrosse club.

Lacrosse

This year's club president, David Catlett, formed the club three years ago along with David Van Huizen. In those days of a dearth of players, Catlett recruited potential lacrosse players from physical education classes. Although those days are gone, Catlett reluctantly served as player-coach on this year's team for lack of a better coach.

Not counting three games won on forfeits, the Illini played only four games last spring, of which they lost three.

As the 1974 fall practice started, the club showed the most promise of its four-year existence. Returning players included Catlett; Dave Cederberg, the most valuable player of 1973; attackman Tony Polak; defenseman John Paul, and goalkeeper Dan Kemna. A number of players from the East joined the squad, while the Chicago-area high school lacrosse clubs of New Trier East, New Trier West, Evanston and Oak Park River-Forest have also been an important source of players for the University club. The club planned to open the season against the Madison Wisc., team at Madison in a Madison-area cable-televized game, and was looking forward to the Big Ten championships during Spring Vacation.

Soccer

"I don't like ties at all," said Kenneth Klamn, soccer club president. Judging from that statement, Klamn didn't care too much for the way the 1974 soccer season started. The soccer club tied three times in its first four games.

"Last year we were lucky to field a team," said Klamn. "This year we had only a handful of players back. We knew there were a lot of people on campus who played soccer, and it was just a matter of getting them out to practice."

The soccer club's first victory came against Lincoln College, Lincoln, Ill., on October 5. The Illini played a strong ball control game and Lincoln could not get a shot near goalie Gary Schinderle. Myron Kaminsky booted home three goals and Russ Hammer scored once. After the shut-out against Lincoln, Schinderle never showed up at practice again (bored?) and was replaced by Scott Weiser. Proving to be the superior goalie, Weiser and his teammates downed Illinois State University (ISU), 3-2 after tying them earlier in the year. The Illini, on the astro-turf of ISU Stadium, were led by a pair of goals by Kaminsky and a solo tally by Bernie Schoenburg.

Of its first six games, the soccer club tied three times, won two and lost to the Springfield YMCA club.



Shirley Reaves



Chris Walker

Illini ruggers (left to right) Don Theobald, captain Tom Kelly and Dave Swanson enclose elusive runner

Rugby

Rugby is the uninhibited antecedent of American football. There are 15 players on a team, 8 forwards, (the rough equivalent of football's linemen) and 7 backs. In rugby, there are no forward passes and play is continuous. A player, usually a back, runs with the ball until he either pitches it back to a teammate or is tackled. Once he is tackled, he must release the ball. When the ball is released, a ruck is formed where players from each team use their feet to kick the ball back to a teammate. Players wear neither helmets nor hip and shoulder pads, and if a player is forced to leave the game because of an injury, his teammates play shorthanded.

There are three ways to score in rugby; the try and its conversion kick, the drop kick and the penalty kick. The try is the equivalent to football's touchdown. When a player carries the ball over the goal line, he must touch the ball to the ground for the four points. It is advantageous to score the try by downing the ball in the middle of the end zone because the conversion kick is kicked anywhere along a line from where the ball was downed. The ball may either be placed on the turf or held by a teammate for the two-point-kick. The opposing team lines up at the goal line and rushes when the kicker makes his first movement toward the ball. Another way of scoring is the free kick, or penalty kick. After an infraction, a team is given a chance for a three-point kick from where the infraction occurred. The drop kick may be attempted at any time during play, it is worth three points and is rarely used.

Although the Big Ten championship for rugby is held in

the spring, the ruggers play most of their games in the fall. Last year's club placed second to Wisconsin in the Big Ten after placing second in the NCAA's in 1973. Missing from last year's club are Canada's Earl Karrah, England's George Foxcroft and Dave Horton who played six months in England acquiring valuable experience.

"In the past we've always had one or two foreigners who have played all their lives," said Allan Hearn, club president. "This year we don't have anyone like that."

Sixty-five persons went out for fall rugby. The club was divided into four squads on the basis of experience and ability. The first squad beat ISU, 10-7, in the season opener on Bob Scholdt's clutch penalty kick. The following weekend was bleak as only the club's fourth squad won against an experienced Chicago Lion's club. Against the Indianapolis Reds the first squad was buried, 37-0, the second squad lost 9-6 and the fourth squad topped the Reds, 12-3. Meanwhile, the third squad lost to the Peoria club, 17-0.

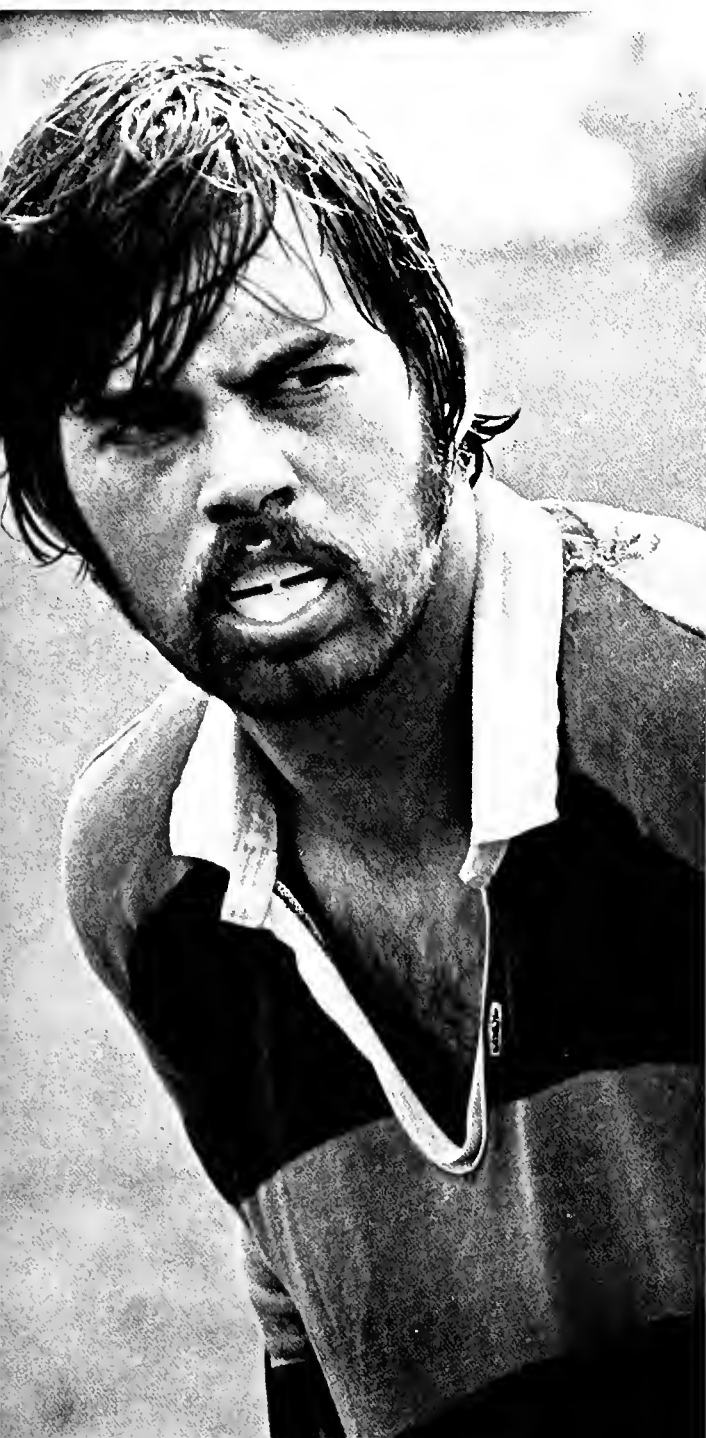
The first squad showed improvement against Palmer College in Davenport, Iowa, a chiropractic school with one of the best rugby clubs in the Midwest. Although the Illini fell 18-4, the forwards played a strong game and Dave Scholz, former Illini basketball standout, excelled.

The club started to look like the team that had placed second in the Big Ten in its three games against Miami University of Ohio. The first three squads won by scores of 12-9, 17-0 and 28-6, respectively. The ruggers then went on to beat Southern Illinois University (SIU), which had beaten the Il-

lini last year, dropping SIU'S first two squads by identical 14-0 scores.

After the victories over SIU, things looked brighter to team captain, Tom Kelley. "Our team is finally beginning to jell. At first we had to replaee a few key players, and at the beginning of the season it really hurt us. Now that we're gaining experience I think we'll be back in form by spring. We should be a contender for the Big Ten championship again."

With that in mind, the brews at Murphy's will go down a little easier.



Chris Walker



Above: Grant Cushman weaves his way downfield as an opponent sticks out his tongue, one of the nicer gestures in rugby. **Left:** Al

Hearn gives a scowl as he catches his breath. Hearn was president of 1974-75 rugby club.

Chris Walker



Chris Walker

The Illini had a hard time finding someone to play. Bradley doesn't seem thrilled either

Left in the Cold

By Tom Burket

The Illinois hockey club was stood up four times during the 1974-75 season. The Illini were scheduled to play at Purdue on Dec. 13 when Purdue suddenly canceled the game because of "administrative difficulties." The second scheduled game between the two clubs was also canceled, this time because of a snowstorm. The Illini were to play the Michigan State junior varsity Jan. 18, but without explanation, they also didn't show up. The Illini arranged to have Drake fill in for Michigan State in an attempt to keep the number of disgruntled ticket purchasers to a minimum. But, the Drake club found most of its members home for semester break and decided they couldn't make it. The Illini wound up beating the 19-and-under Glenwood Gulls junior team. Then on the afternoon of Jan. 24 the Illini were informed from Evanston that Northwestern couldn't play that evening due to "organizational problems." It was enough to make a guy change mouthwash. Second-year coach Ed Lipinski got Illinois State to fill in for Northwestern.

With all of the cancellations, the Illinois hockey club feared the loss of impatient fans. Illinois hockey has not been a varsity sport. There are no scholarships nor any aid from the Athletic Association (AA). The hockey club splits gate receipts with the AA for the use of the ice rink. When a team doesn't show for a game, the loss of money hurts the self-sustaining hockey club.

"We are trying to show as many people as possible that we are a money-making sport," said Lipinski. "We can go big time without too much trouble in changeovers. The opportunity already exists in hockey, but there is nothing we can do except to keep trying to produce."

Lipinski felt that chances for hockey becoming an AA-sport were dimmed when Athletic Director Cecil Coleman doubled the number of wrestling scholarships to four in hopes of making wrestling a revenue sport — apparently overlooking hockey. Coleman also argues that the ice rink does not have the seating capacity to house a profit-making program. The rink seats 1,500. A new rink is buried beneath the AA's top-priority items of artificial turf for Zuppke Field, renovation of Memorial Stadium (including lights) and resurfacing the campus tennis courts.

But Illinois is doing better than the other three hockey clubs in the four-team Big Ten league which includes Indiana, Purdue and Northwestern. "We're trying to keep the league together," Lipinski said. "Problems are hurting the other clubs. Unfortunately, each club is responsible for its own funding. Some have ways of making money, others don't. We can play in front of 1,000 people each game but the other three schools aren't as secure as we are."

Lipinski felt secure at the season's beginning with five of last season's top six scorers back and Most Valuable Player, goalie Tom Little, back in the nets. Only the defense had been hurt by graduation.

"I thought all we would need would be a few persons filling in," Lipinski said. "We needed to get the defense grouped together."

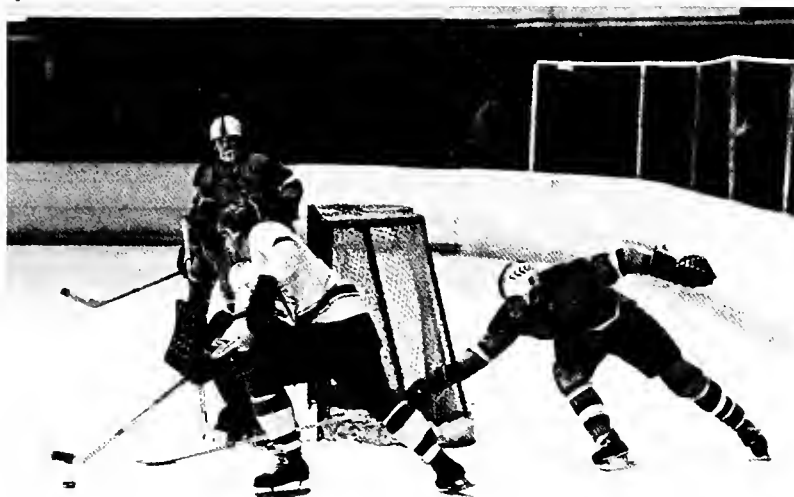
The Illini tuned up for the season with a victory over a team of Illinois hockey alumni, and then beat Northern Illinois 8-3 behind Bob Lachky's hat trick. Lipinski has said



Jim Thurow

Left: Shelly Maltz was part of a defense that allotted only three goals a game. **Below:** Jim Spellmire, leading scorer as a freshman, teamed with Bob Lachky on the productive Red Line.

Jim Thurow



Chris Walker



Above: Defenseman Bill Day is caught out of position against Illinois State.

Below Right: Freshman Jim Haried digs for puck against Western Illinois.

that his team "shouldn't lose if it scores four goals." The Illini beat Illinois State 4-2, putting a smile on Lipinski's face.

After romping over Bradley in the friendly confines of the Illinois Ice Bink, the club took to the road and lost to Loyola 7-4 and tied Lewis 4-4 in what Lipinski felt was the club's worst performance. The Illini returned home to beat Indiana twice in league play and buried Western Illinois 9-1.

Following the month when the Illini couldn't find anyone to play, the club avenged the Lewis tie with a 4-2 win and settled with a win and a tie with Indiana on the road.

At the end of January only six points seperated the linepairs of Mike Jeffers, Tom Cherry and Jim Spellmire; and Bob Lachky, Bill Schump and Doug Morre, giving the Illini a balanced scoring attack. Only Lachky will be gone next year. Defenseman Mario Stefanini will also depart. The status of both Little and Lipinski was unknown. Little may attend graduate school at the University and return to the nets. Lipinski has completed his graduate degree with his future as coach resting on obtaining a teaching position at the University.



Jim Thurow

Illini Keep Title Hopes Alive

By Perry Irwin

The 1974 Illinois baseball team got off to a good start, winning 12 of its first 16 games with a 1-1 mark in Big Ten play. The early success prompted pitcher Dan Ingram to predict that the Illini would finish at least third in the conference. Try fourth.

The '74 squad collected the second highest total of victories (27) in Illini baseball history and fought eventual-champ Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan to the final weekend of play for the Big Ten title. The Illini needed to sweep two games apiece from Iowa and Minnesota to have a chance at their first title since 1963. The Illini split against both schools and finished in fourth place — improving upon their 1973 seventh place finish.

Lee Eilbracht, Illini coach the past 23 seasons, took the '74 squad to the Citrus Tournament in Edinburgh, Tex., dur-



Kevin Horan

Kevin Horan

First baseman Greg Colby stretches for pickoff throw

ing March to prepare the club for the upcoming season. The Illini went 6-2 and ended host Pan American University's 22-game winning streak. Senior Larry Swakon, 1972 all Big Ten catcher, was lost for the season with torn knee ligaments suffered during the tournament. Swakon was red-shirted for the season. Eilbracht also did his best to uphold the quality of Illini baseball when he vehemently protested the conference athletic director's diabolical scheme to split the conference into two divisions of five teams apiece. Eilbracht and the other baseball coaches were able to fault the proposal on the only point the athletic directors understood — money. The split division set-up wouldn't save money for baseball.

Eilbracht's pre-1974 season outlook stressed an "outstanding" attitude among the players with the "dedication required to have a winning ball club." Senior Greg Colby was unanimously selected by his teammates as captain, some-



Starter Bill Hodges saw plenty of action in 1974

thing that hadn't happened before during Eilbracht's tenure at Illinois.

The Illini opened their Big Ten schedule by splitting with Michigan State. In a trend that would continue through the season, the Illini dropped the first game but came back to win the second game. The Illini split to both Ohio State and Indiana, dropped the opener against both schools. The Illini had collected only four extra-base hits in six Big Ten games. Al Ryniec, designated hitter when not in the outfield, swung the biggest bat. Ryniec had a .524 average after the first six games.

Sophomore Jon Siron, all-Big Ten shortstop his freshman year, bruised his knee against Knox and was lost for most of the remaining season. The Illini swept two from Wisconsin but as in 1973, they dropped two crucial games to Northwestern — a team they were suppose to beat. Third baseman Harris Kal strained his back in the opener against North-

-- Till Final Weekend

Chris Walker



western prompting Eilbracht to coax football quarterback Jim Kopatz away from spring football drills. Kopatz filled in capably for Kal Eilbracht will again try to coax Kopatz away from spring football for the '75 season.

The Illini remained in contention by sweeping Purdue at Illinois Field, 6-4, 8-3. The sparse home crowd sat on its hands through the first six innings until Doug Kleber powered a three-run home run through a stiff wind over the left field fence 390 feet away. Kleber, 6-2 and 245, (down from his football height of 6-4) was the '74 squad's chief long ball threat. Kleber had turned down a \$20,000 offer to sign with the New York Met's farm system to play both right field and offensive tackle for the University. The Illini came from behind to down Purdue in the second game, keeping their slim conference hopes alive — until the final weekend's showdown against Minnesota and Iowa.

The Illini losses to graduation were heavy. Ryniece (.384 in the Big Ten) and team leader Colby (.294 in the Big Ten) will be missing in 1975. Eilbracht will also have to replace the heart of his pitching corps, Mike Scholz and Bill Hodges.

The Illini led the conference in fielding in 1974 and should have the hitting that was lacking with the return of Swakon, Kal, Kleber, outfielders Ron Lapins and Pat Fazzini, shortstop Dave Lunstedt and possible Siron. Siron had transferred to Joliet Junior College and it was not known if he would be back for the '75 season. Also returning will be bullpen aces Rick Peekel and Tom Stewart.

And whether its because of the lack of parking around Illinois Field or the inclement weather of the spring schedule (Eilbracht would rather play a fall schedule), one thing is certain for the '75 squad. Win, lose or draw, there probably won't be too many people in the bleachers.

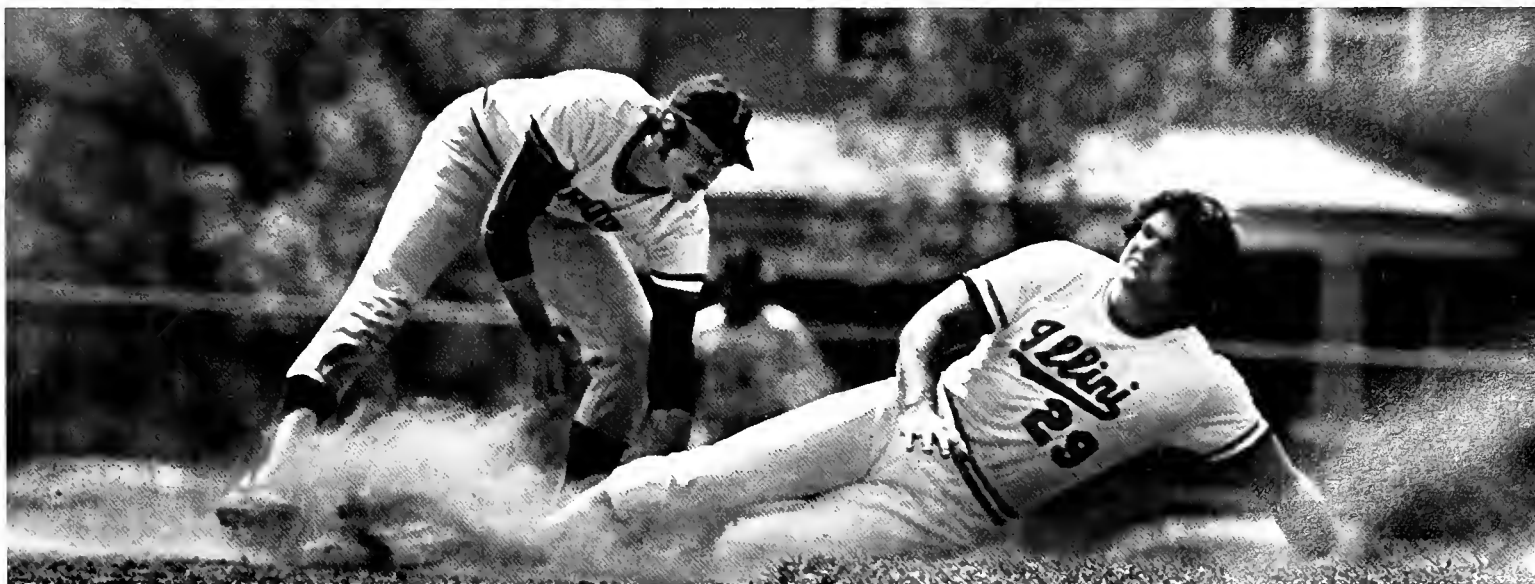
Tom Harm



Top: Doug Kleber waits in the on-deck circle as the fans, above, anx-

iously await his turn at bat. Below: Kleber is nailed at second.

Tom Harm



Pash Needs Cash

By Bill Hill

Photos by Chris Walker

Lad Pash is a demanding man.

The Illini golf coach expects a lot from his golfers, but more often than not he is battling to give them more.

Pash's battle is similar to that faced by any coach of a "minor sport." Money and scholarships just aren't abundant for golf and other non-revenue sports and it is a difficult job producing a winner under such circumstances.

But Pash has the Illinois golf program on the upswing. He considers this spring's squad talented enough to finish as high as third in the conference. Indiana and Ohio State are consensus Big Ten favorites.

It is Pash's fourth year as head coach at Illinois. His teams

finished sixth and third in the Big Ten meet his first two years and then fell to eighth last spring after losing four seniors.

But the prognosis for this year's squad is extremely good. The Illini entered two meets last fall — winning the MacMurray Invitational and finishing sixth in the 14-team field at Illinois State's Redbird Classic.

Senior Harold Harder won the 18-hole MacMurray meet with a 73 and was second in a much stronger field at Illinois State.

"It's difficult to judge in the fall how good we will be in the spring because we don't play a real heavy schedule,"





Opposite Page: John Thompson uses an iron to hit across water trap. **Left:** Junior Don Dray lines up putt at Savoy. **Below:** Thompson looks over green



Pash said. "Harder got off to a real good start and he wasn't even playing as well as he could.

"At Illinois State we had three guys in the top ten but only finished sixth teamwise," Pash said. "So I was not at all pleased with the scores of our next three guys.

"During the fall our top six men averaged 75.8," Pash said. "I think that to win the Big Ten we have to get that down to 73 — two shots a man per round."

Pash is cautious about making any predictions due to the lack of depth on the team.

"Our problem will be getting six good scores in every tournament," Pash said. "We've got to get a harder-nosed approach to the game."

"Harold Harder is due for a real good year," according to Pash. "He gained confidence and I think he should be one of the leaders in the conference."

At the No. 2 spot for Pash, prior to the season, was Ken Kellaney, a freshman from Rockford-Guilford.

Kellaney finished third in the Illinois High School Association state tournament both his sophomore and junior years at Guilford and was fifth last spring after playing the first round of the tournament while ill.

But Kellaney may not be able to play because of his withdrawal from school during first semester. A Big Ten rule prohibits an athlete from competing for one year if he withdraws from school, but Pash has appealed because Kellaney withdrew for health reasons.

"Kellaney is the type of player who could come in and

just take over," Pash said. "He's a super player already and a very mature player. He's going to get better."

Pash's no. 3 player is expected to be Andy King, also a freshman. Juniors Don Dray and Kym Hougham, sophomore Rick Rasmussen and freshman Bill Peresinni will fight for the bottom three spots of the Illini lineup.

With such a young lineup backing up Harder, the future is bright for Pash's golfers. But the money woes of the program still exist.

"We'd like to go first-class," Pash stressed. "Our first problem is money and I don't know if we can do anything about it.

"We need more than one scholarship," Pash insisted. "Even if it was just one-and-a-half or one-and-three quarters — just so I could recruit more than one man each year. It's hard to get a good golfer for less than a full scholarship."

"Besides scholarships you need a good overall program," Pash said. "That means a good schedule and good courses. We have these during our regular schedule. I'd like to have one or two more tournaments in the spring, but that involves money.

"If Coleman (University athletic director) thinks we can do it financially, I think he'll back it," Pash predicted.

Meanwhile, Pash is making the most of what he has and the Illinois golf program continues to improve. But a conference championship might demand a little more financial support than what Pash already has.

It's a good thing Ladd Pash is a demanding man

War on a Strip

By Steve Pokin

Every fencer has died a thousand deaths. A fencer's dream is to never be hit by an opponent; to be hit is theoretically to be killed. There is no such thing as a counter-punch in fencing. If an opponent lunges and hits your chest, even if you strike back within a second, it doesn't count. Because you're dead.

There are three weapons used in fencing: foil, epee and a sabre. The foil was used by duelists to practice killing. Touches to the head and arms are not scored as hits because they don't kill. The torso is the only on-target area. Weapons are wired to record hits and judges rule the hit on target. Tips are covered to prevent serious harm although the thrust behind the hit oftentimes is sufficient to daze an opponent.

The epee is the closest thing to the dueling weapon used by Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone. The epee is heavy and rigid. The whole body is on-target for epee. An epee fencer is cautious. A nick to the toe scores as well as a thrust to the chest.

The sabre evolved from horseback fighting. Where the foil and epee are pointed weapons, the sabre has both a point and a cutting edge. The cutting edge was needed for the man on horse to flail at his adversary. All areas above the hip line are on-target for sabre men.

When a fencer attacks he is given the right-of-way. The opponent must pare (block) the attack before he may mount his own attack. Judges have difficulty determining right-of-way when the action picks up.

Coach Art Schankin's eyes gleam as he talks about fencing. "A fencer must be fast and devious. This is where the fun comes in. More than anything else, you want to hit your opponent and not be hit — and he wants the same thing. Fencing on the strip is like a miniature war. It's beautiful to watch two good fencers fence. It's poetry in motion."

Schankin is a cherub-faced, pleasantly rotund man who looks like he never fit into fencing gear, let alone fence. But

Captain Carl Kemner (Right) fences against Michigan State opponent. Kemner led the Illinois sabre squad in victories.



Randy Epstein



Epee man Paul Veatch (Left), senior from Deerfield, attacks Michigan State opponent

Randy Epstein

Schankin was one of the top fencers in University history. He was an all-American in both sabre and foil competition, winning the NCAA sabre title in 1956 and finished third in the NCAA foil in 1957.

Schankin quit fencing 12 years ago when he was flung into his car windshield in an auto accident six weeks before his wedding date. He was supposed to stay in the hospital for six weeks. He was out in a week. He was not supposed to drive for a month. He was driving in two weeks. Schankin is just crazy enough to be a great coach.

Schankin took the coaching reins from Maxwell Garret two years ago. Schankin continued the winning tradition by winning two Big Ten titles and finishing eighth and 13th in the NCAA meet. Lost from last year's team were the top two foil men in the conference, Dave Littell and Dan Lehmann. Lehmann graduated and Littell, a three-time all-American, did not return to the University for his senior year. Top

sabre man and 1973 Big Ten champ Alan Acker also graduated. Three promising freshmen also decided not to return to the University.

Illinois has won 25 Big Ten fencing titles in the past 46 years. This year's team sought the fourth consecutive conference championship for Illinois. Only twice has a team won four straight titles. Illinois teams won from 1930-33 and 1950-54. This year's team hosted the Big Ten meet as underdogs on March 1. The last time Illinois lost a Big Ten championship was in 1970 — when they hosted the meet.

The Illini ended their duel meet season 8-4, with losses to two of the other six Big Ten fencing teams, Ohio State and Wisconsin. The strongest Illinois contender in the Big Ten meet is captain Carl Kemner in sabre. The epee squad was led by Brian Whalin and Paul Veatch and the foil crew was led by Steve Schwartz.

Dildos Rise Again

By Steve Pokin

When I was voted athletic chairman of the Oglesby 9 Dildos for the first time, I was surprised — I didn't think that many people knew me. I'm the kind of guy who gets talked into going to a party where I don't know anyone and spends the evening chatting with the German shepherd, until the poor dog gets bored. Nevertheless, I was grateful to be elected and knew that the Dildo athletic program had nowhere to go but up. Oglesby 9 had not won an IM (intramural) football game in the last three years. We hadn't even scored in the last two years. So I figured no matter how I did, we just couldn't get any worse.

With visions of Knute Rockne in my head, I pictured myself giving inspirational talks to the floor teams — with bits and pieces of my former high school coach's more memorable words of devine wisdom thrown in. That was it! I would talk in a southern accent, let my eyes get misty and they'd do anything for me! But something just wasn't right. Something didn't fit in. It was the floor name — the Dildos.

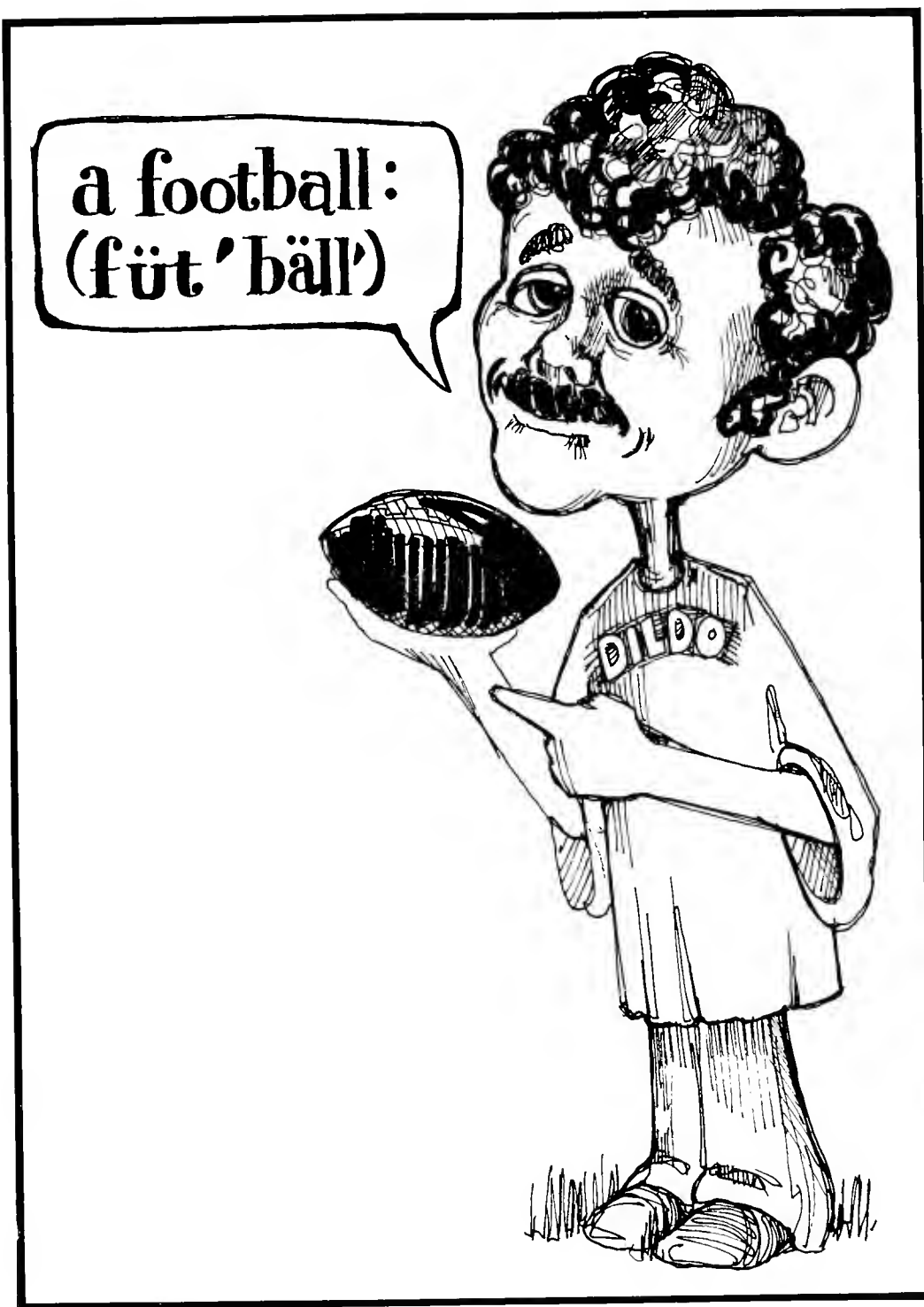
I just couldn't say — "C'mon guys, let's go out there this second half and show 'em what Dildos are made of!" with a straight face. Maybe I could rephrase it — "Well sure, maybe they got us out there today, but at least they'll know they were in a game against the D—." It was no good. The name was ludicrous. The name reflected all the IM frustrations the floor had suffered over the past three years. The name had almost been changed to the 9-inchers at the beginning of the semester. But one of the more modest floor members quipped that he refused to cut three inches off for anyone.

So the name stuck.

Well, what could I do? I wouldn't give any moving half-time talks. I didn't want the guys sneering behind my back. All that inspirational stuff was just high school crap anyway. I was dealing with college men. I'd be the Tom Landry type — stern, stoic, enduring and, above all, a winner.

I set the date for the first football practice and forced myself to talk with all the jock-looking new guys on the floor. I posted numerous notices at the floor library (the bulletin board above the urinals) under the heading "Pok's Notes." A couple of guys told me that there was a big guy on the other side of the floor that I should talk to about playing football. The guy was sent from heaven — he was 6-4, 280 pounds, was nicknamed "Beef" but unfortunately didn't like to play football. So instantly I game him the old low-key approach. Intramurals are fun. We'll practice just once, maybe twice a week — and if you don't enjoy it, or if you need the time to study, I'll understand. Give it a try. He said he would.

The day before the first practice it hit me. What the hell are we going to do at practice? Here I am, a has-been high school distance runner, in charge of about 25 enthused guys (some of whom played high school football) and I didn't know what to do. I conferred with the guys who played in high school and got a general idea of what a football practice consists of. Also, I explained the IM rules and threw in some hot items about pass receiving that I once heard Frank Gifford spew forth during a Monday Night Football game. The practice went well. I was enthused. Beef was there in all his 280-pound glory. I also tried to keep the practice low-key



— making some remarks that “weird” Tommy and Stew could go off into the bushes to practice some center snaps. Move over Lombardi.

One thing I’ll always remember about my now-deceased ’64 Ford is driving to Huff fields for our IM games with 10 guys (not including Beef) crammed into that noble car listening to the throbbing sounds of the greatest psych-up tune — In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida. We lost our first game but we accomplished something that the Dildos hadn’t done in two years — we reached the Promised Land, the end zone. Our offense was totally inept. Our lone score came when my roommate intercepted a pass and ran it back. For that he received the game ball and a free shower when we got back to the floor. It was his own ball.

After the first game I decided to hand over the football reins to Enzo, a former high school defensive back and from what I heard a strong-armed quarterback. After our poor offensive showing during the first game, I felt the change necessary. Also, I heard that I lost a lot of respect from some of the guys when they heard I was taking ballroom dancing. Although I wasn’t sure how this would work out, Enzo was in charge.

Everyone came to next week’s practice with the same enthusiasm that they had before the first game. I felt embarrassed when Enzo came with diagrammed pass routes — something I hadn’t done. The practice was much more efficient. But there was something that really bothered me. Somebody dropped a pass and Enzo chewed him out in front

of — me — the poor guy looked like he was going to die of embarrassment. I couldn't believe Enzo was serious. I wanted to win, that's why Enzo was the coach, but I didn't want to win that bad. Maybe that's what my problem was.

We lost our next game too, 32-0. It soon was apparent that Enzo couldn't throw and for the first time I noticed that Beef played in slow motion (but he was a good psychological edge before the game.) Towards the end of the game we were close to scoring. We just made a first down but were then penalized 15-yards. After two more plays there was a discrepancy between the two IM referees as to what down it was — the penalty made things confusing. But they did know that there were only two plays left in the game (IM games are not played by time.) The referee told us that we had one play left. We went into the huddle and decided that Rudi would try to hit me on a post pattern in a last ditch effort to get some points. No sooner had we broken from the huddle when we discovered the opposing team skipping down the field, hand-in-hand, with the football. The referee signaled touchdown. They had scored while we were in the huddle. I was furious. The ref said that we didn't have possession of the football. The guy had told us we had one more

"I wanted to win but I didn't want to win that bad. Maybe that's what my problem was."

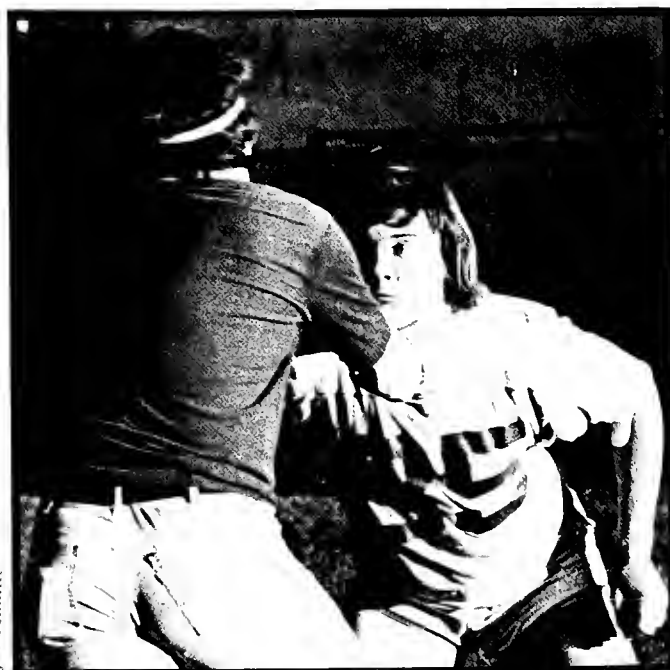
play. The sight of those guys holding hands still haunts me. It's bad enough to lose 32-0, but it's even worse when they're a bunch of fairies.

We piled back into the bomber, bitched about the refs and slid a Jim Croce tape into the player. I was coach again — as long as we're going to lose we might as well have fun doing it. We didn't win an IM game that year; we didn't score again. But then, as hope springs eternal, I entered the team in the Florida Avenue Residence Hall football tourney.

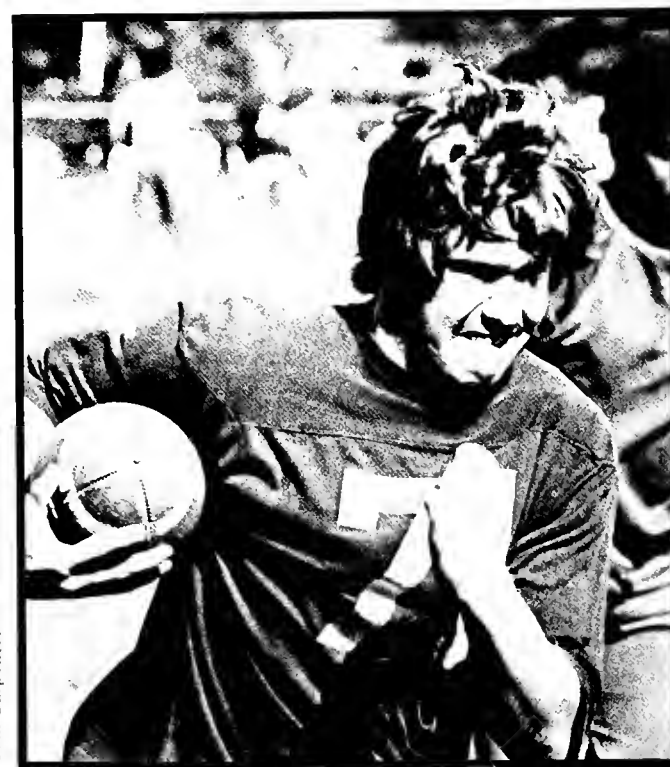
With typical Dildo luck, we drew a 10 a.m. Sunday time slot for our game against Oglesby I. At that hour, and with the season we had, I doubted that the guys would show up. I was wrong — we had more guys than ever. And for the first time in three years the Oglesby 9 Dildos won a football game! We beat Oglesby I, 7-0. Oglesby I had their floor party the night before, and although it was rumored that someone had caught a glimpse of me slipping Ex-lax into their punch I feel it a waste of time to deny such absurd charges.

With the aid of "Pok's Notes" we started our IM basketball season with as much enthusiasm as we started our football season. But the results were the same. We didn't win a game, although we scored.

Prior to our first game we had two or three loose practices. We did some lay-ups and then just started playing. Well that wasn't good enough. In our first game we scored only 17 points, losing by 50. They put a full court zone-press on us for the whole game and we were lucky to get the ball out of our backcourt. While I was on the sidelines I noticed their players mocking the ones we had on the court. Although our center was only 6-2, we still had what I thought were some good basketball players. I was honestly humiliated and I knew the rest of the guys were humiliated too. Right then, there was no fun in intramurals.



Joe Schmitt



Tom Carpenter

For the first time, I took an IM loss personally. IM's aren't for everyone — they're for the ex-high school jock who isn't quite good enough to play at the collegiate level. The next day I went to the library and checked out a book on coaching basketball. There I was, four weeks behind in my studies, reading about basketball. Move over John Woden.

I set practice for 10 Saturday morning even though I knew there was a floor party Friday night. I told the guys that if they couldn't make it — they wouldn't play. (A bad-ass at last?) I expected only a handful of guys to show up Saturday morning — only the guys who really wanted to play. Well as fate would have it, the party was rolling along pretty good, and I was feeling pretty good. At about 1 a.m. it suddenly

occured to me that I hadn't decided what we were going to do at practice in nine hours — visions of 10 glazed, hung over, prospective basketball players saying "What do ya mean you don't know what to do?" flashed through my partially-functioning mind.

With the tact of a drill sergeant I told my girl friend good night and tried to explain that I had to go write basketball plays. I went into my room and started reading the library book I had checked out. After I reached page 110 I came upon a picture of a guy shooting a free throw — the guy had a crew cut and he was shooting underhand. Stunned, I looked at the copyright date — 1947. The book was obsolete.

I went over some plays that one of the guy's high school coach used. We'd go over a few plays and spend most of the time working on beating the press and developing our own press. Just as I was about to retire, Stoves came in and asked me what the hell I had been doing the last hour-and-a-half. I told him. He started laughing and told me that my girl friend was still sitting in the floor lounge by herself. He told me I was crazy.

I got dressed again and went out into the lounge, the party still had a few survivors (even a few of my basketball play-

ers!), and talked with my girl friend — until 5:30. After she left, I didn't want to go to bed because I knew there was a good chance I'd sleep through practice. I'd take my chances.

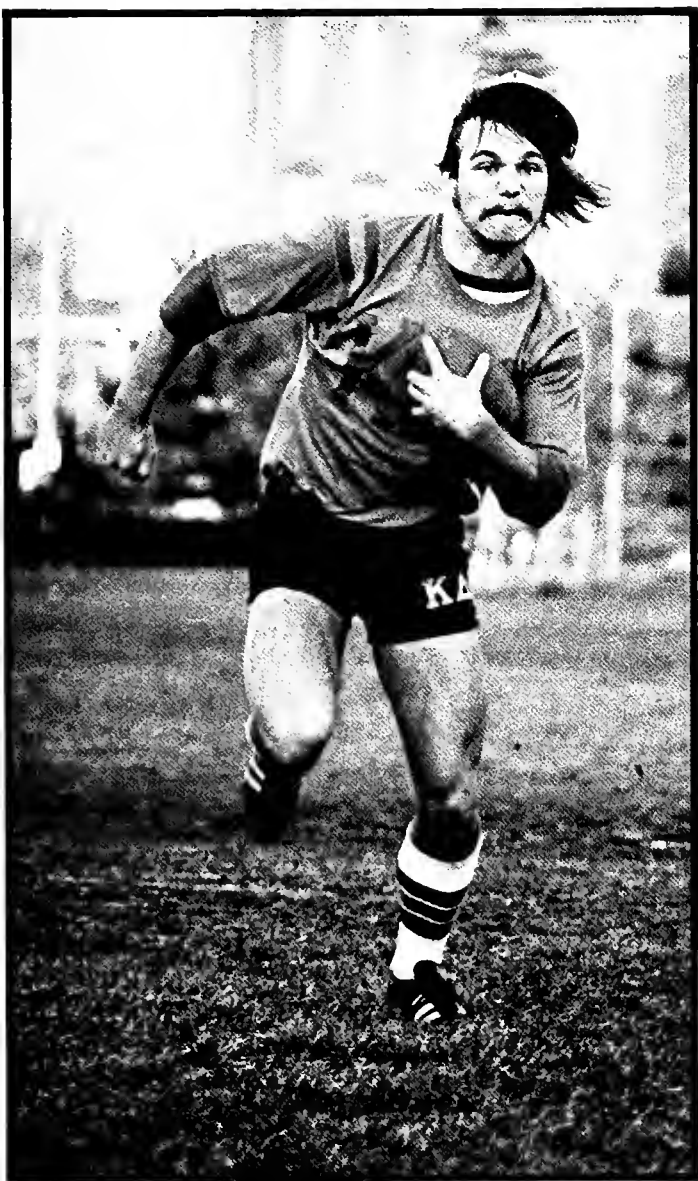
When my alarm sounded at 9:30 I realized that I had to be out-of-my-mind. But I wasn't the only one — 21 guys showed up at practice that morning. What people do for intramurals!

Our next game was against Gross Gulch, one of the top dormitory teams. Gross Gulch relied primarily on the play of footballer (whom we shall call) Fuzzy Wuzzy. We played exceptionally well. We were down three points with three minutes left. The refs were intimidated by Fuzzy and numerous footballers on the sidelines. They looked the other way on a lot of obvious calls — they were in a tough spot. But in the final three minutes, Fuzzy had become winded and changed his defensive technique. He grabbed Stoves by the shirt collar with a menacing scowl and held him until Gross Gulch had the ball. No foul — we lost by about seven.

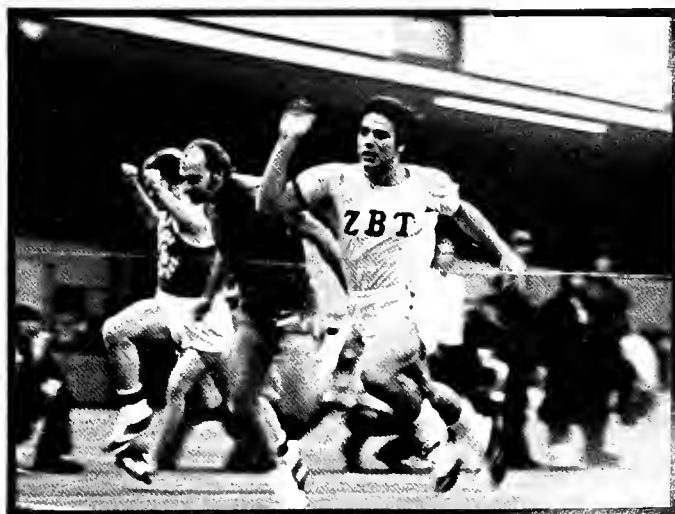
The next week we played another top-ranked IM team, Forbes 4W. I lived on this floor my freshman year and after playing well against Gross Gulch, I thought we could win. We lost by two. We looked (I blush) well-coached. I learned after the game that their 6-9 center was at band practice. I didn't tell this to the guys until later in the week. We lost to Oglesby 4 in a sloppily played game that ended the season.

Believe it or not, there is something that the Dildos do excel at — track. Oglesby 9 has won the indoor spint medley the last three years, was runner-up to TAJ (second-floor Weston) in the '73 outdoor meet and won the '74 meet by beating TAJ in the mile medley. TAJ won the all-point IM trophy last year and was runner-up the previous year while gaining the recognition of being the number 1 floor on campus. Rumor has it that TAJ's athletic chairman has illegally recruited athletes into the TAJ fold.

When we won the track championships last spring, Stew, a hurdler and WPGU news broadcaster, pulled some strings at WPGU. Everyone on the floor was tuned to the 9:25 p.m. WPGU news. Right after the news on the latest Middle East crisis, it was announced for all the world to hear that Oglesby 9 had won the independent intramural track championship. Intramurals are big time here at the University.



Clayton Pope



Mike Freie



Barbara Davis, number two singles player, unleashes a back-hand shot

Chris Walker

AA embraces women

What is it that doesn't grow on trees, that politicians keep in shoe boxes and the Women's Intercollegiate Sports Association (WISA) didn't have?

Money! — the same financial problem that is plaguing the College of Physical Education. The college decided it couldn't afford the \$14,000 previously allotted to WISA for second-hand equipment, facilities and food expenses on road trips.

Since 1968 it has been suggested the Athletic Association (AA) fund WISA. With the University football team compiling an embarrassing 8-32 record under the misguidance of coach Jim Valek during the 1967-70 Dark Ages, the AA's budget diminished as rapidly as the demise of the Monkeys and Nehru jackets. The financial problems of the women's program have grown to the point that many sports face either extinction or metamorphosis into the nebulous realm of club sports.

Last year, Chancellor J.W. Peltason appointed a committee to decide the fate of women's sports at the University. The committee was headed by Dr. Laura Huelster, retired physical education instructor; Cecil Coleman, athletic director; Phyllis Hill, associate professor of physical education; and Dr. Rollin Wright, head of the Department of Physical Education.

The committee recommended that the women's program comprise seven sports to be funded with \$83,000 of Universi-

ty money and organized under the AA. Women's gymnastics was tentatively added to WISA's activities of track, basketball, golf, swimming and diving, tennis and volleyball. Coaches would be hired and women's athletic teams would be able to compete in state, regional and national competition. It was a vast improvement over the antiquated WISA program.

In stunning unbureaucratic promptness, the committee's recommendations were approved last May 15. On June 3, 1974, Dr. Karol Anne Kahrs, assistant professor in physical education and former women's volleyball coach at the University, was hired by Cecil Coleman to direct the women's intercollegiate program. Kahrs immediately searched for high caliber coaches.

Last spring's revamping of WISA parallels national trends in women's sports. Radeliffe, the national champs in rowing, may spend as much as \$40,000 on its crew this year. The 1976 Olympics in Montreal will give the women's events Olympic status for the first time, while Indiana's Supreme Court ruled that women be permitted to compete with men in noncontact sports for the first time. In January 1974 Charlise Brown shattered a 122-year old Yale University sports tradition by joining its previously all-male diving team. In 1972 Karen Wise became the first woman to play on a NCAA sanctioned basketball team at Franklin Pierce College, N. H. And, finally, federal law has opened the dugouts of Little League baseball to females.

Increasingly, women's sports programs are acquiring needed funds at the collegiate level. UCLA, with probably the best overall athletic program in the nation, boasts a women's budget of about \$150,000. The University of Wash-

ington spends about \$200,000 on its women athletes. In the Big Ten, Indiana University's successful men's program aids in the \$118,000 funding of women athletes. Ohio State University has found a few extra dollars to fund women's sports and has incorporated the women's program with the men's.

There are many reasons for the growth in women's sports and the radically changed perspectives of athletic directors across the nation. It's not that athletic administrators have been swept up in the women's movement, but rather, they don't want to lose federal funds. The 1972 Health, Education and Welfare Higher Education Amendments has a section called Title IX, which forbids sex discrimination in any institution using federal funds.

Title IX offers two alternatives to male sports institutions. College and high school men's coaches may either open their team tryouts to women or establish a separate-but-equal policy. Though an occasional woman may make the

The \$83,000 allotted to women's programs is far from equitable.

tennis or diving squads, the majority of sports such as football, basketball and wrestling will still be exclusively male, as even the most ardent advocate of women's equality will admit. Realizing open tryouts will not significantly help the women's cause, proponents of women's sports have advocated equal facilities and funding.

The University's athletic budget is approximately \$2.4 million. The \$83,000 presently allotted to women's programs is far from equitable. One supporter of equal funding argues that since one-third of the University athletes are women, women should receive one-third of the budget, \$800,000. In such a system, women's sports would receive equal funding, placing an unbearable financial strain on the men's program. Because of this, they should equally contribute in raising revenue.

However, women's sports legally cannot raise revenue. The Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW), the equivalent of the men's NCAA, states in its Illinois bylaws that women cannot charge admission to athletic events.

Until April 1973 the AIAW even forbade recipients of athletic scholarships to compete in its intercollegiate events. But for the first time in University history, scholarships will be offered to women. Starting in fall 1975, 98 tuition waivers will be granted to women athletes. Scholarships will not be used to recruit women athletes to the University according to Dr. Kahrs, but will be granted only to women completing their freshman year. "Handled properly, I accept the concept of athletic scholarships," Dr. Kahrs said. "Athletic scholarships are now based 99 per cent on athletic ability and academic achievement," she added.

Dr. Kahrs' responsibility is to coordinate the use of facilities for men and women athletes. She settled a dispute in September between the netmen and netwomen over the question of who gets to volley where at the Huff Gym courts. Dr. Kahrs is also responsible for the women's budget, which was guaranteed by the Huelster Committee to meet any increased needs in the 1975-76 academic year. She has

Kevin Horan



Above: Freshman sprinter Joyce Hurd of last spring's WISA track

team hits the tape as the empty seats of Memorial Stadium watch



Sue Bowker stride out in relay. Bowker qualified for the nationals

in the 440, only to have an injury cancel her trip

Kevin Horan

also been given freedom by Athletic Director Cecil Coleman to select and dismiss any of the women's coaches.

Dr. Kahrs responsibilities reflect those of Coleman's as the women's sports program begins to mirror the men's. With the advent of women's scholarships it can only be hoped that the women's program will learn from the AA's recent mistakes; the basketball team is currently serving a two-year probation period as penalty for the University's latest NCAA recruiting violation. With collegiate athletics becoming big business, the University's women's sports administrators must look at women competitors as athletes and students rather than debits and credits.

Steve Pokin

Track

"We had just as much quality as any team at the meet including Michigan State. It's discouraging not to beat a team like MSU when you know you can," said women's track coach, speed skater Roger Capan.

Capan was reflecting on the Illini's third place finish in the Illini Invitational last spring, inadvertently pointing the finger of blame on himself. It was frustrating to lose to MSU because Dr. Nell Jackson, MSU's women's track coach and assistant athletic director, was the Illini's women's track coach last year.

It was also frustrating to lose four consecutive meets to Illinois State. The 11-member Illini squad lost too many fourth and fifth places to ISU's 24-member squad.

More bad news followed when the five national meet qualifiers were told by last year's Women's Intercollegiate Sports Association (WISA) coordinator Mary Ann Bender that there was little money left in the \$4,500 track budget. Bender told the women they could not fly to the national championships in Denton, Texas, in what seemed an appropriate climax to an already frustrating season.

Fortunately, the needed money was raised by Atius, the sophomore women's activity honor society and Sachem, the junior men's activity honorary. With \$868 in Coach Capan's right skate, the women were on their way.

On a hot, muggy Texas day, senior Liz Sharp competed in the high jump, discus and shot put. Sophomore Barb Grider entered the discus and shot put competition. Sophomore Diana Kummer long jumped and ran the 220-yard dash and freshman Nessa Calabrese threw the javelin. The fifth competitor, freshman Sue Bowker, was unable to display her 58-second 440 speed due to severe tendonitis (of her achilles tendon).

Calabrese fared the best of the four competing Illini with a 131 foot javelin toss and seventh place finish. Calabrese, Illinois state champion in the discus her senior year in high school, qualified for Nationals in the first meet of the season when she threw the javelin for the first time in her life. After that first qualifying throw, Calabrese's form deteriorated. After a poor performance in the state meet she seriously considered not going to the Nationals. Fortunately for the Illini, she changed her mind.

Things have changed since last spring. WISA has been reorganized and incorporated into the Athletic Association, and the women's track team has a new budget and new

coach. The new coach is Jerry Mayhew, a former competitor and coach of cross country and track at Appalachia State College, Boone, N. C. Assisting Mayhew is Judy Harrison, miler and 880 specialist on last year's team.

Mayhew hoped that the 34 women who signed up for track in the fall would still be around to bolster the Illini squad in the spring. The Illini's first meet was scheduled for the last week of March with a meet every Saturday through the Nationals in May.

"To reach a level of national prestige in women's track, it will take a little more time and coaching with the women athletes and less attention given men," Mayhew said, "because of a 'semi-club, pseudo-team' attitude that has pervaded the women's program in recent years."

Mayhew will have to face the '75 season without national-qualifier Diana Kummer. Kummer was expected to transfer to UCLA in January 1975 where she will receive a partial scholarship. After seeing her 220-yard dash time rise from her high school best of 24.0 to her college best of 26.1, Kummer decided that if she has any hope of competing in the 1976 Olympics she should leave the University and head west.

Steve Pokin

Golf

It's been a long season for the University's women's golf team. It started in September and ended with the Big Ten Meet in April. Unfortunately, the idle winter month of November through March dulled the women's skills. Coach Betsy Kimpel would like to schedule the entire women's golf season during the late summer and early fall.

"After playing all summer, the women play better golf at the beginning of the school year," Kimpel said. At Ohio State University, site of the Big Ten Meet in April, a poll will be taken of women's golf coaches in an attempt to change to a completely fall schedule.

The women golfers started the 1974-75 season without a schedule. Dr. Kahrs, women's athletic director, chose Kimpel as golf coach last summer, not enough time to coordinate a schedule before school started.

The team was led by Janice Kimpel and Diane Miller. Kimpel, the coach's daughter, shot a 79-84 — 163 at the Illinois State Invitational. The next week, at the historic first state meet held for women's golf, Miller took top honors for



Jim Thirrow

University opponent studies Savoy green before attempting a difficult putt

the Illini while taking only 72 shots to cover the tough Orange course at Savoy. A few strokes behind Kimpel and Miller were Rhonda Leech, Gail Hannam, Allison Campbell, Linda Gwillen and Ann Evans. The team finished fifth at the Illinois State Invitational and second on its home course at the state meet.

Wearing flashy University of Illinois windbreakers, the women golfers were able to make more trips and stay in better accommodations than in its previous two-year history. Coach Kimpel and other Big Ten women's golf coaches have tried to arrange more triangular meets by scheduling golf meets on dates that other sport teams are competing against the same school. The golf team could then travel with the volleyball team, for example, and save money.

Coach Kimpel, a University graduate and an amateur-tournament golfer for the past 25 years, is in favor of funding and equal facilities for women. She is opposed to athletic scholarships.

"Recruiting and athletic scholarships started the downfall of amateur sports at the collegiate level," said Kimpel. "When I took the job here I was unaware that athletic scholarships would be given to women. But this thing called Title IX (a section of the 1973 Health, Education and Welfare Higher Education amendments) means that if the men get one scholarship then we're forced to get one."

Kimpel does not believe in the value of athletic scholarships. Also, she does not think that she will have time to recruit an athlete. Kimpel questions the economic soundness of traveling cross country to recruit an athlete in these days of tight athletic budgets. Kimpel's views are not shared by many collegiate coaches, but her voice rings with the authority of 25 years of unregretted amateurism.

Steve Pokin

Tennis

The women's tennis team hasn't lost a dual meet since 1971. With an increase in the 1974-75 women's tennis budget from \$365 to about \$600, coach Peggy Pruitt was able to schedule more matches. The only thing different from the last three years is that with more matches scheduled, the Illini have more wins.

Back in August, 46 women tried out for the women's tennis team's 12 positions. The top four players of 1973 earned positions on the team. The remaining four singles spots were filled by four freshmen, two sophomores and two juniors.

Mid-way through the season the Illini had faced four opponents and had netted four wins. The top singles positions were earned by Jean Harris, Barb Davis, Colleen McNamara, Tina Salamone and Maggie Pratt. The remaining three singles slots were filled at different times in the season by Bette Anderson, Kathy Kole, Holly McCray, Karla Silven, Barbara Welsh, Nancy Wentink and Nancy Wujek.

"The depth of the team has always been a dominant factor in our play," Pruitt said. "We did lose some experience from last year but our fifth through eighth positions are probably as strong as ever."

With one of the best winning traditions at the University, the women tennis players should not have been overwhelmed when granted the extras that are given all male athletes, but they were. The tennis team has new warm-up suits, use the previously all-male training rooms and are given increased medical care. Female athletes on the tennis, volleyball and golf teams were also granted free admission to home football games.

The women's tennis team started its season Sept. 14 against Purdue. On Oct. 12 the University was the site of the



Greg Meyer

Above: Colleen McNamara played aggressively at No. 2 singles.

Right: Jean Harris was back from the 1973 season to earn her No. 1 spot

Above Right: Linn Lourcey (No. 24) and Nancy King soar for spike.

first state meet for women's tennis ever held in Illinois. The team played its last match of the fall on Oct. 14 and then waited until April for the Big Ten Meet.

Some Big Ten women's tennis teams have their seasons in the spring. The Illini play in the fall due to a conflict with the men's team over the use of a limited number of tennis courts. During the fall the women use five of the eight Huff Gymnasium courts; in the spring, the men get five courts. The women practiced in the indoor West Stadium courts during the winter.

Steve Pokin

Volleyball

The Athletic Association annexed women's intercollegiate sports last fall. In doing so, the women's sports program broke with one tradition and started another that had been forgotten — winning. Riding the crest of the women's sports revival was the volleyball team, known as the "Spiking Illini." Early in the season the squad's first team had beaten perennial power Eastern Kentucky under new Illini coach Kathie Haywood. The Illini had become a national contender in women's volleyball.

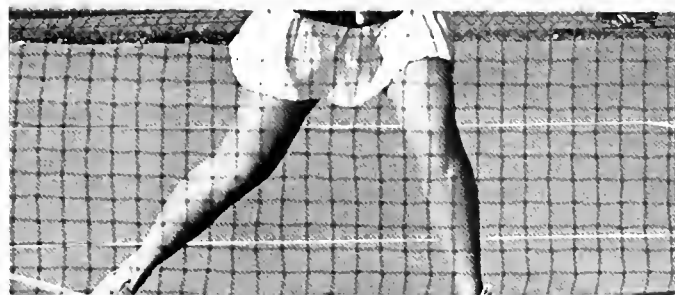
The Illini blitzed Southern Illinois University and Murray State in their first two matches of the season. The Illini took four games to defeat Eastern Kentucky in the best of five games contest at the Illini's new home court, Kenney Gymnasium. The Illini then romped over Eastern Illinois University before dropping their first matches of the season to Illinois State University and Mount St. Joseph of Ohio.

Consistency and execution were the hallmark of the Illini. The Illini used a conventional 4-2 offense rather than more sophisticated set-ups in their opening victories. The 4-2 offense has four spikers and two setters, in which only four girls are designated spikers, as opposed to a 6-2 formation, which allows all six players to spike. Haywood said that later in the season the team would switch to the more formidable 6-2 offense.

Holding down the net positions for the Illini were spiking



Holly McCray



Chris Walker

specialists Nessa Calabrese, Sue Bochte, Peg Moeck and Carla Holtz. Last summer Holtz was selected to attend the Olympic Development Training Camp for Volleyball in Miami, Fla.

To reach the national tournament held Dec. 12-14, 1974 in Oregon, the Illini had to place first or second in the state meet that included the tough Illinois State University squad. After the state meet, the Illini would then have to place in the top two teams in a regional that included Mount St. Joseph.

The women's volleyball team can look forward to next year with optimism. The first team will lose seniors Dale Bukenas, Nancy King and Kim Helfrich. But Linn Lourcey, Carla Holtz and the entourage of "super sophomores," Calabrese, Bochte and Moeck will return for the 1975 season. Next year's women's athletic scholarships will further help the volleyball program.

The enthusiastic crowd which lined Kenney Gymnasium for the Eastern Kentucky match showed the support the team had earned during the year. With continued support, the future looks good for the "Spiking Illini."

David Catlett

Winning on wheels

By Bill Hill

With the motto "ability, not disability, counts," the University Gizz Kids continue to uphold the proud reputation they've earned in wheelchair athletics. Organized in 1948 by T. J. Nugent, current director of the Division of Rehabilitation-Education Services, they originally competed only in basketball. Twenty-six years later, the activity program at the University Rehabilitation-Education Center includes football, softball, track and field, archery, table tennis, fencing, swimming, and bowling as well as square dancing and cheerleading for the non-competitors.

The large activity program is administered by the physically disabled students through their service fraternity, Delta Sigma Omicron (DSO). DSO funds all of the wheelchair athletic programs and raises money primarily through wheelchair basketball benefit games. DSO receives 45 per cent of the receipts and the remainder is given to such or-

ganizations as the National Paraplegia Foundation and March of Dimes. Over the years the Gizz Kids have helped raise more than \$50,000 for charity organizations.

Since the establishment of wheelchair athletics the University Gizz Kids have outclassed their rivals in all sports, especially basketball. The University's rehabilitation program led in the organization of the National Wheelchair Basketball Association (NWBA) in 1946 and sponsored the first National Wheelchair Basketball Tournament.

The Gizz Kids have captured three NWBA championships, winning titles in 1953, 1969 and 1970. Their dominance in the wheelchair basketball world is better shown by the fact that they have qualified for 20 of the 24 national tournaments. They have also finished among the top four teams 13 times in those 24 tournaments.

Only undergraduates can compete for the Gizz Kids. After graduation, many players travel across the country to compete on other wheelchair basketball teams. Local alumni and graduate students play for the Champaign-Urbana Black Knights.

Wheelchair basketball has also been picked up by women, with the University again taking the first steps to initiate the sport into intercollegiate competition. The women roundballers call themselves the Ms. Kids and in February 1974 they played in the first intercollegiate women's wheelchair basketball game. They hosted the Squidettes from Southern Illinois University. Our ladies in wheelchairs triumphed, 33-14. The Ms. Kids also won a return engagement in April 1974 at Carbondale, 25-8.

Many wheelchair sports are created at the University. The wheelchair football program is the only such program in the world, according to Gizz Kid coach, Frank F. Brasile. The University has three intramural teams playing a double round-robin schedule each fall. Passing percentages as high as 70.9 for a season indicate the perfection attained by some players.

Attempts are being made to establish intercollegiate competition for wheelchair football. If these attempts are successful, the best players from the three intramural teams would be selected to a Gizz Kid all-star team.

The University has a softball program which is "strictly recreational," but is still labeled by Brasile as "the only such program in the world." The Gizz Kids will play any campus team willing to get into wheelchairs for the game.

At the annual National Wheelchair Games the Gizz Kid men's team has won the national championship 10 of the 13 times it has competed since 1960. The women's teams have also fared well, winning seven of ten championships.

The National and International Games feature competition for men and women in track and field, archery, swimming and table tennis. Weightlifting is offered exclusively for men. Individuals who qualify in the various sports at the National Games are named to the U.S. "Paralympic" team which competes internationally each year. Every four years,



Rehabilitation-Education Center

Above: John Poss puts the shot in the 1974 Summer National Games at Cherry Wash. Above Right: Gizz Kids Paris Baron (with ball), Dane Shank (No. 13) and Randy

Rinnac (No. 54) run their patterned play. Right: Quarterback Don Thompson gets the pass off as the Whites battle the Golds in intramural play.

the Wheelchair Games are usually held in conjunction with the regular Olympics. In non-Olympic years the Games are held at Stoke-Mandeville, England.

Gold medals in international competition for members of the Gizz Kids are not unusual. In 1960 a 24-man squad from the United States competed in Rome and eight were University Gizz Kids; each brought home at least one gold medal. In the 1963 Games, Gizz Kid Tim Harris won seven gold medals, and Gizz Kids won more than one-third of the U.S. team total of gold medals in the 1964 Games in Tokyo. Fourteen Gizz Kids won 21 gold medals at Stoke-Mandeville in 1965.

At last year's Stoke-Mandeville Games, Gizz Kids Sue Hagel and Rhonda July won titles in archery competition. According to Coach Brasile, the two girls may be entered in the regular Olympics in Montreal in 1976 to compete against "non-handicapped" athletes.

Considering their active schedule, future plans and successful past, "handicapped" doesn't seem an appropriate term for the University Gizz Kids.

Rehabilitation-Education Center



Jim Thurov





First women's folk festival mixes politics with song

By Jan Baskin

Photos By Evelyn Turner

The first National Women's Music Festival couldn't be called a great success, but it was a good beginning. The festival, held in Champaign-Urbana from May 28 to June 2, advertised big names like Yoko Ono, Roberta Flack, Janis Ian and Maureen McGovern, but they didn't show, and the Chicago promoter who promised them disappeared without a trace, much less a goodbye.

About 200-300 women attended and a surprising array of performers from California to Maryland participated.

In the week-long festival of daily workshops and nightly concerts, little-known musicians such as Margy Adam, Cassie Culver, Vicki Randall, Jo Mapes, Meg Christian and Chris Williamson put on professional, original and foot-stomping good shows.

Another "bigger and better" women's festival will be held this summer, according to organizer Kristin Lems. She hopes for a more politically diversified audience and more performers.

Lems said the festival idea was gleaned from other women. "We were feeling a need, a timelessness, to see what other women in other geographical areas were doing," she said. "So we thought of a national festival open to all women." The National Organization for Women (NOW) gave its support and advertising in its newsletter. The Chicago NOW office sent a supporting letter but no donations. The festival ended about \$2,500 in the red, after being at one point, \$10,000 in debt. The money will be paid off by continued sale of festival souvenirs such as T-shirts and posters. Several organizers signed individual loan contracts for front money and are individually responsible for the funds they borrowed. Although the women who came were well received and satisfied, Lems admitted more participants would have meant profit instead of debt.

The date of the festival was deliberately set for after students had gone home for the summer. They hoped to attract only those interested in and sympathetic to the festival's outlook. "We were not student or community-orientated. We figured it would be better not to have the students on campus," Lems added. They also anticipated larger participation. "Considering the scope of the thing, we wanted a lot of open space," she said.

Organizers are considering legal action against their promoter, a Chicago woman who assured them the big names

Left: Vicki Randall. Below: Vicki Randolph



which appear, then left town midway through the festival. The organizers were left with nothing, not even a copy of the contract made with the promoter or a way to contact promised performers. They were hopeful their stars would still show until Saturday afternoon. They then decided to substitute with the week's favorites.

The second festival will be self-promoted, Lems said. Possible performers will be contacted earlier than last year. They did not realize, she said, big name performers need to be contacted months in advance. Last year, when contacts were made just two months before the festival, Bonnie Koloe and Roberta Flack were already booked somewhere else and for more money than the festival could offer. Another problem, low attendance, was the result of a University decision not to allow the festival on campus without conference status. This meant participants had to buy a single "conference" ticket to the whole week's events. Tickets for

individual events, such as the Saturday night concert when the superstars were to perform, were not available. A conference ticket cost \$10.

The University was within its legal rights. According to statute, any event worth more than \$500 has to be co-sponsored by one of the four campus entertainment boards (Star Course, Illini Union Student Activities and the Assembly Hall, or Krannert Center advisory committees).

However, the University informed the organizers of the co-sponsorship rule three weeks before the festival, according to Lems. The University offered an alternative after it learned that CBS, Time, Playgirl, the New Yorker and the Chicago Tribune were to cover the events. The alternative was to give the festival conference status and a compulsory all-event admission price.

Festival participants got a taste of real central Illinois weather: unseasonably cool temperatures, dark cloudy skies





and tornado warnings. The weather cancelled several outdoor concerts and drove participants indoors to otherwise depopulated workshops. Topics for workshops were "wom-anger" (women managers); songwriting; women in broadcasting; women-managed, women-owned record companies; use of audio equipment; women and reviewers; and a special women-only group for lesbians.

As a whole, the festival had one dominant characteristic: radical feminism. A small but vocal group of lesbians defended and perhaps flaunted their right for sexual preference. The result was more a political gathering than a music festival. How to break into rock music was not a workshop topic, but they did discuss how capitalism works against female musicians.

The performers also fit into the political aura. Musically they were folk or rock singers, many simulating Joni Mitchell's style. Politically, they were divided. Some blatantly said they wanted to make it, and make it big. Others were



Performers came from coast to coast. Top: Redwing labor singers

of Milwaukee. Left: Cassie Culver. Above: Meg Christian



Above: Jo McPhee at a songwriting workshop. Top: Jo McPhee (left) and Margo Adamson.

Right: Folk group Clinch Mountain Axe-steppers were called in at the last moment. Extreme Right: Judy Sarver.



more coy; superstars were the invention of the male chauvinist capitalistic music industry, they said. Any woman who became a star sold herself to the interests of the industry and could not be true to herself.

Performer Barbara Dane agreed. "Songs must be true information about the state of affairs for the working people," Dane said.

Dane sang "Insubordination," "I hate the Capitalist System," and "Joe Workin' Class Wife," and was by far the most political performer. "Women along with the rest of the oppressed, have to find out how to unite over the things that affect all of them," she said, "so they can get to the means of production. Historically, the music industry has been controlled by white males. But if women really agitate, then we'll see more women managers."

Dane said she was disappointed with the performers' selection of personal, less political, songs. "It's not enough to simply describe reality or feelings — to satisfy me the song has to give some idea where our problems come from and how to change," she said.

Performer Cassie Culver, a female Bob Dylan who can sing, writes and performs to express "certain emotional needs." She doesn't believe in the music industry competition. "Anyone who does is wasting her time," she said. As for the star system, she believes for everyone that makes it. 99 are torn down and destroyed as individuals. Culver admitted she came to the festival to advance her career but also to "encourage other women to say 'do it.' I came here to spread music."

Margy Adam, composer, pianist and singer, would like to be a star. "I do not identify myself as a 'women's singer,'" she said, "I identify myself as a person who has this beautiful music to sing. I do not limit myself to a specific audience."

I think my music has more appeal than that. I want it all. I want every bit of audience I can get. I want everyone to hear my music."

Adam, from Santa Barbara, Calif., sang all her own songs. Her best number was "A Little Bit Sleazy," about one woman delighted in discovering another was homosexual. Most of her other songs, however, were (heterosexual) love songs. Adam took classical piano lessons for ten years; now 30 years old, her piano playing demonstrates she has kept in practice. Excellent phrasing, tone and timing shows she has learned more than just how to read music.

Coal Kitchen, a local rock group, with lead vocalist Carla Peyton, also appeared. The band plays at Red Lion and other campus bars. Peyton, as the group leader, arranges many of its songs.

The closest the festival came to country-rock was the Clinch Mountain Axe-Steppers. Although their stage presence was unprofessional, spending long minutes between numbers tuning and chatting among themselves, their music was tight-knit, well-harmonized. Often bordering on bluegrass, they played their own easy-flowing country tunes.

Vicki Randall, a guitarist and pianist, is another talented young singer who appeared. She doesn't write songs but considers herself an "interpreter of other people's works." Randall has a powerful voice, as melodic as Roberta Flack's and as versatile as Joni Mitchell's. Her first number was Mitchell's "Help Me, I think I'm Falling in Love Again." Gaining instant popularity, she was called back for an encore.



concert reviews

Photos By Nolan Hester



Nitty Gritty Dirt Band brought their music back to the Assembly Hall, with undeserved top billing over John Sebastian. Reviewer Jim Jorstad

asks them to stay away for good. Jorstad and Terry Lavin look at this year's big name entertainment throughout the concert review section.



Dirt Band John Sebastian

Exciting and innovative rock music can still be found in Champaign-Urbana, despite a minority of persons still preoccupied with 1950's nostalgia and revival concerts. On the other hand, there exists a growing element of lifeless, commercialized, processed music, posing behind a phony front of "good-time music." The September 19 performances of John Sebastian and the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band in the Assembly Hall typified both of these.

After a disastrous back-up set for Poco two years ago, why was the Dirt Band back in the Assembly Hall with top billing? Clearly Sebastian is the superior talent, especially with a lively new band behind him. While the warmth of their magic was easy to feel, the Dirt Band played unevenly, showing disinterest at times. Although they were able to eventually excite the crowd, their songs were forced and mechanically executed.

Sebastian played a loose set of country-rock, blues and pop that smoothly reached a climax, despite unnecessary hostility by an Assembly Hall usher in front of the stage. Sebastian was on his first major tour in over a year after releasing his newest album, *Tarzana Kid*. Sporting short hair, a simple T-shirt and jeans, he walked on stage and greeted a warm reception with a wave and a smile. He maintained an excellent rapport with the audience the rest of the night.

Aided by Kenny Altman's powerful, funky bass lines and drummer Kelly Shanahan's steady beat, the old Lovin' Spoonful songs, as well as newer material, sounded fresh and lively while still stimulating old memories.

After a well-received "Sitting in Limbo," by Jimmy Cliff, Sebastian showed his exuberant side with "Black Satin Kid," a loud, full-textured rocker. As Todd Rundgren once put it, inside each and every one of us is a Heavy Metal Kid.

Following a powerful rendition of Little Feat's country-rocking "Dixie Chicken," featuring Jerry McEuen on slide guitar, Sebastian answered a request. Earlier, between songs, he was keeping a friendly banter with the front row when he heard a fan yell that he saw him with the Lovin' Spoonful back in 1967. Would Sebastian do some old Spoonful songs? Sebastian's face beamed, and the magic of 1966 filled the great hall as "Daydream" and "Summer in the City" closed the regular set. Two encore songs, "You Didn't Have to be So Nice" and "Do You Believe in Magic," brought an end to a highly enjoyable performance.



John Sebastian

J. Geils Band

J. Geils brought his Boston-based boogie band to the Assembly Hall, April 13, in what proved to be the greatest display of solid rock and roll energy at the University in 1974. The band doesn't reflect a run-of-the-mill sequined theatricality, but uses slippin' and slidin' madman antics which make watching as good as hearing.

The audience is a vital part of a J. Geils concert. Unless the audience's response is enthusiastic, the band won't exert themselves to the fullest. In Champaign, they just as well assured the audience of a dynamic performance by opening with "Did You No Wrong" — a full blast attention grabber with everybody getting in their lieks.

"We're going to get as crazy as possible," said lead singer Peter Wolf, explaining the purpose of a J. Geils concert. "We drain ourselves for our audience. There's nothing as exciting as playing in front of an audience that's really letting loose." After the first two numbers, J. Geils Band proved that the combination of Wolf's maniacal manipulation of the stage as his personal dance floor and the driving, almost deafening prodding of J. Geils' guitar establishes this group as a "live band."

J. Geils Band was influenced by Chicago blues masters Muddy Waters and Willie Dixon. The tremendous versatility of J. Geils Band was evident when Magie Dick broke into a long harp solo on "Whammer Jammer" after a dynamic version of "Lookin' For a Love," which included another extended Geils guitar riff and an interesting drum solo from Stephen Jo Bladd.

The band ended their set by telling the audience, "it ain't nothin' but a party." The crowd of 5,000 agreed, demanding J. Geils continue. The band returned for encore versions of "Give It to Me" and "First I Look at the Purse," ending a stunning performance.

By Terry Lavin

The Dirt Band's set of traditional country and bluegrass, salted with corny humor, was pleasant but lasted a bit too long. It certainly was not innovative. For as long as they've been playing the same songs, they still lack cohesion and tightness. The bluegrass set was nice, but their 1950's parody bombed, so they quickly changed to their stonger suits like "Mr. Bojangles" and "The City of New Orleans." But the best parts, usually the harmonic interplays of John McEwen's violin and Jimmie Fadden's guitar, were few and far between.

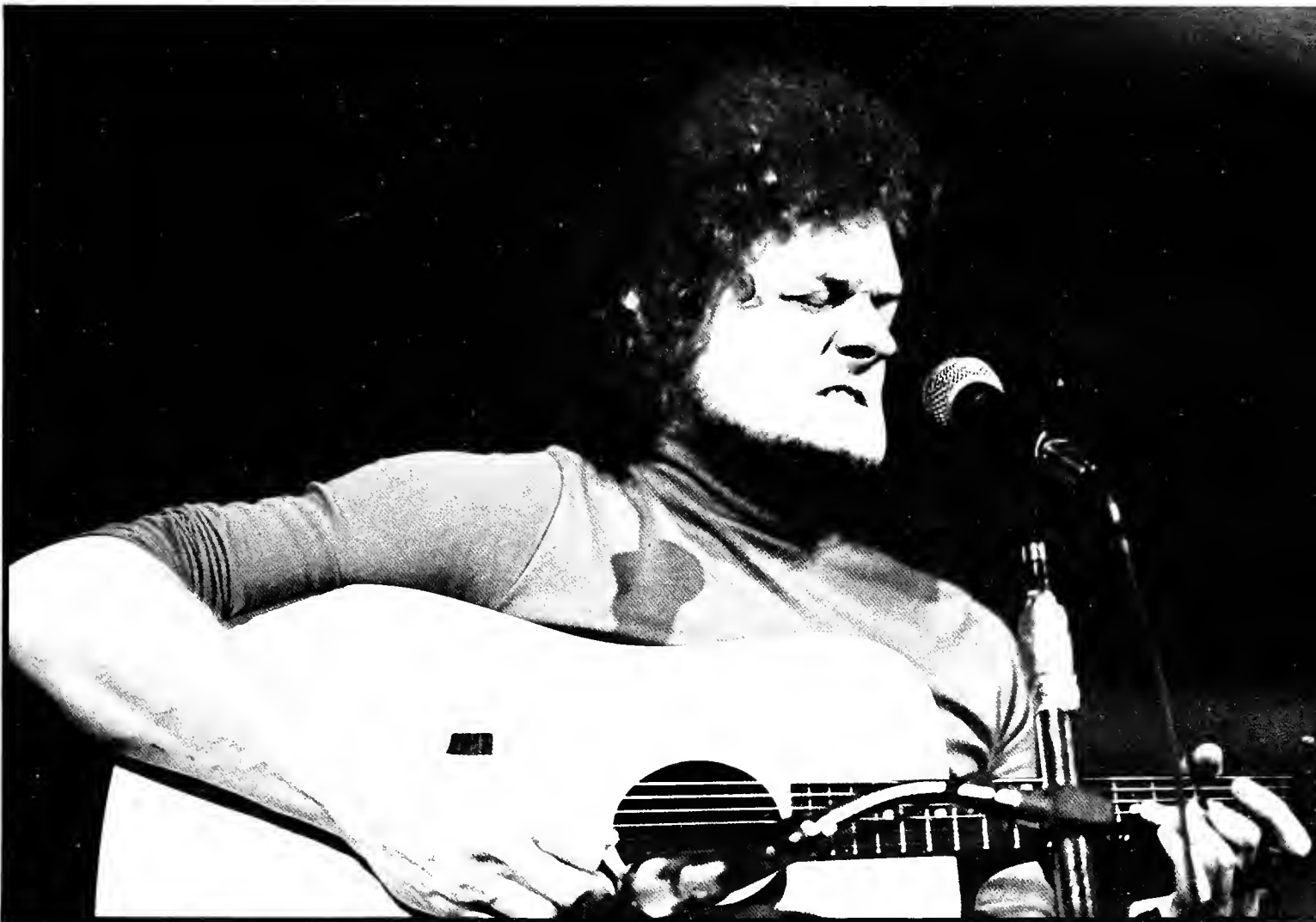
McEwen fared better on banjo and fiddle than his slightly corny recital of the traditional poem, "The Mountain Whippoorwill." Guitarists Fadden and Jeff Hanna kept their months going non-stop between songs, keeping up an endless stream of corny one-liners that produced more nervous than natural laughs. Jerry Mills was a bright spot on mandolin, but the absence of premier fiddler Vassar Clements was disappointing, although bandleader McEwen made up some of the slack. The crowd seemed to enjoy the set as a whole, but it all came off as processed and unreal. After the first song ended, Fadden joked, "We didn't think we'd be back here after reading one of the reviews of us last time we were here." Neither did I, Jimmie. I hope you stay away for good this time.

By Jon Jorstad

Greg Gaymont



Chris Walker



Harry Chapin

Storyteller-musician Harry Chapin returned to the Auditorium for the third time in a year, to another overflow crowd of enthusiasts.

Chapin's stage presence in Champaign is amazing. Giving him a standing ovation after virtually every song, the audience seemed to identify with the sincerity and love expressed in his songs.

Chapin calls himself a "picture writer" and his songs "cinemagraphic." All tell stories and his magnetic presence insures that they are understood and enjoyed by his audience. He took the audience for a ride with the song "Greyhound — It's a doggone way to get around," but Chapin's

picture writing received its greatest response after "Taxi" and "Sniper," perhaps his two best compositions.

As with J. Geils, the audience plays a vital role in a Harry Chapin concert. "A lot of performers see their audiences as a mass people," he said. "I try to view that mass as a collection of individuals. If I lost personal contact I couldn't write the kind of songs I do anymore."

Chapin finished his set and the crowd responded by giving him another standing ovation. While waiting for Chapin's second encore, someone in the balcony expressed a widely shared sentiment by screaming, "We love ya, Harry!" That statement brought tears to his eyes. "Of course that kind of thing gets to me," Chapin said in his post-concert interview. "I'm out there trying to move people and when I get a response like that it means I've succeeded."

T.L.

Eagles

Marshall Tucker

For the country-rock listeners, and there are many in Champaign-Urbana, Star Course sponsored the Eagles and the Marshall Tucker Band in the Assembly Hall. Both bands boast few onstage maneuvers — they just get out there and play in a laid-back, pleasurable manner.

Although they're out of Los Angeles, the Eagles are a good exponent of the Southern style music that's currently getting national attention. They differ from most Southern bands, however, in that they don't allow an electric guitar to dominate their sound. Armed with one electric and two acoustic guitars, the Eagles stepped on stage and moved into "Desperado." This song, typical of their third album, indicates the Eagles have escaped from the "top 40" influence that seems to haunt AM radio hit-making groups. Lead singer — pianist — guitarist Glen Frey and banjo player Bernie Leadon were the main strength of the Eagles' set.

Although performing before an apathetic audience, the Eagles played a beautifully harmonic two hour set. Having the misfortune of following the very popular Marshall Tucker Band, someone continually called for Marshall Tucker. Frey showed his frustration after the concert by throwing his 12-string guitar against an amplifier. "I have nothing against a crowd that just sits and listens," Frey said after the concert. "It's the easiest thing in the world to make them all go crazy; but what I want is for them to get off on the music. To me, a heckler is somebody who yells 'Boogie'."

The Marshall Tucker Band emerged from the protective



Nolan Hester

Doug Gray

shadow of the Allman Brothers Band, who took Marshall Tucker under its wing, giving them national attention. Both bands record for Capricorn Records in a special arrangement with Phil Walden. "Phil is the Hitler of the South," banjo player George McCorkle remarked after the concert. "He signs every Southern group that's any good."

The band set the tempo of their set with the opening song "Hillbilly Band." "We started out with that song because the audience knows right away where you're coming from," commented flutist Jerry Eubanks. They moved into "Another Cruel Love" exposing the virgin voice of Doug Gray. Gray's vocals were supported harmonically by Tony Caldwell and Eubanks on "Can't You See" which began with a sweet flute solo.

Showing off their ability to jam, they stomped into a long version of "24 Hours at a Time" with Caldwell's guitar ringing through the Assembly Hall setting a ferocious tempo until Jerry Eubanks mellowed the tune out with a well-placed saxophone solo.

The audience showed their approval of Marshall Tucker's Southern music by giving them no less than five standing ovations. "The major difference in Southern music lies in its melodic quality; it is both lyrically and musically harmonic," said Tony Caldwell after the concert. With the addition of the smooth sounding saxophone, Marshall Tucker Band displays a polished Southern sound, representative of the current jazz and rock mixtures.

T.L.



Nolan Hester

Tony Caldwell

Guess Who

The Guess Who, though received warmly by the audience, gave a relatively lackluster concert in the Assembly Hall November 19. The show was marred by the band's machine-like method of grinding out the songs bogged down by long, boring guitar and drum solos.

Most of the concert material was, understandably, culled from the group's wealth of A.M. radio hits. Starting off with "Albert Flasher" the Guess Who later reeled off "Star Baby," "Clap for the Wolfman," "These Eyes," "Hand Me Down World" and "Bus Rider" among assorted others. And naturally enough, this is what the crowd came to hear. The group, dominated by Burton Cummings who sings all the vocals, plays piano and writes the songs, delivered the tunes competently but they sorely lacked enthusiasm. It all seemed too planned and much too methodical.

The audience didn't seem to mind. They had already heard the songs a million times before and, more than likely, chose to ignore the weaker points of the live versions by concentrating on the deeply engrained A.M. version running over their lips.

The times the Guess Who deviated from their A.M. catalogue usually resulted in an overly long, tedious guitar solo by Domenic Troiano, who used to play for the James Gang. Troiano's guitar style is repetitious and he relies on electronic gimmicks to rouse the audience.

Cummings, dressed in a garish poka-dot suit, thoroughly controls the group since the departure of Randy Bachman (of Bachman-Turner Overdrive) in 1971. During the concert Cummings emphatically declared that Bachman was fired. It seems bitter feelings still remain.

Cummings' performance was satisfactory. He certainly has a distinctive rock voice and, while his piano pounding is

crude, it carries the melody. The sound system, however, wasn't quite right and tended to chop off the higher registers of his voice. Also the rich chorus of voices evident in older Guess Who songs like "Hand Me Down World" and "These Eyes" was embarrassingly absent. Cummings' voice, ultimately, isn't strong enough to make up for the loss.

The audience loved it, however, and my disparaging comments are most likely not of the majority opinion. But the more rock concerts I attend the more I'm struck by their overt ritualization.

The band comes on, plays songs the audience recognizes and, whether the delivery is poor or excellent, the crowd instantly is cast into euphoria at hearing a song they have heard hundreds of times before. If they don't lose the rhythm too badly they'll clap along. When the band attempts an unfamiliar song the audience will listen politely and, again independent of quality, will give a response but not nearing the one accorded to an acknowledged "hit." And when the band ends the concert the inevitable standing ovation and lit matches appear. The group comes back and, if possible, will play one or two more chartbusters. Ho-hum.

The Guess Who concert, for me, typified this sense of ritualization. In my mind rock audiences must become much more critical of what's being performed on stage.

The Average White Band (AWB) opened the show with their brand of rhythm and blues played by white Englishmen. AWB, musically, is very polished and more than competent. They suffer from repetition and, again, they seemed a bit too stiff and mechanical. But it could be that my musical taste doesn't run in the same direction the band is pursuing.

In all the concert was boring and only fleetingly moved by the excitement rock should inherently communicate. It was often difficult to stifle the yawns. The concert was sponsored by the Assembly Hall.

J F



Guess Who

Fleetwood Mac

Dedicated Fleetwood Mac fans got a surprise treat on a late October evening. Triumvirat, a highly-competent trio of classical jazz-rockers from Germany, started the evening off with an exciting set that almost upstaged the established headliners.

New wave progressive music from Europe, Triumvirat closely resembles the highly successful, keyboard-based sounds of Emerson, Lake & Palmer, and are none too subtle about it.

That's just fine, because there's plenty of room for peaceful co-existence. Thanks to the original thumping of drummer Hans Bethelt, Triumvirat has a brand of excitement all their own. With the rotund Jurgen Fritz leading the way on his arsenal of keyboards and Bethelt making excellent use of bass drums and tom-toms, they played both sides of their only album, "Illusions on a Double Dimple."

Any other band would have trouble following Triumvirat, but Fleetwood Mac, England's answer to the Grateful Dead, cooled things down to an easy pace and rocked on steadily for two solid hours. Nothing flashy or macho-aggressive from this group. Just nice flitty harmonies, steady rockers, and a few eccentricities for balance.

Since blues artists Peter Green and Jeremy Spencer left the group six years ago, Fleetwood Mac has stuck to ballads, soft-rock and recently jazz and space-rock. They concentrated on songs from their newest release, "Heroes are Hard to Find," and highlighted the long set with an impressive jazz-tinted jam. Bob Welch, the band's lead guitarist for the last two years, demonstrated how under rated he is with unique harmonic chording and rhythmic fluctuations.

Though Welch is certainly not the vocalist Christine Mc-

Vie is, he kept within his range while flashing slightly on guitar during the rocker "Angel." Keeping the atmosphere informal, he explained, quite boringly, the smoke-filled Paris hotel room, origin of "Future Games."

While Christine McVie was content to occasionally lead her self-composed rockers and ballads on piano, "Heroes are Hard to Find," "Spare Me a Little of Your Love," and "Bad Loser," drummer Mick Fleetwood obviously needed an outlet. Clad in a bright orange jumpsuit, bells jingling from his waist, he left his seat and clowned near the front of the stage before exploring the timbers of an African drum in an intriguing solo.

J.J.



Jon Laugham

Triumvirat

Bob Welch and Fleetwood Mac



Jon Laugham

Stevie Wonder

From his start as a ten-year-old child star, Stevie Wonder has amassed such a tremendous string of hit records that his concerts are not only a guaranteed sell-out, but a guaranteed success before he sets foot on the stage. His innate brilliance has accumulated such a gold mine of material that can scarcely be shown at one concert sitting.

Stevie's new supporting band — Wonderlove, which includes two guitarists, three slinky females who look and move better than they sing, and a sizeable horn section — adds little to the gold mine. The gold, already bright to the eye, has been dressed up in elegant finery and carted around with gleeful Hollywood-rhythm with the help of a shouting, jiving, obnoxious emcee who sounds like the strong arm of Stevie's public relations crew.

The flashy production and emphasis on image, although the "Little Stevie Wonder" re-enactment was a gas, was overdone and not terribly original. The horns seemed to add little to Stevie's music. The girls, resplendent in sparkling white gowns, didn't sound bad, but one comes away impressed with the ornamentation if only for its own sake.

After an enjoyable set by the back-up group Rufus, nurtured to life by Wonder himself, many members of the audience were confused when only Wonderlove came on and did two jazz-soul pieces from Wonder's latest album, "Fulfillingness's First Finale." Wonder is less adept at writing jazz music than his own unique soul sounds, indicated by the audience's polite applause. But then Wonder walked on singing, mike in hand, bringing a standing ovation that lasted a full minute. Wonder, a musician's musician, expertly guided the crowd's energy into his songs, mixing ballads from his album "Inner Visions," and hit medleys. He humored his listeners between songs (at one point playing "Three Blind Mice" at the piano) and took time out to show gratitude and express concern for the audience's happiness. "I want to somehow thank you for your support in buying my albums in past years," he said.

An extraordinary moment came when Wonder announced the decision of the Ali-Foreman fight. He broke the silence with "I won the money, Ali won the fight." Pandemonium followed and Wonder directed the energy into a soul medley sing-along, including "Angel," "Grapevine," "Respect," "My Cherie Amour," "Higher Ground," "Living in the City" and "Sunshine." I forgot all about the emcee.

J J



Ron Logsdon

Stevie Wonder



Jim Thurow

Karen and Richard

The Carpenters

The all-American brother and sister team, Richard and Karen Carpenter, satisfied a near capacity Assembly Hall crowd with a variety of good clean fun, including Beatles, Beach Boys and Bacharach. The Homecoming crowd of alumni, families, high schoolers and kiddies on field trips, wasn't hard to satisfy. Performing the same time as the Carpenters, folksinger Bonnie Koloc lured the Assembly Hall's student regulars to Krannert Center's Great Hall.

Appropriately opening with "We've Only Just Begun," Karen's soothing vocals were record perfect, charming the audience from the start while Richard stayed at the keyboards. Her excellent tone qualities continued throughout the performance as she pumped out the greatest hits parade of choral-rock sound which has delivered 14 gold records in four years.

"For All We Know," "Top of the World," "Close To You," "Superstar," "Rainy Days and Mondays" and "Goodbye to Love" were substantially cheapened with a tape of the Boston Pops 91-piece orchestra which accompanied Karen's melodies. The commercialization was embarrassing. The blaring overture was too loud for comfort at times, the orchestra often drowned Karen out and transitions between songs were overall unmatched, disrupting the free-flowing music. The crashing finale was rich and clear, the orchestra's versions of the Carpenters' songs were illuminating, but the technical coordination was way off.

Electric flutist Tom Messenger played beautiful solos in a sensitive "Mr. Guder," written by Richard, as well as in an intense "Make It Easy On Yourself."

In every town the Carpenters perform, they seek out a

group of vocal grammar school children to supply the la-la chorus of the song "Sing." The 35-member Champaign Elementary School Children's Choir swayed back and forth as they gleefully assisted Karen with full cooperation. The song came off well and added to the wholesomeness of the performance.

A fast-paced Burt Bacharach medley included the popular "Walk On By," "Do You Know the Way to San Jose," "Always Something There to Remind Me," and "I'll Never Fall in Love Again." Karen told the audience that Bacharach asked them to do a medley of his songs in 1969, before the Carpenters were well-known.

Breaking the tone of the concert, the Carpenters exhibited their versatility and loosened the audience with a set of oldies but goodies. Guitarist Tony Peluso stole the show with his disc-jockey imitation and continued to emcee the oldies set ala Sha Na Na. "Book of Love," and "Johnny B. Goode," would have brought a student crowd to dancing in their seats.

Karen had fun with Skeeter Davis' "End of the World" and the Crystals' "Da Do Ron Ron." She successfully acted out the teenage motorcycle tragedy with "Hey Betty, is that



Jim Thurow

Karen and Friends

Johnnie's ring you're wearing?" from "Leader of the Pack."

Although there were no standing ovations, no burning matches and no pleas for an encore, the Carpenters came back on stage after the oldie set and ended with the Beatles' song "Help."

Karen gets most of the attention when the Carpenters are in concert, but the soft upbeat harmonious sound is Richard's effort. The massive choral sound is a result of each of them building four-part chords and overdubbing twice, creating a total of 12 voices. In special instances, like "I'll Never Fall in Love Again," the voices are triple overdubs, totaling 39 parts.

Most of their big hits were written by others, but Richard can claim authorship of their golden hits, "Goodbye to Love," "Yesterday Once More," and "Top of the World." Richard said that the Carpenter sound is now in transition and "will expand" but will not undergo "drastic change."

Charla Krupp

Bonnie Koloc

The Krannert Center's Great Hall, the best acoustical facility on campus, was the perfect setting for Bonnie Koloc's disciplined vocal control and the rich beauty of her gifted voice. With minimum accompaniment (Eliot Delman on guitar and Jack Sullivan on bass), she made full use of the expansive silence open to her, painting the ends of notes with low growls and purring sounds, reaching the upper registers effortlessly.

Unfortunately, most of Koloc's songs serve merely as showcases for her vocal talents, as she was more successful singing songs by other artists (John Prine's "Angel From Montgomery," Bob Carpenter's "Sailing Ship" and "Bur-

gundy Wine" and Jim Croce's "In a Song").

As is typical of this Chicago folksinger, Koloc's easy and relaxed nature was quickly transferred to the crowd, creating a comfortable atmosphere. After earlier introducing her two companions and herself as "Helium Helen & the Cookies," she did an incredible rendition of the traditional "Back in the Saddle" with what seemed like a German accent. Yellow lighting completed the eerie picture. She also did the choreographic "Amelia Earhart," complete with the intentionally ridiculous and delightful sign language that she handled with characteristic grace.

After a particularly moving version of "Newport, August 14" and the beautiful title song from her new album, "You're Gonna Love Yourself in the Morning," she came back for an encore to do "Jazz Man" acappella, which left the audience with a nice warm feeling.

JJ

Bonnie Koloc

Kevin Horan





Billy Joel

Billy Joel

To the nearly filled Auditorium audience, Billy Joel was the macho-Harry Chapin; gruff, self-styled Robert Redford who sang poetic woes of suburban decadence with which they could identify.

Most remember "Captain Jack," the harsh indictment of suburbia, a songful of loneliness and despair that Joel spits out with vindictiveness.

"Your sister's gone out -she's on a date
And you just sit home and masturbate
Your phone's gonna ring soon
But you just can't wait for that call
But Captain Jack will get you high tonight
And take you to your special island."

An aloof, smug person when confronted face-to-face, Joel emphasizes that he composes music, and later adds lyrics to the structure. This leads to the assumption that most of his vindictiveness is an outpouring of energy rather than an emotional involvement with the lyrics. To avoid distracting controversy over his social criticisms, Joel shrugs a lot and, with a grin, says he likes a good workout.

Although also a plug for his upcoming "Streetlight Serenade" album, this concert was indeed a high-energy workout, thanks to an exceptional sound system and the tightness of Joel's back-up band. Of course, "Captain Jack" and "Piano Man" were received enthusiastically, but the new material was equally exciting. Joel's strong, clear voice and classically-tinged, original arrangements of pop music was what made the rest palatable. The music was consistently stimulating and thoroughly enjoyable.

J.J.

Larry Coryell

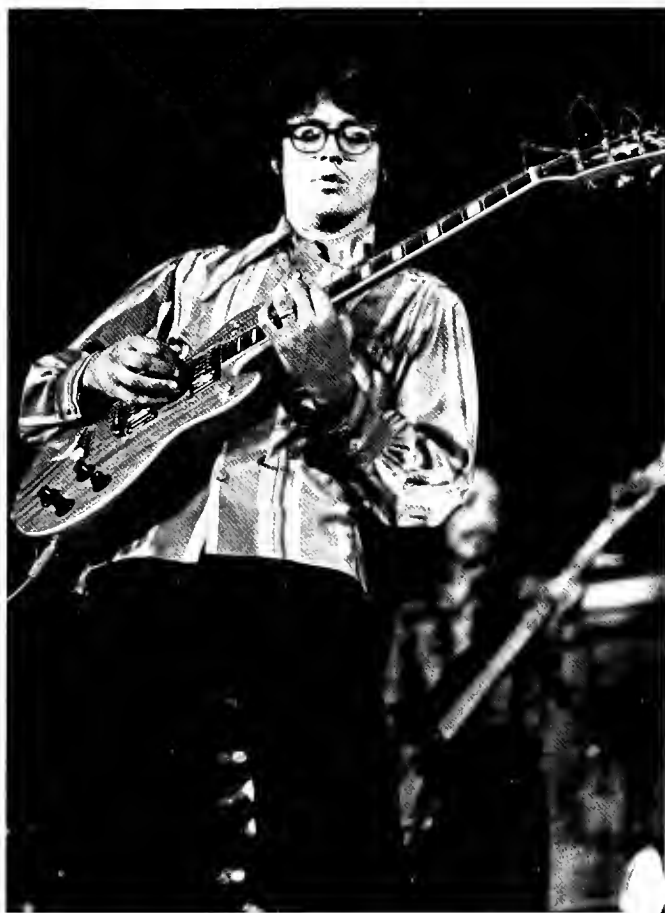
Larry Coryell, a New York jazz guitarist who annually visits the campus haven for jazz artists, the Channing-Murray Foundation, made the big step up to the Auditorium for this year's visit. Seeking the recognition that he deserves and has been denied in the past, Coryell formed the Eleventh House in the fall of 1973. As fate would have it, the Mahavishnu Orchestra, whose high-energy fusion of jazz and rock had created a whole new market to exploit, disbanded soon afterward, and Coryell has since been scurrying to fill the void.

Coryell elitists and jazz purists would call the Eleventh House's performances a travesty of Coryell's past acoustic work and a sell-out, but I would call it explosive, invigorating, and one of the best musical performances of the season. Unfortunately, true to their dominant musical unsophistication, most music campus buffs didn't know about Coryell's new sound, as two-thirds filled Auditorium demonstrated.

Whereas Coryell's lyrical control and emotional intensity was easily enjoyed in the acoustic coziness of Channing-Murray, Friday the 13th's heavily-amplified performance was like culture shock.

The Eleventh House recreates the Mahavishnu sound with Mike Mandel's savage bending of synthesizer notes, Mike Lawrence's piercing trumpet blasts filtered through an echoing device, Coryell's own cord cascading and Alphonse

Gregory Gaymont



Dave Hamline

Larry Coryell

Mouzon's powerfully quick percussion work. "Birdfinger," "Low-Lee-Tah" and "Adam Smasher" all included the familiar instrument parallel-groupings and cascading note progressions that typify the intense excursions of the old Mahavishnu Orchestra.

Mouzon's aggressive and original style created most of the evenings visual excitement. Mid-way into his solo number, "Ism," potential tragedy struck when he slipped and fell off his stool at the beginning of a drum burst. Amazingly, everyone broke into hysterics, with Coryell laughing the hardest.

After a pleasantly harmonic acoustic solo, Coryell did an outrageous Hendrix-style guitar solo for an encore, threatening to destroy his ax at the climax by raising it high over his head, then leaving it lay on the floor whining. One wonders to what excesses Larry Coryell will lower himself in order to achieve commercial success.

J.J.



Mac Davis

Dave Haimline

Mac Davis

The Mac Davis Show was glossed over with a silver sheen that hung tenaciously to each of its composite parts, making it easy to forget this was a music concert. It wasn't really. It was just as it was billed: a show. But that's certainly not a sin, or even unusual, for a popular music concert.

Genesis's stage act, a sophisticated fusion of visual theatrics and classical-rock music that has drawn unanimous rave reviews nationwide, is a show. And the Mac Davis Show, in many ways, just as visually exciting, if you happen to be a Champaign executive type or one of millions of Americans who watch Johnny Carson every night with a bowl of popcorn and a beer.

There are important distinctions, however. Genesis has and continues to break established rock traditions (original music, a lead guitarist and remains seated, no encores, no back-up group) and is humble enough to laugh at itself. Mac

Davis follows all the rules to the extent that he will, as he did on this night, use social mores to force his audience to like him and his music.

As back-up, Sammy Johns, a National Velvet cowgirl-type wearing tight jeans covered with silver studs, drew heavy panting from the males with her Tammy Wynette gurgle and teasing lyrics. The gentle swaying of her hips to the country-rock of the co-opted hippies behind her seemed almost incestuous in the formal atmosphere.

I expected Davis to somehow outperform Sammy Johns, but he didn't. He's got a nice voice for a former truck driver, but the gentle sameness of his ballads ("Come Smell the Roses," "One Hell of a Woman") thins it out quickly. TV jokes and a controlled hip swagger (isn't it naughty?) were inserted to disguise this thinness.

During the inevitable rendition of "I Believe in Music," Davis scolded the males for singing meekly by challenging their masculinity and generally making them look like fools if they didn't clap and sing along. Nobody likes a non-participant, right?

Gregg Allman

It was an unusual crowd for the Assembly Hall. The overt sterility naturally imposed by the concrete structure plus the rigid discipline the ushers attempt to enforce was strangely negligible. There was less of the neat, "looking sharp for the date" stiffness and more of the less stringent, "out for a good time" looseness.

Grass was uninhibitedly passed and the sharp hiss of opening beer cans was frequently emitted. But it wasn't obviously rowdy audience. The atmosphere was simply heavy with the expectation of a night of good music from a brother.

Gregg Allman, with his luminous blonde hair flowing freely past his shoulders, delivered. On the surface Allman's talents aren't that pronounced. His organ playing has always been fairly inconsequential and he certainly doesn't have a good voice in the classical sense. But his songwriting talent has always been extremely strong. And, on stage, his rough, earthy vocals combined with his commanding stage presence communicates so much honest emotion that he has the ability to be absolutely captivating.

Surrounded by Cowboy, who also opened the show, a three part horn section and three female singers Allman played all of the songs from his solo album, **Laid Back**, a few Allman Brothers tunes and a couple of old songs with new arrangements to round out his concert repertoire. For the most part Allman maintained complete control over the band and seldom let it dominate him.

Luckily, he decided to dump the orchestra he took with him on his initial solo venture last spring. Though an orchestra is initially impressive, and this is especially true in Allman's case, it tends to overshadow the personality of the "star." For Allman to be successful in concert the mixture of mellowed sadness and resigned acceptance inherent in his songs must be communicated. Sometimes too much instrumentation can seriously impair this process of artist relating to his audience.

Even at this concert the horn section and, to a lesser extent, the back-up singers sometimes seemed to detract from the essence of Allman's songs. Both "Queen of Hearts" and "All My Friends" were made almost incomprehensible.

I'm sure that if the sound system was more attuned to the weird acoustics of the Assembly Hall the horns and singers would have been fantastic. But, at least on these songs, the total sound came through as a garble and Allman's vocals were badly muddled. These songs, happily, were exceptions and for the rest of the concert the sound system performed quite well.

Allman was most effective, rid of the horns and singers and working with a simple rock n' roll band (guitar, drums, and bass). His voice, not forced to compete with excessive noise, was strong, clear and surprisingly powerful. Chuck Leavall, who also plays for the Brothers, deserves accolades for his sparkling piano work.

Tunes that were particularly impressive were the versions of "Multi-colored Lady," "Ain't My Cross To Bear" and "Dreams." All were performed flawlessly.

"Dreams" and "Cross," both from the first Allman Brothers album, were most intense. It was strange to hear them



Chris Walker

Gregg Allman

without the searing guitar lines of Richard Betts and Duane Allman, but Allman, by himself, managed to put them across nicely. "Dreams," a strangely spacey song, was positively ethereal and "Cross" conveyed the perfect amount of fury borne out of frustration.

"These Days," a Jackson Browne song, is a perfect vehicle for Allman's melancholy tinged voice and he had the sense to exploit it to full advantage. "Multi-colored Lady," possibly the best song he's ever written, was much better than the studio version on **Laid Back**. A nice touch during this song was the various rows of lights hung from the ceiling which blinked on and off intermittently during the first singing of the chorus. It is to Allman's credit that he had the taste to use the lights only once during the entire concert. It was a relief to see somebody avoid the excesses a lot of rock bands embrace.

Though I'm naturally happy that, as Allman announced, that the Brothers are still together, it's obvious that he can be a commanding artist on his own. Though the concert had a few flaws the high quality of the large portion of the show easily overwhelmed the few mediocrities. So, until the Brothers decide to tour, it's nice to know that Gregg can be counted on for a night of honest, intelligent music. The crowd went home quite pleased.

J.F.



Chris Walker

Jethro Tull

Jethro Tull

Ian Anderson, wielding his flute like a giant phallus, possesses a completely entrancing stage personality. Looking like a character straight out of a Shakespearian play, dressed in purple tights, knee-high, laced boots and a medieval troubador's jacket, Anderson is the key to the success of Jethro Tull. And although showing subdued contempt for the crowd, Anderson knows exactly what the audience likes and wants and that's exactly what he delivers.

For this tour, abandoning the "Passion Play" materials, which was thoroughly panned by the critics and met with yawns by their fans, Tull returned to the time-worn material of "Thick as a Brick" and "Aqualung," as well as healthy chunks from their recent album, "War Child" for their concert repertoire. Though the music was often second-rate and overly predictable, Tull's stage presence gave the captivated audience a night of very enjoyable entertainment.

Tull represents the nightclub aspect of the current popular music scene. Employing numerous stage gimmicks and props, Tull's music sometimes became submerged while the visual aspects turned out to be the essence of the show. The performance of the song "War Child" was punctuated by exploding, smoke-filled bombs, screaming sirens and bright bursts of light from above. Anderson's instrument changes (he played flute, acoustic guitar, saxophone and a bit of organ) were handled by a lovely young girl dressed as a magician's assistant. A zebra (anticipated by Anderson's definition of "boogie" as zebra shit) made an appearance and mockingly defecated on the stage. The bass player, Jeffrey Hammond-Hammond, promptly juggled the supposed shit.

But, aside from the props, it is Tull's stage antics which make the show. Anderson, having a tremendously expressive face and the grace of a ballet dancer, led the way. As well as being a musician, Anderson might be able to pass as a rather fine actor. Hammond-Hammond, resplendent in a suit of black and white stripes with a guitar to match, bounced around the stage like a kangaroo in heat. The other three members,

guitarist Martin Barre, drummer Barriemore Barlow and keyboardist John Evan's weren't as noticeable, but they definitely added to Tull's manic presence.

The music wasn't quite as spectacular. The band played mostly old favorites which were bound to be well received by the audience. Often the solos were repetitious and boring and, as already indicated, the music simply provided an innocuous backdrop for the group's stage antics. But, lest you get the wrong idea, Tull is a thoroughly professional band. The inherent time changes in Tull's music were handled flawlessly. Tull was well rehearsed and every note was right on the mark. But this professionalism sometimes seemed unbearably mechanical.

One often felt that Tull, especially through Anderson, realizes that their music isn't exactly inspiring. Since the disastrous "Passion Play" tour, Tull seems willing to sacrifice its aesthetic interests for commercial success. The amazing thing is that Anderson, through his deprecating remarks and complete lack of seriousness, seems to be completely conscious of this and realizes that to please the audience he has to sacrifice his musical sensibilities. Actually, the lack of seriousness was refreshing considering the pretentiousness many rock bands communicate.

The music did, however, rise out of its general mediocrity at times and become quite inspiring. Anderson's extended flute solo during "My God" was well conceived and expertly performed. Though it sometimes showed an over reliance on electronic gimmicks, the sections which included "God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen" and "Bouree" were generous.

Also, Evan's piano solo accompanied by a four-part string section (three violins and a cello), which appeared intermittently throughout the concert, was excellent. Showing definite classical tinges, Evan's proved himself to be a very fine piano player indeed.

Though the music was often disappointing I was thoroughly enthralled by Tull's show. It was a night to be instantly enjoyed and not only to be dwelt on later. Tull knows how to please an audience and should be applauded for a nice evening of escapist entertainment.

J.F.

music in champaign



By Jon Jorstad

Compared to other college campuses, students here are fortunate to have a variety of music available during the school year. Local promoters of popular music had less of a problem signing national artists during the recession than they thought they would.

1974 brought no big changes in local music. Chances R continued 1950's and 1960's music, and the Red Lion Inn kept dance bands who walk the safe and secure line of top — 40 radio rock. Tom Parkinson, the Assembly Hall head honcho left the harder stuff for Star Course.

Changes were usually for the worst. Rich Warren, formerly with Nonesuch, Inc. music promoters, left town. With him gone, the Channing-Murray Foundation ceased as a house for nationally-known jazz and folk artists like Herbie Hancock, Chick Corea and David Bromberg. Warren's hard work and dedication with Nonesuch, Inc. brought non-commercial, high-quality music that attracted smaller audiences.

Tom Tanquary hoped to recreate Warren's success with Nonesuch (again), Inc. at the start of the school year. But without Warren's business savvy, and initiating with a budget in the red, Tanquary's company was almost destined for failure. Warren signed five acts a month, but Tanquary has yet to sign that many throughout the year.

Ruby Gulch, a small campustown bar, has helped shoulder the music loss. Traditionally a haven for those seriously involved in jazz, blues and country-rock, the Gulch brought in some real biggies in 1974. While money is still tight, widely-reknowned musicians like Roger McGuinn, Wendy Waldman, Country Joe McDonald, Jimmy Buffett, Phil Upchurch and Bill Quateman have turned to night clubs and small bars like Ruby Gulch to find an audience. For upcoming artists like Chicago's Luther Allison, and Heartsfield, Texas's Asleep at the Wheel and Poland's Michal Urbaniak, the Gulch presents a pleasant and informal atmosphere.

Urbaniak came in late January with Fusion, his new band. Urbaniak's cloddy appearance (blue jeans, football jersey) clashed vividly with his considerable talent (eleven years of classical training) on electric violin. Fused and harmonically entwined with Gulgowski's synthesizer and his wife's bizarre, electronically-enhanced vocal percussion, Urbaniak expressed emotions that changed rapidly from fear to joy, and sometimes a disturbing mixture of both.

Roger McGuinn brought a new band with him in late October, which unfortunately was the time for mid-term

exams, so the Gulch was only half-filled. McGuinn, with the help of David Crosby and Bob Dylan, invented folk-rock as leader of the Byrds in the mid 1960's. His new band featured the Byrd's three-part harmony, McGuinn's own rich-sounding, electric 12-string, and dangerously loud volume levels, which created a beauty vivid enough to render more than people hysterical with delight.

October was a big month for Ruby Gulch. Besides the heart-warming antics of Jimmy Buffett, a rising folk-country singer, and the rich harmonies of Colours, a country-rock group, October brought Wendy Waldman. With the acoustic simplicity of guitar, piano and dulcimer, this West Coast folk-singer's ability to firmly grasp the audience's attention was almost magical. Her blend of country blues, Latin, mountain music and folk built a passionate fire rivaled only by the beauty of her face.

Although a grinding tour had physically drained him, Country Joe McDonald (of Country Joe & the Fish) put on a fascinating show when he brought former Fish guitarist Barry Melton with him to the Gulch in late February of '74. Using a minimum amount of energy, McDonald's singing was hardly inspired, but the creative political and social criticism lacing his lyrics more than made up for it. Like Jethro Tull's concert a year later, the profound messages conveyed transcended the musical failings. Drawing heavily from his latest album, "Paris Sessions," McDonald hit male chauvinism, Nixon, the war and transcendentalism.

Chicago folk-singer Bill Quateman made two appearances with his musical partner, Caleb Quayle, at Ruby Gulch after his sold-out solo Auditorium concert in late August. Quateman's willingness to play at the smaller Ruby Gulch and be closer to his listeners instead of exploiting his popularity is a credit to his integrity as an artist and human being. His success in both concert situations demonstrates his talented versatility with both acoustic and electric music.

During their regular schedule, the Gulch featured mostly Chicago blues (Hound Dog Taylor, J. B. Hutto and Mighty Joe Young) and local country-rockers (Appaloosa, Heartsfield, Timothy P and the Rural Route 3, Dixie Eiesel), with a noticeable shortage of jazz artists, attributed to the popularity of blues and country among locals.

As a place to see bands play, the Gulch is not the best place on campus in terms of comfort. Standing room often becomes scarce when acts like Luther Allison or Heartsfield are playing. However, its coarse wood decor contribute to



acoustics far superior to the Assembly Hall. The presence in the Gulch of local motorcycle gangs and assorted lunatics sometimes makes the atmosphere less than secure. However, the stories you hear about "that place" are most likely twisted out of proportion. On the whole, you will not find audiences more well-behaved, patient and understanding than those at Ruby Gulch. Nowhere else will you find people doing the "hokey pokey" at one o'clock in the morning, or Luther Allison playing a guitar solo just for you while standing on a nearby table.

Big Daddies is probably the most ideal bar for watching live bands. It has a large stage, a generous dance floor, and plenty of extra seats for watching. But Big Daddies is about three miles west of "campustown" — restricting the daily clientele to Parkland College students and Champaign businessmen. Big Daddies caters to this audience with bands that imitate Chicago and other top — 40 groups, usually with low competence and less originality.

Since Big Daddies changed management December 19, 1974, their quality of groups has deteriorated. Nothing outstanding has been at Big Daddies since Chase played there last April — six months before all but one of the band were killed in a plane crash. Chase had acquired an original high

— energy jazz sound all their own, and won over the entire house, sending repercussions all over campus for days after they left town.

Like Big Daddies, Chances R encloses a world quite removed from the established music community on campus. The Greeks that frequent CR gather there mainly to drink and socialize, not listen to music. Outward appearances are much more important than at other bars, and music is for dancing.

The group Starcastle exemplifies what a local band must overcome to find wider recognition. An exceptional band with original material, Starcastle must sacrifice some of their songs for top-40 dance tunes and a Beatles medley when they play at Chances R. Bands at the Red Lion, Chances R and the T-Bird to a lesser extent are compelled to play dancing music, in many cases against their will and musical tastes. Those who apply pressure claim to know what the students like to hear. The truth is that money — lust gears managers to the safe sounds of the popular.

From February 1974 — February 1975, Star Course sponsored thirteen nationally-known artists in concert. In the same time period, the Assembly Hall sponsored eight concerts, but at only two of them did students comprise more

than 50 per cent of the audience. Assembly Hall concerts averaged only 29 per cent student attendance, compared with 73 per cent for the 13 Star Course events.

STUDENT ATTENDANCE

Event		
Johnny Cash (4-3-74)	722	7431
Charlie Rich (10-26-74)	459	9787
Stevie Wonder (10-29-74)	4280	8558
Mac Davis (11-1-74)	947	6073
Carpenters (11-9-74)	2968	10,496
Guess Who (11-21-74)	2518	5615
Helen Reddy (2-3-75)	1663	7184
Seals & Crofts (3-25-74)	5375	8843

STAR COURSE

John Prine (4-74)	1580	2059
Leo Kottke (3-29-74)	1689	1919
J. Geils Band (4-13-74)	1799	4333
Harry Chapin (4-21-74)	1703	1912
Eagles/Marshall Tucker (4-25-74)	2304	4460
Bill Quateman (8-24-74)	1800	1886
Larry Coryell/Eleventh House (9-13-74)	1136	1323
Nitty Gritty Dirt Band John Sebastian (9-19-74)	1227	2014
Billy Joel (10-10-74)	936	1128
Fleetwood Mac (10-25-74)	4135	6283
Gregg Allman (12-20-74)	2423	4613
Styx (2-13-75)	1762	1925
Jethro Tull (2-18-75)	6991	10,221

These figures are alarming since University students do not fund Star Course yet pay a fee support of \$16.76 per student per semester to the Assembly Hall. As director of the Assembly Hall, Tom Parkinson has often claimed that he is committed to offering events for the local community as well as to students. These figures, however, show that he does not give students a fair share. Either Parkinson is as biased towards the local community as many have suspected, or he is incompetent as an organizer and controller of entertainment for students.

Indications are that Parkinson is filtering the advice of the Assembly Hall Advisory Committee quite heavily. He has

stressed in interviews that the Committee's role is strictly advisory. That is, he can take their advice whenever he wants to, and take it into consideration if he feels like it. His only commitment to the committee is that they exist — unless overwhelming student opinion becomes a factor.

It became somewhat of a factor in the late fall when a new, independent promoter in nearby Normal, Ill., Hard Times Productions, announced upcoming concerts by Weather Report, Fairport Convention, Caravan, Gordon Lightfoot, Wishbone Ash and Donovan. Students questioned Parkinson — and, to some extent, Star Course (whom the students are fairly happy with), why Hard Times was able to sign these groups and he wasn't. Parkinson explained that Hard Times had the use of the newly built Union Auditorium on the Illinois State Campus, and could therefore entice bands to play there. Music industry logic would dictate the opposite: that groups would be more likely attracted to the Assembly Hall merely because of its capacity to seat more people. It is also doubted whether the Union Auditorium was that well-known in the music industry, especially since both it and Hard Times were fairly new.

In the controversy that followed concerning the operations of the Assembly Hall, Parkinson offered further explanations on why certain groups passing through the state were not signed, or were not being sought. One reason he gave concerning several was that they had already appeared on campus in the past, and that he tried to avoid having groups come here a second time.

As of this date, three groups have already been here twice: Nitty Gritty Dirt Band, Jethro Tull, and the Guess Who. Also, this sort of rationale should be secondary to the students' actual preferences.

With excellent concerts by John Prine, J. Geils Band, Eagles, Marshall Tucker Band, Larry Coryell, Jethro Tull, Fleetwood Mac, Triumvirat, Stevie Wonder and others, 1974 was certainly a good year compared with past years — but there's room for improvement. Due either to ignorance and/or financial barriers, several important groups were missed. Bob Dylan and the Band were snubbed here because of a conflict with a scheduled basketball game (Dec. 1973). Former Channing — Murray regulars who have since expanded their audiences — Chick Corea and Herbie Hancock — and other jazz-rockers on tour (Weather Report, Mahavishnu Orchestra, Yes, Santana) were also sorely missed here.



Shall We Dance?

By Charla Krupp

"One-two-three, two-two-three, forward-side-together, back-side-together . . ."

To aspiring Fred Astaires and Ginger Rodgers, alias the 1,300 some students lucky enough to slide their way into ballroom dance classes this year, that rhythmic repetition forever embedded in the mind decodes the fancy footwork of the fox trot.

Aside from footprint cut-outs pasted on the dance floor, ballroom dance is everything that Arthur Murray promises and more — it's worth one hour of credit in physical education. Three ballroom dance courses are offered, ranging in difficulty from basic to highly advanced. Since the basics have to be mastered first, ballroom dance I is a prerequisite for II, as II is for III.

Saying that ballroom dance I is a popular course is an understatement. Only 30 per cent of spring semester's 1,770 hopeful preregistrants, secured enrollment in one of 15 beginning classes. Four classes were later added to the 11 originally listed in the timetable, due to the unexpected large number of preregistrants. But still, the demand is far greater than the supply, while instructors and room space are at a premium. About 15 per cent of the beginning students continue with ballroom dance II, while only five per cent make it to level III.

Every student knows what it means to come to the first meeting of a class unregistered, with hopes that a sympathetic instructor will make an exception to add just one more name to the roster. But about 20 unregistered students showed at the first meeting of a ballroom dance class, with better than average stories. One unregistered student said that he and his girlfriend (who was in the class) were getting married this summer and just had to have the same class, since they'd be dancing together the rest of their lives. Like



many others, he was admitted, providing he took the course on a no-credit basis.

Ballroom dance didn't always enjoy the popularity it does today. Five years ago, back in the days when physical education was an all-University requirement, ballroom dance had a considerable enrollment, but it wasn't the student favorite. When the requirement dropped in 1972, so did student interest. The boom in ballroom dance enrollment began fall semester last year and has picked up momentum ever since. Five instructors now teach ballroom dance compared to two in 1970.

Why the revived interest in ballroom dance? In a time when conservative trends, political apathy, career-consciousness and nostalgia make headlines, ballroom dance certainly fits in place. Dance instructor Lisa Glinzky attributes to the revival in part to today's music.

"Popular music is turning from acid rock towards big bands, instrumentals and softer sounds with definite rhythms easy to dance to," she said.

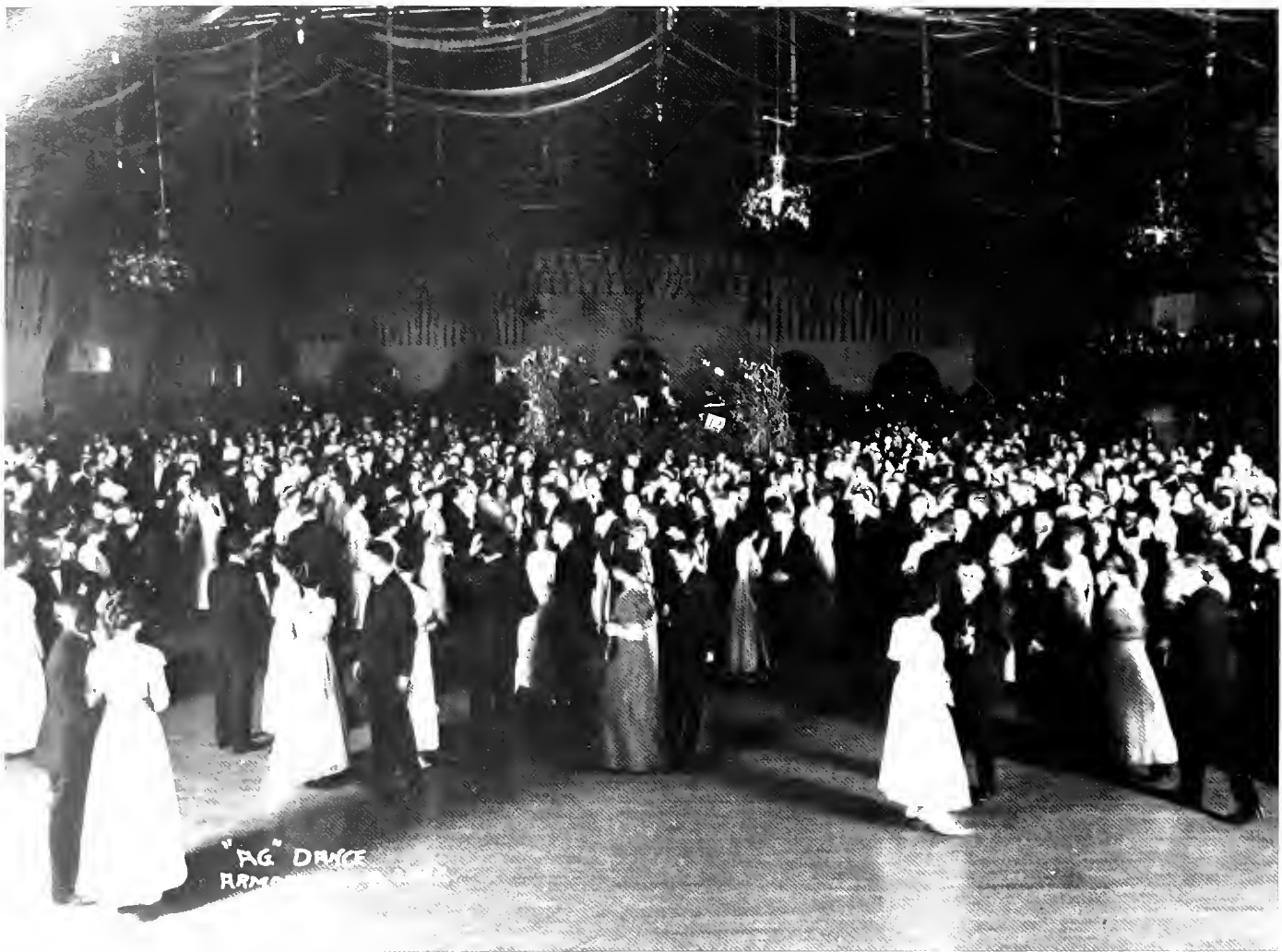
"Togetherness" is another reason for the come-back. "People like to dance closer together now, touching their partner," Glinzky said, mentioning the popularity of The Bump. Currently seen on television's American Bandstand as well as in the campus bars, couples dancing The Bump

literally bump each other to the beat of the music. The Bump, however, is not taught in ballroom dance.

Aurora Villacourta, another dance instructor, gave psychological insight to the togetherness theory. "People now realize they need each other and enjoy the feeling of being wanted." Unlike ballroom dancing, dances of the 1960s sported a "do your own thing" philosophy in which each partner was independent of the other's movements. In fact, partners often danced with each other from across the dance floor.

Villacourta believes that students elect ballroom dance to cash in on the fun that their parents had. Some dances, however, are before our parents' time. The waltz, fox trot, swing, rumba, polka, cha-cha and charleston set the agenda for ballroom dance I. Ballroom dance II teaches advanced steps to the beginning dances while introducing the tango, samba and Viennese waltz. This highly advanced course celebrates Latin American dance, adding the pasa doble, merengue, mambo and quick-step to those already learned.

The general trend towards lifetime sports rather than team sports is seen by Dr. Rollin Wright, head of the physical education department. Ballroom dance, like tennis, is a lifetime sport to be enjoyed at leisure, requiring at the most one other person.



Hot rods, soda shop, juke box, bobby sox — the swing, commonly known as the jitterbug, seems to be reason enough to take ballroom dance. Glinsky said that class enthusiasm reaches an all-time high during the swing session, the favorite among students. Two women last semester even dressed ala 1950s to complement Bill Haley and Comets' Rock Around the Clock. It's not uncommon to see ballroom dancers flaunt their just learned skills, as they take over the dance at such sophisticated ballroom establishments as Red Lion and Chances R.

Aside from the swing, juniors and seniors especially take ballroom dance in preparation for those inevitable wedding parties. It's also nice to give mom and dad something to show for your four years at college. And next time Uncle Ira invites you to rhumba, you no longer have to pretend to know what your feet are doing.

Because ballroom dancing is a social grace, students also learn etiquette in the course. To cure shyness and inhibitions, a relaxed atmosphere is essential. By the third class meeting, students generally feel at ease, according to Glinsky. "The confidence gained is often carried over to social situations outside of the classroom," she said. Although her class is informal, dance is taken seriously. To avoid bruised egos, she insists that students accept the first offer to dance they get. It's not always the man asking the woman to dance. Ladies choice is just as common, but leading and following is a different story. "For once, it's mandatory that the woman



take directions from the man," Glinsky tells her class on the first day.

She doesn't object to girlfriends and boyfriends being partners for the majority of class time, but students must dance around since learning comes from exposure to others. Friendships and romances have arisen from the class, and more than one marriage has resulted.

Aside from two class hours a week, there are Friday night practices in the street shoe gym of the IMPE building and four socials a semester in the Illini Union. Socials are open to everybody, ballroom dance class or not. Dance students are recommended, not required, to attend. The Rudy James band plays, cookies and punch are served and ballroom dance alumni get to brush up on their steps. One social is formal, giving one and all a rare opportunity to don a skirt or tie. Level III students will perform an exhibition dance show at socials this semester.

Ballroom dance enthusiasm at this University is not unique. Colleges nationwide are experiencing the same revival. Yale University went so far as to have a 15-piece band at their spring formal last year. For the first time in five years, tuxedo and formal dressed prom-goers waltzed and tangoed — and seriously at that. The overriding reason behind the increased interest in ballroom dance is probably because it's fun.

"One-two-three, two-two-three, turn-two-three, end-two-three."





Even some of the most liberated women on campus are following in their mothers' footsteps, planting themselves firmly in front of their television sets, immersed in the joys and sorrows that befall their favorite soap opera stars.

A closer look into the television room at 11 a.m. in the Union every weekday during "The Young and the Restless" or the long lunch lines in the dorms following the noon episodes of "All My Children" reveals that even men are working up a lather over the soaps.

After all, in Soapland a woman can marry a young doctor, leave him for a modeling job in New York, have an affair with her boss, refuse to divorce her husband, become involved in her new lover's murder, trick another man into marrying her, get pregnant, miscarry and finally be stricken with amnesia and forget the whole, miserable state of affairs.

If Erica, leading lady in "All My Children," can lead such an exciting life, why can't a neurotic housewife or eager young college woman do the same?

As an announcer used to say before each episode of "Rosemary," one of radio's first soap operas, "This is your story — this is you."

All the elements of everyday life are offered to Soapland's

loyal viewers, and much more. Alcoholism, incest, abortions, impotency, drugs, illegitimate children, not to mention divorce run rampant throughout every serial.

Small towns, like Springfield in "The Guiding Light," Bay City in "Another World," and Monticello in "The Edge of Night" are usually the settings for soap operas, with themes focusing upon the domestic lives of the characters.

The principle characters are white, Anglo-saxon protestants, with an occasional Jew or Italian. They are usually professionals like doctors, lawyers, psychiatrists and teachers.

Never does a loyal soap fan learn about poverty in the city or fame and fortune won by a hard-working, honest politician. Soap operas deal with people that the majority of their fans can relate to.

While soap operas deal with the upper middle class, to survive on daytime television these people must also lead unusual lives, entangled in emotional relationships that become more intricate with each episode.

As any loyal soap fan knows, the ultimate happiness for the star is found in a happy marriage. Marriage to the soap heroine is the beginning and end of all the joys in life.

The Wonderful World of Soaps

By
Diane Breunig

"Marriage is all I've ever wanted," as one soap heroine put it, "A husband . . . like Roger . . . and a family . . . and a little house . . . like the one I was brought up in on Winston Street."

In the words of another heroine, "I wonder how people can so carelessly sacrifice the only real security that comes in life — a home. We should all strive to build and keep a peaceful, happy home in this world of unrest. It's our security for the future. It's our greatest chance for happiness."

Babies are a necessary part of the fulfilled woman in every soap opera. Any woman who loves her husband wants to have his baby. As a mother told her daughter, "You'll never know what fun life can be until you have your own baby in your arms." Her daughter replied, "I love your point of view about everything . . . It always seems so right."

Women in the soaps are capable of dealing with other people only on an emotional level, never on an intellectual one. Education and careers are secondary to having a successful marriage. Intelligence comes with maturity and experience for soap heroines.

While most soap heroines do not have careers, many give it a try at some time. Careers in medicine are popular, leav-

ing the woman with enough time to spend at home, even if it's with her disloyal husband and his illegitimate children.

As for the men, most have careers but are seldom completely devoted to them. The career usually serves only to throw many complications into his love life or lives.

The woman must learn to cope with her husbands' career, which only drags him away from her. In the words of one father to his daughter, "That's a side of a man that's entirely apart from you. You can never compete with it any more than it can compete with you. To be the kind of man you can look up to and be proud of, he's got to love his work almost as much as he loves you."

The far-from-liberated woman is further reassured of her worth when her husband returns home from work and says, "Anything I ever amount to will be because of you."

Somehow, in the heroine's search for Her Man, pitfalls of every sort are encountered — crime, disaster, sudden death and most tragic of all, impotency.

The case of the impotent male is often seen in men who are crippled, blind, or critically ill. Here is a chance for a woman's motherly instinct to take over, resulting in an over-protected, helpless husband. At the same time, the heroine can justify those extramarital affairs that a happy sex life with a healthy husband would deny.

Without these episodes of heavy drinking, rape, amnesia and extramarital affairs, the soap operas could not thrive on daytime television.

The 1972-73 Nielsen ratings show that 76 per cent of all non-working women watch daytime television, while 54 per cent of all working women also manage to fit the soaps into their schedules.

The average viewer watches daytime television sometime between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, averaging over seven hours a week. Women from 18-50 watch the soaps, with the larger audiences in the afternoon.

A survey taken by the A.C. Nielsen Research Firm in Northbrook, Illinois in December 1974, reveals that "As the World Turns" is the no. 1 daytime serial, followed by "Days of Our Lives." Other serials, in order of popularity, are as follows: "Another World," "The Doctors," "Search for Tomorrow," "All My Children," "General Hospital," "The Guiding Light," "The Young and the Restless," "Love of Life," "One Life to Live," "The Edge of Night" and "Somerset."

Corny as the soaps may be, a logical reason must exist to explain why 65 per cent of all women watch daytime television.

Perhaps the soap addict feels a sense of security in her life as she views the evil and corruption that befalls her soap heroines and heroes on television. Absorbed in their tragedy-stricken lives, she finds consolation in knowing that she can rise above these traumas in her own life.

On the other hand, the woman who struggles day-after-day to keep the house clean and take care of the kids has an opportunity to vicariously live the life of her favorite soap star.

But a woman does not have to be a victim of the housewife syndrome to be addicted to the soaps. One college woman mentioned that 25 per cent of her sorority sisters



watch soap operas regularly, skipping a hot meal for a sandwich in front of the television and often skipping lunch entirely.

Class schedules can either make or break a loyal soap fan. One woman said that during one semester, she spent from noon until 4 p.m. every day watching the soaps. She soon became depressed after getting involved in the lives of the characters and was relieved when next semester's schedule forced her to give them up.

Several women admitted that they become interested in the soaps over Christmas vacation, thanks to mothers who turned them on to the joys of Soapland. Once back at school, these women were also forced to abstain from soaps to attend classes, unless of course, they could manage to schedule their classes around them.

Occasionally, a soap addiction becomes an obsession. Ellen Werdan, senior in communications, who is personally disgusted with the content of soaps, revealed how an old roommate "had the nerve" to ask her to tape her favorite soaps for her, since she had classes during their time slots.

Werdan hates the soaps, while noting that "usually a lot of the acting is very good. The actors and actresses are temporarily unemployed, out looking for a job and are forced to take a soap opera role. Actually, they are prostituting themselves because the lines are so bad," she said.

Other anti-soapers agreed with Werdan who said that she can turn on a soap opera once every four months and still know what was happening.

Marge Clichon, sophomore in LAS, also hates the soaps. "I would rather talk to someone. I have problems of my own and prefer not to waste my time watching the soaps."

Another loyal University soap fan said she has been watching "Another World" since she was in eighth grade. She was introduced to the soaps by her grandparents who believed that experience is the best teacher and that lessons can be learned from the trials and tribulations that befall the soap stars.

One woman mentioned that ignorance of the latest in soap events can turn the most popular student into a social outcast. "Soaps are a real social thing," she said. "Many conversations center around analyzing and cutting down soaps and especially discussing what Erica is up to."

Loyal Soapland lovers can thank Irna Phillips, a 1923 graduate of the University of Illinois, for her early contributions to the world of soap.

"It is safe to say that she is the single most important influence on television soaps," wrote Madeleine Edmondson and David Rounds, writer and actor respectively for "Love of Life" and authors of the book, *The Soaps*. "Not only has she originated some of the most successful and most copied shows, but she is called in as a consultant when ratings dip or new writers need guidance."

A native of Chicago, the city dubbed as originator of the soaps, Phillips began her reign in 1932 as one of the most famous names in soap history. She began working for WGN writing scripts for a family serial called "Painted Dreams."

Its theme was the classic story that prevails in soaps today — marriage, love and motherhood were the goals of a successful woman.

Later, the title was changed to "Today's Children," which spoke of the "dream that a woman has been painting all her life . . . There are three colors that have stood the test of all time," said the heroine Frances. "They are the colors that are the foundation of all the dreams of all the men and women in the world — the colors of love . . . family . . . home."

Phillips is in part responsible for creating television's answers to many of the problems that face married couples. As any loyal soap fan knows, the most convenient way to end a marriage is death or a sudden case of amnesia.

In one of Phillips' episodes, a man left his wife for another woman. Rather than have the evil villain be rewarded by happily marrying another woman, Phillips gave him what he had coming.

"I killed him off," she said. "He went to Florida, fell over, and hit his head."

Changes take place in soap operas during amnesia spells which could otherwise never happen. In "All My Children", Phil Brent learns of his illegitimate parentage, loses his memory and leaves for New York forgetting his love for Tara, his old sweetheart.

Phillips' first amnesia victim suffered a blow on the head. Today, psychological shock leading to amnesia is more frequently used, as in "Days of Our Lives" where a Korean war veteran gets amnesia. After being transformed by plastic surgery, he returns home to a family who doesn't recognize him and falls in love with his own sister.

Soapland has continued to be an expression of our culture for almost fifty years. Countless numbers of un-American soap haters curse their poorly-written, trite scripts, abhor the decayed morals of the stars and ask themselves, "What good are they?"

But most loyal soap fans often ask themselves this same question as they tune in day after day to the continuing adventures of their heroes and heroines. Housewives still burn their suppers on the stove, students still force themselves to skip classes and forget homework to be with their loved ones in Soapland.

The soaps must go on . . . and on . . . and on. Like sands through the hourglass, like the days of our lives.

Organization Hits Film City

By Frannie Sanders

Since the first time Moe hit Curley and Charlie Chaplin slipped on a banana, student audiences have been captivated by the big silver screen. Films are not the only form of campus entertainment although students often choose weekend activities by deciding which movie to see.

The insatiable movie-going appetite is served by four campus film agencies: Cinema Guild, Illini Union Student Activities, Film Society and the Expanded Cinema group. Non-campus groups include the University YMCA, McKinley Foundation and Channing-Murray Foundation. Intense competition, however, has put these agencies at odds with each other while students lose out as a result.

A typical situation is illustrated by Group A who booked a Western long in advance but discovered the week of the showing that Group B is showing a better Western the same day. Group A calls the distributor and switches its order to a poor quality print of a comedy as a last minute replacement.

To prevent this dilemma and to meet student film demands, the University's first Film Council was organized in November. The council's purpose, according to Dan Perrino, dean of campus programs and services and Film Council initiator, is to "develop some mutually coordinated program to give sense to our present disjointed film effort on campus."

All campus organizations which show films in University buildings and charge admissions will be under Film Council control as part of the new guidelines. A program-coordinating committee, representing the various film groups, will meet regularly to discuss the following semester's bookings. According to Larry Taylor, assistant dean of campus programs and services and council chairman, the 15-to 20-member committee will probably be formed fall semester 1975.

Chris Walker



Students rush from the Auditorium after the 7 p.m. showing of "The Way We Were."

Establishing a calendar of films scheduled will be one of the committee's major attempts. The secretary would be responsible for communication between film groups and would be contacted before a booking is made to prevent duplication and avoid space assignment confusion. The Film Council proposal stipulates a group cannot show a film presented by another group until 30 days later. A film policy outlining group needs would facilitate dealing with film distributors. With a program coordinating committee, distributors would be forced to contend with a large, strong unit instead of the existing small, isolated groups. Distributors won't be able to make last-minute film cancellations or send bad prints, Taylor said. The committee could also force down advertising rates through block advertising or "refuse to advertise as a group," Taylor said.

To ensure that committee members do not violate rules, an advisory committee of six administrators will organize equipment and space utilization, mediate between the film committee and administrators and resolve intergroup conflicts, Taylor said. John Frayne, associate professor of English and Film Society chairman, said some committee members are opposed to setting a quality standard. Frayne is optimistic despite objections to the lack of concrete guidelines.

Taylor said the committee's attitude that movies are fund-raising activities will improve film quality. The film calendar will prevent agencies from being forced to make last-minute bookings. When agencies feel economically secure they may offer a wider film variety, Taylor said. But the council may itself be economically unsteady. Taylor proposed a re-allocation of funds within the University. Another alternative would tax film agencies proportional to attendance. But if the seat tax is instituted "you can bet the groups will end up passing the extra cost on to students," Frayne said.



Jeff Marsh

Are Double A's Worth The Wait?

By Margie Kriz

The waiting begins early the night before. At first, only a few people mull around outside the Assembly Hall ticket office. Some come prepared to spend the night with all the conveniences of a backyard campout — sleeping bags, radios and food. The line grows and students impatiently wait for roll call, hoping others won't show. The leader makes his last few roll calls before the ticket office opens at 9 a.m.

This method of getting good tickets for a top name artist or group has been disputed throughout the year as inadequate and unfair. Competition for the top numbers is keen, with phone-in lines forming even before concert contracts are signed.

Although Star Course members denied Jethro Tull was scheduled, students registered as line leaders at both the Assembly Hall and Illini Union ticket offices. Anyone wanting a place in line contacted line leaders, provided they knew who they were.

With the limited array of big name artists on campus, the Jethro Tull rumor spread like wild fire. Star Course senior manager Marty DeGood said no contract was signed, but somehow students were convinced the group was coming.

The line leaders took roll calls weeks before ticket sales were publicized. "But if you know someone in charge or they know you, you don't have to show up," Mike Ireland,

senior in business, claimed. "It's all fixed." By the time Star Course announced Tull was coming, lines for each ticket office had over 100 students, each allowed to buy 10 tickets; students in the block sales line were able to buy more.

On the morning tickets went on sale, the lines twisted around the Assembly Hall. One girl who found out about the phone-in lines after ticket sales were announced, said she waited from 9 a.m., when the Assembly Hall ticket office opened, to noon before she could buy tickets, and only got C-section tickets.

At the Illini Union ticket office "the line leaders got their tickets and took off," Fred Speck, sophomore in LAS said. "Everyone was just cutting in line. I didn't even end up getting any tickets because of what was left by the time they were done." In both cases telephone and roll call lines presented problems. But according to Tom Parkinson, Assembly Hall director, the ticket line policy has always worked well. "You see, I don't think there's a very big problem," he said.

But students and administrators disagree. Claims of unfair practices arise every time a concert is held. Previous line leaders admit getting inside information from Star Course or the Assembly Hall Advisory Committee, the two groups that sponsor most University concerts.

In October, students wanted to eliminate the phone-in line system by camping overnight by the Assembly Hall ticket office on a first-come, first-serve basis. The attempt failed as the first Fleetwood Mac tickets were sold to the phone-in line students when Dan Perrino, dean of campus programs and services, ruled that the group demonstrating

first interest in tickets would get the first position in line. Since the phone-in line leader had registered with the Assembly Hall ticket office several days before the campers had begun their vigil, the phone-in line came first.

The Fleetwood Mac confrontation didn't change Parkinson's ticket stance. "There was a lot more talk than problem," he said, "Few problems have developed in the ticket lines since this system began. What we do is recognize one student as official line captain. We'll recognize this line for 30 days." The time limit was set to prevent students from starting a line for an unscheduled show that might some day

card could cause problems.

The committee has also looked into mail order tickets distributed on a first-come first-served basis. "There's quite a bit of interest by a few people, but it doesn't seem that the alternatives are that much different," Parkinson said. "The alternatives have all been tried or considered before and discarded."

Parkinson has repeatedly said that ticket lines should be student controlled. "There's no reason why the Assembly Hall should be concerned with police efforts and line policy. I feel, and so do the other agencies that sell tickets (Kranert Center for the Performing Arts and Illini Union), that



Jeff Marsh



Gregory Gaymont

come to the University.

Shortly after the Fleetwood Mac incident Perrino and the advisory committee discussed a new line policy. Of alternatives discussed, most interest was shown in a lottery system, Bruce Silverglade, advisory committee member, said. The lottery system, used for basketball ticket sales until this year, allows ticket buyers to send their names to the ticket office to be chosen at random. The system was discontinued because of lack of personnel. But Silverglade said the advisory committee and Star Course volunteers could help.

A time card system, used at Illinois State University, has also been considered. Time cards are distributed to students interested in buying tickets a week before ticket sales begin. A schedule is posted indicating at what time each card will be honored. But student attempts to obtain more than one

the student affairs office should take care of line policy."

Perrino said the responsibility lies with the groups sponsoring the concert or event. "The people who sell tickets or sponsor a concert should be in charge," he said. Parkinson would have to approve any new system that might be used at the Assembly Hall.

"Every once in a while when we have a big show and tickets go fast, we have complaints," he said. "People find that they aren't getting the tickets they want, so they think that there's some hanky panky going on. If they don't get the tickets they want that's because someone else has already bought them."

For Jethro Tull, it seemed that Jeffrey Silverman, member of Zeta Beta Tau fraternity and sophomore in business, had bought the tickets everyone wanted. On Feb. 7, Silverman sold two \$6 AA tickets for \$40 to a Daily Illini reporter who turned the matter over to University police and administrators. ZBT had purchased 153 AA tickets in the Jethro Tull block sale which allows any housing unit to buy a number of tickets equal to twice the number of residents in the unit. Individual ZBT members also bought at least 40 more tickets in the 10 ticket and under line. There were AA tickets available for the concert.

University police received two additional scalping complaints, including one from John Barr, senior in LAS, who purchased two tickets at \$15 each. Results of the police investigation were turned over to the state's attorney for possible prosecution. The 1973 Revised Illinois Statutes provides for fines up to \$5,000 for each ticket sold for more than printed price.



75:



Seniors,
Residences
Organizations

Agriculture

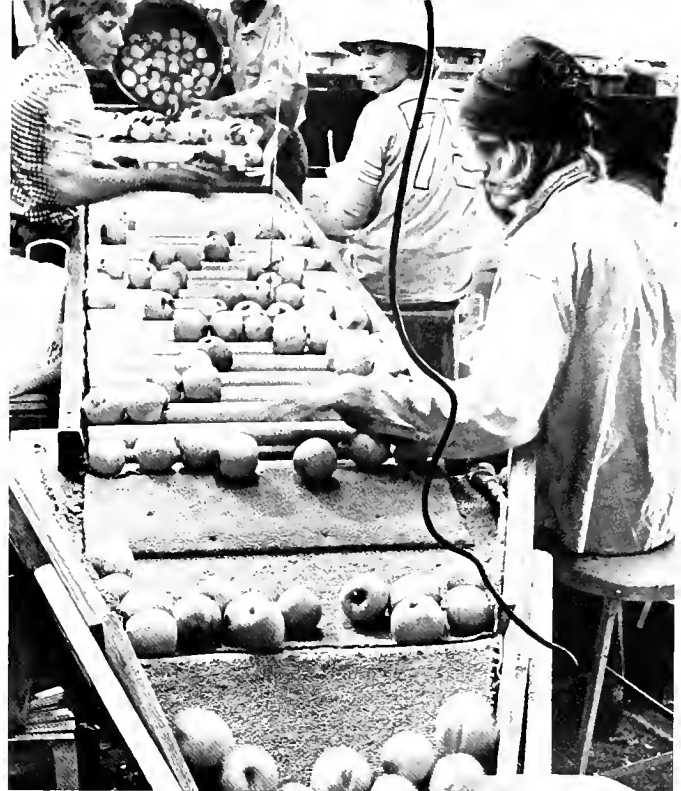
When the University was chartered in 1867 as the Illinois Industrial College, the College of Agriculture was one of the original units. Today, the College of Agriculture is the land-grant agricultural college for the State of Illinois. The college is considered to have one of the highest quality programs in the country and provides both undergraduate and graduate instruction in agriculture and home economics.

The college has approximately 2450 students, of which 520 are seniors. Students can choose from 26 options and majors in agriculture and select from 275 agriculture courses. Agriculture students can choose from such specialized areas as agricultural industries, agricultural science, forest science, ornamental horticulture, wood science and others.



Home economic students in the School of Human Resources and Family Studies choose from 10 options and 70 courses in areas such as apparel design, general home economics, home management, foods and nutrition and others. Special programs combine agriculture or home economics with business administration, communications, engineering or law.

Along with the diversity in agriculture instruction the college is also located in one of the greatest agricultural regions of the world. The advantages of such a region are very great for teaching and research in agriculture. The college maintains greenhouses, herds and flocks of farm animals, farms and orchards. The farms and fields consist of 2,600 acres in the state of which 1,850 acres are in Champaign County.



The College of Agriculture is by law responsible for the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service. The Agricultural Experiment Station was established in 1888 and combines research in agriculture, home economics and veterinary medicine. The research emphasizes the economic and sociological aspect of man and his environment. Results of the research are distributed through the statewide Cooperative Extension Service and in scientific journals. Research is conducted on campus at Morrow Plots, South Farms and other agriculture buildings. Statewide field facilities are also used.

The Cooperative Extension Service was established in 1914. Serving all 102 Illinois counties, agriculture and home economic specialists and advisors are responsible for com-

munity development in agriculture, home economics and 4-H Club work.

The college also works with international and national agriculture programs, which are directed by the United States State and Agriculture Departments. Study abroad programs, in coordination with five other Big 10 Universities, are also offered to students for eight weeks in the summer.

In the last three years enrollment in the College of Agriculture has increased by 25 per cent. Assistant Dean C. D. Smith sees this increase in agriculture enrollment as a trend toward an awareness of food, fiber, environment, natural interest in the outdoors, and in general, the needs of people.

Richard Acosta, Lincoln
 Martha Adams, Lincoln
 Abbie Adams, Lincoln
 Dan Adams, Delavan
 John Anderson, Maple Park
 Tiskilwa



Paul Ausbeck, Oak Park
 Mary Baker, Collinsville
 Alan Barbre, Crossville
 Beckie Bauer, Woodland
 Charlotte Behle, Elkhart
 Byron Benner, Tuscola



Arlis Benzon, Cambridge
 Stephen Beyers, Oconee
 William Bishop, Henry
 Cynthia Blundell, East Peoria
 Donald Boggs, Macon
 Kathryn Bosch, Longview



Michael Bovio, Rockford
 Harold Bowen, Robinson
 Sally Boyle, McNabb
 Jamie Bremer, Metropolis
 Bruce Briggs, Stonington
 Nancy Briggs, Stonington



Leslie Brockett, Libertyville
 Diane Brown, Wilmette
 Nancy Butz, Kankakee
 Rebecca Carlisle, Carthage
 Michael Carls, Arenzville
 Thomas Carmichael, Rochelle



Gregg Carr, McNabb
 Gale Clark, Galva
 Rebecca Clark, Homer
 Rhonda Cohen, Chicago
 Jeffrey Colglazier, Lewistown
 Robert Conner, Canton



Dottie Conroy, Galva
 David Cook, Rock Falls
 Mary Costello, Mount Prospect
 James Craft, Assumption
 Nancy Crump, Arlington Heights
 Joyce Cutright, Greenup



Larry Dallas, Tuscola
 Leonard Daugherty, West Union
 Michael Davis, Champaign
 Gregory Deakin, Cuba
 Patricia Denning, Pekin
 John Deuth, Polo



Russell Deverell, Kingston
 Douglas DeVries, Momence
 Linda DeVries, Forreston
 Lyle DeVries, Forreston
 Rebecca Diller, Aurora
 Paul Doescher, Libertyville





John Doty, Mattoon
Lawrence Doyle, Glen Ellyn
Patricia Duval, Herscher
Sarah Duvick, Sandwich
Rodney Dye, Fenton
Gary Ebert, Frankfort

Martha Edwards, South Beloit
James Ehrhardt, Emington
Robert Elliott, Sheffield
Jody Ellyne, Lincolnwood
Judy Ernst, West Chicago
Mellisa Fehrenbacher, Easton

Roger Ferguson, Findlay
Martha Fischer, Centralia
William Frank, Wenona
Nancy Frederick, Evanston
Elizabeth French, Fairfield
Lucy Froehle, Cochabamba, Bolivia

Julian Fruhling, Penfield
Chris Gory, Rochester
Marie Gorski, South Holland
Donna Greene, Champaign
John Greenleaf, Decatur
Thomas Griswold, Big Rock

Connie Gritton, Paxton
Gordon Haase, Monmouth
James Hanks, Sugar Grove
Donna Hansen, Kankakee
Lois Hanson, Urbana
Larry Hantle, Belleville

Nancy Hardy, Lee
Kevin Harms, Fairbury
Renee Harris, Urbana
Susan Hastings, Evergreen Park
Gerald Hausam, Peoria
Susan Haws, Deerfield

Susan Hawrysis, Posen
Gerald Heisner, Beecher
Linda Hiltabrand, Oglesby
Truth Hoedebecke, Teutopolis
Cynthia Holmstrom, Farmington
Ruel Iliff, Washburn

Mary Inskeep, Elmwood
Patti Jackson, Ellis Grove
Karen Jacobson, Chicago
Mark Jahraus, Champaign
Taffy Janssen, Benson
Randall Jeppson, Lostant

Barry Jesse, Varna
Alva Johnson, Fairfield
Nancy Johnson, Kankakee
Karen Kalkstein, Chicago
Linda Kaneski, Northwales, Pa
Linda Karasek, Villa Park

Charlotte K...
 Kathryn K...
 Thomas... Camp Grove
 Karen... Chicago
 ...singer, Westchester
 ...Kessler, Champaign

Laura Kiolbasa, Oak Park
 Jocelyn Kirby, Western Springs
 Judy Klymus, Downers Grove
 Steve Koenig, Mount Carmel
 Ann Kolkebeck, Homewood
 Donald Komp, Princeville

Robin Kramer, Glenview
 Debra Krause, Elmhurst
 Robert Lawson, St. Augustine
 Mary Lee, Granite City
 Cynthia Leighton, Westchester
 Gregory Lepper, Ashland

Melinda Lewis, Delavan
 Jill Linck, Danville
 Richard Lindell, Orion
 Dennis Linker, Champaign
 William Littrell, Wolf Lake
 Gayle Malley, La Grange

Susan Marconi, Chicago Heights
 Gary Martin, Edelstein
 Gary Martin, Alexander
 Kevin Massie, Beardstown
 Pamela McBride, Arlington Heights
 Judith McGrew, Avon

Daryl Mealiff, Hamilton
 Janice Meisner, Skokie
 Edward Mercer, Humboldt
 Lorraine Metcalf, Flossmoor
 James Meyer, Peotone
 Paul Mitchell, Enfield

Jaymes Mortensen, Mokena
 Geoffrey Mowry, Champaign
 Robert Mueller, East St. Louis
 Daniel Munch, Umetamora
 Jeffrey Myers, Findlay
 Roger Naylor, Ashton

Kathleen Nelson, Champaign
 Ronald Neuhaus, Chicago
 Patricia Niehaus, Champaign
 Richard Nightingale, Orion
 Frank Nordstrom, Tiskilwa
 Gary Nyberg, Roanoke

Gary Obrecht, Rockford
 Gwen Olson, Carbondale
 Kathleen Painter, LeHarpe
 Christine Pawlowski, Northbrook
 Sheila Pechter, Chicago
 Janet Peters, Chicago Heights





Nancy Pijacek, Elmhurst
Edward Potts, Carmi
Robert Prange, Walshville
Karen Prochaska, Lombard
William Prochnow, Urbana
David Queckboerner, Chadwick

Julia Read, Henry
Beverly Residori, Reddick
George Richardson, Spring Grove
Ronald Riegel, Urbana
Anita Roskamp, Sutter
Joyce Rothe, Brighton

Jeff Russe, Ashwood, N. J.
Gary Schinderle, Champaign
Janene Schroeder, Deerfield
Janey Schroeder, Deerfield
Louis Schwerer, Blandinsville
Robert Seelif, Oak Park

June Segreti, Oak Park
Frank Selme, Rock Falls
Susan Shade, Quincy
Roger Shupe, Mendon
Stephen Skuba, Eagerville
Anne Slater, Winnetka

Rebecca Smith, Joliet
Charles Spencer, White Hall
Phyllis Stahnke, Belvidere
Mary-Helen Steindler, Park Forest
Mary Stoutenborough, Maroa
Darrell Sundell, Mundelein

Linda Sus, Berwyn
John Sutor, Wataga
Doreen Swakon, Park Ridge
Elizabeth Swanson, DeKalb
Douglas Thompson, Atlanta
Billy Treece, Jonesboro

Dana Walker, Carthage
William Warden, Hillside
Elizabeth Watson, Urbana
Richard Webb, Glen Ellyn
Kathryn Weller, La Grange
David Wengerhoff, Northbrook

Maria Westemeier, Park Ridge
David Wetzel, Mattoon
William Whipple, U.tica
Dalene Williams, Hinsdale
Geri Williams, Glen Ellyn
Mary Williamson, Champaign

Christine Wilson, McNabb
Patricia Wilson, LeRoy
Kathleen Zitney, Rockdale

Commerce

The purpose of the College of Commerce and Business Administration is to provide educational experiences that will enable students to develop their potential for leadership and service to business, government and academic areas. The college is divided into four undergraduate departments: economics, accounting, finance and business administration.

Business administration is the largest of the four departments with nearly 250 graduates in 1974. Two majors are available to students in this department — business administration and marketing.

The accountancy department graduated 195 students last year, and finance and economics graduated 175 and 33 respectively.

Despite the seemingly expanding business sector, many



graduates lacked definite plans upon graduation. Nearly 100 of the business administration department's graduates were "seeking employment" or "undecided" upon graduation. However, Assistant Dean Tom A. Yancey said that while the number of employment opportunities were somewhat reduced from the previous years, most graduates were eventually obtaining jobs in their field. Those who remained unemployed generally did so by choice — mainly a resistance to moving to distant employment opportunities. On the other hand, accountancy majors seemed to have less trouble locating jobs, with fewer than 25 per cent reporting any difficulty or indecision.

Over 50 per cent of the economics graduates went on to graduate or law school, taking the advice of the University's



Office of Career Development and Placement. The office strongly recommends economic majors obtain an advanced degree as jobs in this field are difficult to come by without one. In fact, only three of the department's graduates obtained employment last year, or less than 10 per cent. A similar situation exists in the finance department where fewer than a third of the graduates were able to obtain jobs. About an equal number went on to graduate school and the others were seeking employment.

The college currently has 3,738 students enrolled, a 50 per cent increase since the 1971 enrollment of 2,437. This dramatic increase accounts, in part, for the large number of graduates still unemployed upon graduation.

The starting salary for graduates in all four fields ranged from a high of \$1,125 per month to \$450, but the average was \$923. Accounting remained the most remunerative, offering the average graduate a monthly salary of \$996, while economics graduates received nearly \$200 less than that a month.

The college's four year program is based on a core of business requirements, a specialization in one area of business and a generous number of courses elected from other colleges to insure a liberal education. Through a cooperative arrangement with the Division of Social Sciences, students in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences may major in economics or finance.

Glen Abrahams, Deerfield
 Judith Ahern, Portland, Ore.
 Christopher Akin, Arlington Heights
 Herbert Anders, Dolton
 Robert Anderson, Morton Grove
 David Anderson, Peoria



Stewart Appelbaum, Pleasant Hill
 Lee Arbus, Skokie
 James Ardisson, Lombard
 Steven Arnold, Rock Island
 Douglas Arnold, Schaumburg
 Mead Babcock, Chillicothe



Steven Bandohk, Glenview
 Wayne Barbier, Elmhurst
 Nancy Barshinger, Sycamore
 Annette Bates, Urbana
 Barbara Bauer, Decatur
 Robert Bazzetta, Peoria



Daniel Beagley, Glen Ellyn
 Jack Beaumont, Park Ridge
 David Beck, Glenview
 Louis Bergantino, Westchester
 John Berger, Dolton
 Bradley Berman, Northbrook



Fred Beschoner, Washburn
 Kenneth Bettenhausen, Frankfort
 Brian Birnbaum, Berwyn
 Janet Blair, Charleston
 Julianna Blumenthal, Chicago
 Robert Bogdanoff, La Grange



Nancy Boim, Urbana
 Marjorie Bradley, Sheffield
 Carol Brauer, Homewood
 JoAnn Brink, Danville
 Gary Brown, Streator
 J. Dale Brown, Decatur



Jay Brown, Skokie
 Ronald Bryant, Carmi
 Robert Bunchman, Mount Vernon
 George Buzard, Glenview
 David Byrd, Polo
 Maribeth Cagney, Chicago



Charles Cardella, Glenview
 Karen Caughey, Orion
 Raymond Cebold, Orland Park
 Laury Chez, Skokie
 Richard Clark, Champaign
 Richard Clevenger, Champaign



Samuel Cohn, Glenview
 William Cooley, Brocton
 Robert Collins, Urbana
 Steve Collsen, Lombard
 Thomas Crotty, Evergreen Park
 Linda Culver, Springfield





Steven Dammann, Anna
A Bruce Darin, Skokie
Laurel Davis, Aurora
Michael Davis, Polo
Ralph DeRose, Waukegan
Steven Deifel, Urbana

Judith Devanev, La Grange Park
August Dipazo, East Alton
James Dominguez, Chicago
Gordon Donovan, Evanston
Robert Dugner, Middletown
Thomas Durkin, Westchester

James Ellsworth, Urbana
Donna Evans, Clinton
John Evans, Clinton
Marc Fagot, Danville
David Feinartz, Champaign
Lawrence Fey, Chicago

Edward Freidinger, Pekin
Julie Fritz, Northbrook
Ilene Galassi, Frankfort
Gary Galvin, Glen Ellyn
Ronald Gareiss, Oak Lawn
James Gassell, Skokie

Angelyn Geraci, Park Forest
William Gihland, Park Forest
Stuart Gilman, Glenwood
Jim Ginzkey, Bloomington
Robert Glasa, Champaign
Elaine Goelz, Park Ridge

David Goettsch, Morton
David Graffram, Elgin
Ronald Greene, Urbana
Douglas Greenman, Palatine
John Gummersall, Wilmette
Mark Guthrie, Champaign

Robert Hagen, Decatur
Beverly Hall, Lake Bluff
Ronald Hancock, Carmel, Ind
Keven Hansen, Niles
James Harmon, Elburn
Jacqueline Heinen, Winnetka

Gary Hemmer, Belleville
Barry Hertzberg, Chicago
Gwen Hewitt, Palos Park
Barbara Hiatt, Amboy
James Hickey, Joliet
Bonnie Hickmann, Barrington

Marvin Hoffman, Olivette
Michelle Hojnacki, Champaign
Jon Holt, Carthage
John Houghtlin, Evanston
Susan Huddleston, Lawrenceville
Wayne Hulting, Urbana

Roger Irland, High School Park
 Lee Jacobson, Chicago
 Richard Jahnke, Normal
 Steven Jaskolski, Skokie
 Craig Johnson, Joliet
 James Johnson, Urbana



Stephan Johnson, Peoria
 Robert Jorgensen, Glenview
 Richard Kaiser, Bellwood
 Dennis Kamper, Belleville
 Jerry Kantner, Mahomet
 Edward Karasek, Berwyn



Michael Karoff, Evanston
 Robert Kaufmann, Skokie
 William Keating, Arlington Heights
 David Knieriem, Pekin
 Robert Kravich, Burbank
 David Krehbiel, Geneva



Donald Kron, Des Plaines
 Donald Krueger, Mundelein
 Milton Kruger, Peotone
 Robert Kuchanz, Harwood Heights
 Richard Kukla, Chicago
 Gary Kusmierczak, Collinsville



Stephen Lamothe, Urbana
 Loren Lange, Glenview
 Ronald Lapins, Chicago
 John Lariviere, Champaign
 Ray Laughlin, Peoria
 Douglas Licht, Mahomet



Roberta Liebovitz, Skokie
 Beverly Limestall, Waterloo
 Richard Lindemann, Lansing
 William Lynch, Western Springs
 Richard Lloyd, Park Ridge
 Debra MacLaughlin, Chicago



Roman Maffenbeier, Chicago
 Gary Manthe, Cambridge
 Gregory Matic, Palos Heights
 Russell Maverfield, Evanston
 Tony McAnally, Cicero
 Forest McClelland, Pawnee



Thomas McDaniel, Pinckneyville
 Edward McElroy, Geneva
 James McGrath, Flossmoor
 James McKinstry, Mount Carmel
 Neill McKinstry, Mount Carmel
 John McKinzie, Bloomington



Charles McMurray, Rock Island
 Donald McMurray, Western Springs
 John McNicholas, Jr., Dolton
 Mark Mendelson, Glencoe
 Michael Merkin, Skokie
 Robert Meyer, Millford





Dennis Mickey, Decatur
Michael Miller, Oak Lawn
Willie Miller, Evanston
Steven Milstein, Skokie
Garry Moody, Chicago
Bruce Morrison, Riverdale

William Neumann, Glenview
Bruce Newman, Chicago
William Norwell, Highland Park
Kevin Nosbisch, Kankakee
William Oberholtzer, Pontiac
Deborah Ohlson, Joliet

Kenneth Paetsch, Blue Island
Robert Pankauskas, Chicago
Frank Papke, Rockford
Theodore Pasierb, Westville
Jon Paul, Western Springs
Susanne Peterson, Plainfield

Barbara Petronis, Hazel Crest
Constance Pickrell, Winnetka
David Portman, Skokie
Marian Power, Chicago
Lucinda Powers, Murphiboro
James Pratt, Palatine

David Proserpi, Elmhurst
Darrel Quinn, Rochelle
Eric Rahn, Lake Bluff
David Reichard, Urbana
Mark Richmond, Niles
John Riley, Champaign

Lance Rissman, Evanston
David Robbins, Elmhurst
Marcus Roder, Waukegan
David Romig, Carmi
Jane Romweber, Hazel Crest
Harold Roppel, Champaign

Gary Rosen, Morton Grove
Richard Rosendahl, Melvin
Lewis Ross, Chicago
Paul Ruby, Hoffman Estates
Garry Ruick, Villa Park
James Russell, Mattoon

Richard Saillard, Urbana
Robert Sampson, Wheaton
Steven Sander, Norridge
Steve Saratore, Matteson
Steve Sarovich, Champaign
Robert Scheffel, Champaign

William Scheffel, Godfrey
Donald Schlax, Chicago
Janet Schrieffer, Glenview
Thomas Schuld, Rockford
Michael Scott, Libertyville
Richard Seligmann, Rolling
Meadows

Margaret Seltzer, Champaign
Robert Serikal, Champaign
Lawrence Sisk, Chicago
Kerry Smith, Shita, Crestwood
Kirk Smith, Hinsdale
Larry Szeja, Calumet City



David Simons, Beachwood, Ohio
Dwight Silverstein, Moline
Terry Skwotch, Chicago
Allen Snively, Hoopston
Rollin Soskin, Morton Grove
Lawrence Spielman, Highland Park



Michael Spieth, Olney
Walter Spiniolas, Palatine
Stanley Stanczuk, Park Ridge
Carol Stasiak, Chicago
Daniel Stauder, Arlington Heights
Philip Stein, Lincolnwood



Earl Stone, Chicago
Ronald Sundell, Libertyville
William Thompson, Palatine
John Tinnerello, Chicago
Mary Tokarski, Lombard
Timothy Trynkiewicz, Chicago



George Turner, Indianapolis, Ind
David Uhlenhop, Normal
Vance Urick, Prophetstown
Andrew Vass, Rockford
John Veach, Vienna
Paul Veatch, Jr., Deerfield



Kristine Vleck, Westmont
Susan Vonderhaar, Moline
Paul Wagner, Northbrook
Patrick Walsh, Chicago
David Watkins, Chenoa
John Watson, Park Ridge



John Watson, Champaign
Robert Weder, Palatine
Gerald Willenborg, Effingham
John Wilcox, Pana
Douglas Wilson, Champaign
Steven Wine, Chicago



Albert Winston, Flossmoor
Lucille Wirth, Chicago
Michael York, Greenville
Michael Young, Highland Park
Arlene Zimmerman, San Jose
Arlis Zimmerman, San Jose





Communications

Despite the tough job market media people face today, journalism schools across the country are swamped with applications; the College of Communications is no exception.

Enrollment in the college more than doubled in the mid-1960's. In 1970, a ratio of 200 advertising, 150 journalism and 100 radio and television majors was set, and the grade point admission guideline was raised from 3.5 to 4.0. To further control the number of applicants, a statement of interest is required to distinguish students seriously interested in communication careers. Last fall, the college had to deny admission to 80 of 260 qualified applicants.

Of the three departments in the college, advertising never reached its expected enrollment as journalism and radio and television have. In one year, enrollment dropped 20 per cent but has increased since then. Associate Dean William Alfeld said that anti-business sentiment among students in

the late 1960's contributed to the sharp decline

Analysts attribute the journalism boom to Watergate, a viable outlet for social change, and a revived interest in professions. The communications faculty doesn't rule out the possibility that students may enter the college for a liberal arts education without a foreign language requirement. But most students will vouch that opting a communications curriculum is no easy way out. The college also has masters programs in advertising, journalism and radio and television and a doctorate communications program.

The college offers its students professional training while valuing a liberal arts background. "Our philosophy is that a liberal arts education is crucial to what a journalist does," Peterson said. "This is why we take juniors." Students must complete 60 hours, usually in liberal arts, before entering the college. All students must take 20 hours of advanced social studies. New-editorial journalism majors also take six



hours in economics, English, history, philosophy, political science and sociology or anthropology for graduation.

Due to tight enrollments, a limited number of instructors and lack of space, communications courses are rarely accessible to those outside the college. Exceptions are agricultural communications and home economics-journalism minor students from the College of Agriculture.

The University journalism school was ranked number two in a recent survey of the nation's professional schools conducted by two Columbia University sociologists and published in *Change Magazine*. Although Peterson values all three departments, he doesn't put much value in the study. "The article is unclear and poor research methods were used," he said.

The state budget allotted about \$1.4 million to the college this year, nearly a five per cent increase over last year. But

more funds are needed to implement a new journalism curriculum that could cost \$100,000-\$200,000 for equipment and remodeling. Radio and television curriculum costs have increased since WILL, the University-owned television station, began charging the College for use this year.

Of the three departments, radio and television has the most difficult job market, according to Arthur Strang, director of the college placement office. "Although it may take two or three years in an unrelated job, all communications students are eventually back in their field," he said.

The Hollywood version of "All the President's Men," starring Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman as the Washington Post's Watergate reporters, is expected to further attract aspiring Bob Woodwards and Carl Bernsteins, to what *Newsweek Magazine* calls "the J-school explosion."



Philip Alfeld, Carrollton
John Axness, Morton Grove
Richard Barnes, Champaign
Raymond Blanchard, Springfield
Diane Breunig, Sandwich
Jeffrey Brody, McHenry

Janice Brown, Neoga
Marilyn Burk, Chicago
Richard Cahan, Lincolnwood
Samuel Cahnmann, Chicago
Cheryl Capriotti, Park Forest
Christopher Cashman, Libertyville

David Catlett, Wilmette
Monica Cheng, Singapore
Janine Cohen, Skokie
Lynne Corusy, Western Springs
Robert Cosentino, Western Springs
Peter Cremer, Chicago

Robert Dreyen, Woodridge
Judith Ericksen, Dolton
Larry Farmer, Dolton
Wanda Francis, Chicago
William Froese, Morton Grove
Richard Gasaway, Maroa

Carolyn Gause, East St. Louis
Rod Gipson, Arthur
Karen Goldstrom, Homewood
Bonnie Greenberg, Skokie
Pamela Gritton, Highland Park
Robert Gullo, Arlington Heights

Kathryn Hankins, Arlington Heights
James Herlihy, Lombard
William Hill, Morris
Janelle Hirschert, Champaign
Brent Homes, Villa Grove
Joy Israel, McLean

Randi Izenman, Skokie
Wesley Jaros, Riverside
Dwight Johnson, Lewis, Ia
Christine Karbowiak, Chicago
Jane Karr, Northbrook
Mark Katz, Skokie

Bea Katzenstein, Chicago
Barbara Klein, Wheaton
Janet Krause, Decatur
Lawrence Krulwich, Chicago
Charla Krupp, Wilmette
Robert Lachky, Oak Lawn

Robert Lerner, Chicago
Patricia Mallen, Naperville
Margaret Mamlok, Skokie
Patricia Matzdorff, Champaign
Mary Mayer, Peoria
Linda McCurdy, Wyoming

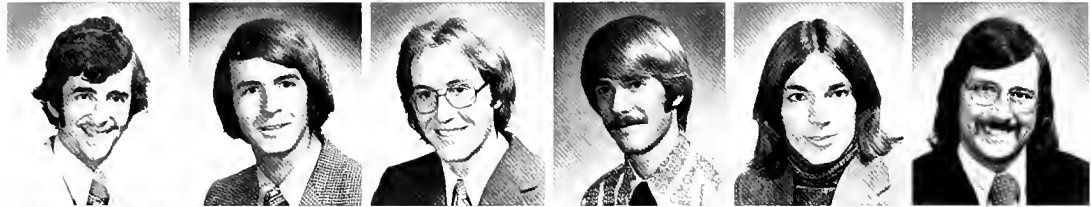
Jeffrey M. ...
 Jeffrey M. ...
 Janet M. ...
 Thomas M. ... Boingbrook
 ... Bolton
 ... Evanston



Nancy Moody, Chicago
 Jill Myers, Skokie
 Rose Nagel, Freeport
 Morton Nathan, Chicago
 Janet Neiman, Evanston
 Debra Odes, Westchester



Steven Pokin, Bellwood
 David Prichard, Glen Ellyn
 Riley Quick, Villa Park
 David Ratzlaff, Sterling
 Phillip Robinson, Jr., Champaign
 Richard Rollins, Mundelein



Barry Rosenbloom, Lincolnwood
 Holly Saunders, Arlington Heights
 Leland Schmidt, Polo
 Peggy Schroeder, Champaign
 Katherine Sexton, Ottawa
 Angela Sinickas, Chicago



Mary Staunton, Park Ridge
 Susan Sternberg, Crystal Lake
 Thomas Stocker, Berkeley
 Paula Summar, Dallas, Texas
 Donna Sunderman, Homewood
 David Swan, Macomb



Rosemary Taylor, Princeton
 Heene Turovitz, Skokie
 Robert VanAntwerp, Piper City
 Lori Wachowiak, Peru
 Patti Weiss, Skokie
 Kathy Winston, Calumet City



David Woods, Urbana
 Linda Wyde, Flossmoor
 Cathy Yarmoski, Chicago
 Joan Zoros, Morton Grove





Gail Abrahams, Highland Park
Holly Anderson, Watseka
Sally Armstrong, Bockford
Wendi Aven, Wood Dale
Harriet Bank, Skokie
Robin Barbakoff, Chicago

Bruce Barilla, Chicago
Ann Bates, Mount Prospect
Gaylon Beckemeyer, Urbana
Caren Berger, Skokie
Leslie Berman, Skokie

Education

A graduate with an education degree today does not necessarily face a closed job market. Instead, he must ask himself if he is committed enough to go where the jobs are.

"While the market is obviously depressed, jobs are still available if people are willing to maintain some mobility," said Tom McGreal, director of educational placement in the College of Education.

"Our placement office has been averaging 58-60 per cent of graduates with bachelor's degrees with jobs. The average starting salary of a graduate with a bachelor's degree is \$9,000," he added.

For the past five years, the job market in education has been poor. McGreal predicts that the situation will remain basically the same until 1980.

Presently, those with teaching degrees in special education, vocational and technical education, math, sciences and reading at the elementary and secondary levels are in demand.

But students in social studies, foreign languages and English may find themselves in trouble when job searching.

The belief that a master's degree may hurt a graduate's chances of securing a job is refuted by McGreal. "We would not discourage a student from getting his master's degree for fear of hurting his job chances. We would recommend though that a student get his masters if he is in an especially tight area," he said.

Certain jobs, such as counseling, school social work and school psychology require a master's degree. Otherwise, a bachelor's degree is sufficient.

The College of Education, with a total fall 1974 enrollment of 1071, is comprised of four curricula: special education, elementary and early childhood education, vocational technical education and secondary education.

A strict quota system in the special education department found 111 students enrolled during the fall 1974 semester. Susan Wellington, assistant coordinator of undergraduate programs, Council on Teacher Education, noted that the deaf education department will no longer be within the college. It is now in the process of being transferred to the speech department.

The elementary education department has stabilized enrollment quotas, with fall 1974 enrollment at 715 students. "Previously," Wellington said, "we would let nature take its course and admit all those qualified. The decline in enrollment since 1968 is in part due to the colleges' effort to limit enrollment because of budget cuts and other college priori-

ties."

The increase in vocational technical education enrollment within the last two years is a reflection of a new emphasis on vocationalism, according to Wellington, while secondary education enrollment has "plummeted downward traumatically" with 72 students enrolled in the fall of 1974.

The college has recently instituted a graduate bilingual/bicultural program in education which trains researchers and administrators for bicultural programs. Sixteen students enrolled take courses in linguistics, methodology for bilingual settings and historical philosophical development of bilingual bicultural education.

Prof. Henry Trueba, associate professor of secondary and continuing education, emphasizes the research aspect of the program. "We explore the bilingual bicultural settings that exists and devise instruments to detect relative skills to operate into different bilingual bicultural systems," he said.

The program aims at identifying the impact of bilingual bicultural programs in the development of children and the training of personnel to direct these programs.

"Although the present emphasis is in Spanish speaking Latin components, the program is open to all groups," Trueba said. "The program attempts to use University courses from all departments of college."

The Goddard philosophy of "computers for the whole school" will guide the development of a course, starting spring semester of 1975, in the educational applications of computers in two or three schools or school districts. Large computers and "mini-computers" will be available as instructional devices which will serve both instructional and administrative purposes.

The Human Development Division of the college provides an Interdisciplinary Human Development Program aimed at training graduate students in research on psychological educational problems.

Students receive research training and practical field experiences defined by schools in collaboration with both students and faculty. Research is addressed to problems present in the particular school.

The program has been underway for the past three years, while formally receiving university funding on July 1, 1974. Approximately 45 students have participated. Students may be admitted into the psychology or educational psychology department and participate following acceptance.

Tina Berns
 Julie Bethel, Morton Grove
 Bonnie Boush, Morton Grove
 Cynthia Brantick, Peoria
 Cynthia Brown, Lincolnwood
 E. Bobzien, Antioch

Debra Brook, Highland Park
 Marla Brown, Morton Grove
 Elys Bunch, Champaign
 Janet Burke, Chicago
 Mary Burkybile, Casey
 Lynn Cawley, Eureka

Linda Chaffee, Bushnell
 Sue Chambers, Pierson Station
 Marlene Clark, Chicago
 Anne Cohn, Belleville
 Eileen Cooks, Chicago
 Nancy Cooper, Urbana

Cynthia DeMar, Flossmoor
 Andrea Donnellan, Winnetka
 Judy Edelson, Chicago
 Gloria Felton, Chicago
 Penelope Fraggos, South Holland
 Sally Franks, Springfield

Jean Frechill, Melvin
 Renee Goldberg, Chicago
 Bonnie Goodfriend, Skokie
 Linda Gordon, Lincolnwood
 William Grgas, Waukegan
 Nadyne Greese, Skokie

Ann Grashorn, Arlington Heights
 Catherine Halbur, Moline
 Karen Hattenhaus, Peoria
 Janice Hinz, Orland Park
 Sharon Hollander, Morton Grove
 Janet Humphreys, Herrin

Rebecca Johnson, Peoria
 Debbie Jolley, Tuscola
 Ruth Jones, Urbana
 Natalie Joseph, Lincolnwood
 Lisa Kaplan, Evergreen Park
 Leslie Kasamoto, Chicago

Jean Kelley, Urbana
 Donna Keyser, Olney
 Randi Krause, Morton Grove
 Judith Kurland, Flossmoor
 Melinda Laine, Rockford
 Jeanne Landato, Bellwood

Alayne Levey, Olney
 Vicki Levy, Skokie
 Christine Lueck, Lemont
 Jill Luckman, Champaign
 Ann Lukeman, Jacksonville
 Nancy Lykkebak, Rockford





Patricia Lynn, Chicago
Sara Marsh, Godfrey
Terry Mast, Champaign
Bonnie McAdams,
Round Lake Beach
Melinda McBride, Champaign
Glenn McGee, Des Plaines

Susan McKibben, Simpson
Susan Menkoth, Casey
Kathryn Molo, Chicago
James Morgan, Rantoul
Frank Mountford, Chicago
Christine Mullin, Champaign

Elaine Nakamura, Chicago
Kathleen Newman, La Grange
Louann Nye, Chadurick
Jerry Odum, Herrin
Marsha Ortscheid, Wheaton
Julianne Otto, Palatine

Paula Paluska, East Peoria
Janice Paulson, Libertyville
Patricia Phillips, Chicago
Deborah Pieper, Freeport
Nancy Rankin, Champaign
Patricia Rice, Palatine

Kathleen Rogus, Medinah
Sherri Rosenthal, Glenwood
Rose Rucas, Chicago
Robin Sanders, Skokie
Mark Scheidt, Arlington Heights
Mary Shefsky, Skokie

Marilyn Shepherd, Fithian
Marilyn Shervin, Winchester
Jany Stafford, Creve Coeur
Florence Steele, Rantoul
Jacqueline Steffeter, Park Forest
Rolly Stein, Highland Park

Esther Stephens, Onarga
Jean Steward, De Kalb
Nancy Stratton, Danville
Terry Sutton, Gridley
Hilary Swanson, Effingham
Debra Teichman, Chicago

Terrance Temperly, Galena
James Terp, Urbana
Patricia Turner, Mahomet
Julie VanBuskirk, Champaign
Catherine Walsh, Champaign
Elise Wanda, Brookfield

Diane Wells, Decatur
Claudia Wendt, La Grange
Linda Wexler, Chicago
Cheri Williams, Glen Ellyn
Carolyn Witruk, Berkeley
Therese Wolak, South Holland

Engineering

A common misconception of many University students and faculty members is that the undergraduate program of engineering is ranked one of the highest in the nation. The misconception lies in the fact that there are no rankings of undergraduate programs available. But the college is ranked very high in its graduate program. Howard L. Wakelin, Associate Dean of the College of Engineering, confirms that in a composite ranking of all graduate programs in engineering by the American Council of Education in 1969, the College of Engineering was ranked fourth in the nation and the only school of the top four in the Midwest. Civil Engineering was a mutual tie for first with the University of California at Berkeley.

Wakelin said, "We think that we are a prestigious school, especially when you realize that there are only 200 engineering schools in the nation."

Because there are not undergraduate rankings, Wakelin said that the only rating the college can rely on is the industrial people who come to hire graduates. "In a given year, we will have somewhere between 700 to 1,000 company visits," he said. "We only graduate between 600 and 700 students a year, so we have more company visits than we do students graduating." Wakelin reports that the really big industrial giants like General Motors, DuPont, Monsanto, and U S Steel always come to Illinois, despite the current economic recession.

The College of Engineering includes the department of aeronautical and astronautical engineering, ceramic engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, general engineering, mechanical and industrial engineering, metallurgy and mining engineering, physics, and theoretical and applied mechanics.

There are approximately 3,400 undergraduates enrolled this fall in the college. Approximately 35 to 40 per cent of these undergraduates go on to get a master's degree, though most do not obtain both of their degrees at Illinois.

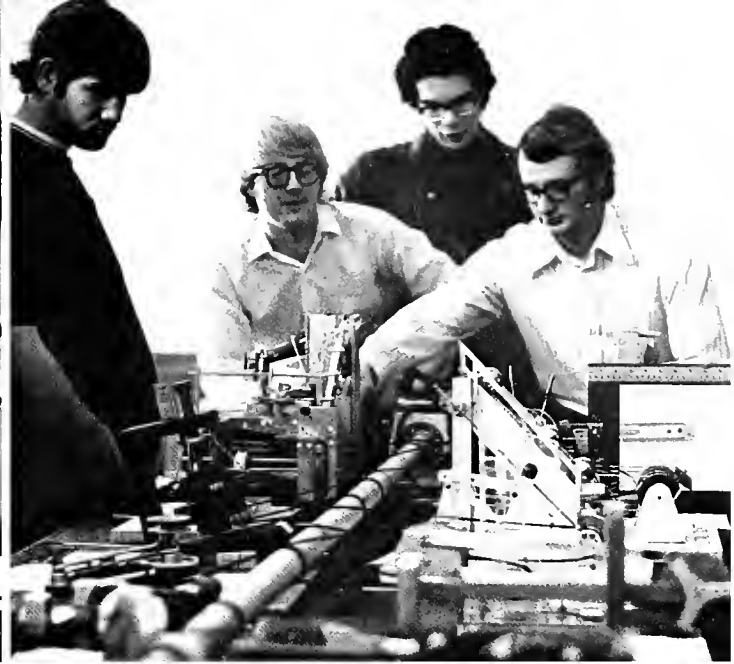
The percentage of women enrolled in the college has increased in the last few years. Wakelin attributes this increase to special weekend conventions that the college has sponsored for high school seniors which include career possibilities for women in the field of engineering.

The College's best known projects is PLATO — the most humanized instructional computer system ever developed. The project was made possible through \$5,000 "seed fund" from the University. This year the federal government has put five million dollars into the program.

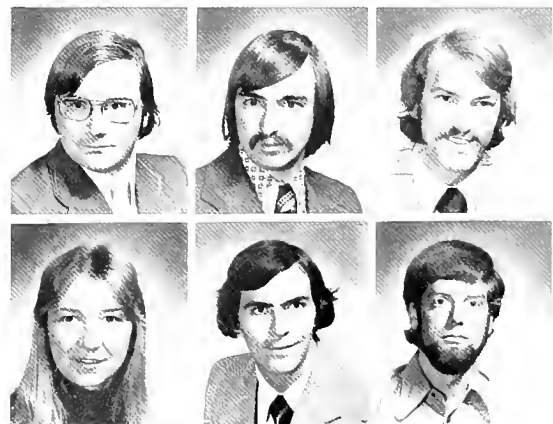


The competition within the college is very keen. This is primarily because the students are a very well qualified group. But Wakelin said that the "hard" science students in LAS are every bit as qualified. "We have in LAS a very strong science orientated group that's also well qualified. They are in competition with each other because they are constantly in the same math classes, physics classes, etc."

Wakelin believes that the job market is still open for engineers. "Now we are coming into a period of economic difficulties and there are going to be people out of work in all areas," he said. "I think in some cases that this is going to include engineers." But Wakelin noted that the past has shown that engineering graduates will make out better than other graduates whatever the job market may be.



Douglas Zaner, Gillespie
Donald Zebrauskas, Lansing
William Zelnio, Moline



Diane Zielinski, Joliet
Richard Finno, Chicago
J. Rabinovitch

Linda Abet, Oaklee, Wis
 John Ack, Springfield
 Robert A. Alsh, Sidon, Lebanon
 Al Almet
 Al Alquraini, Ahmadi, Kuwait

Marianne Andrasek, Oak Lawn
 Farhad Ansari, Tehran, Iran
 David Bayler, Olney
 John Beal, Decatur
 Luanne Beinke, Bock Island
 Alan Belair, Hickory Hills

David Bender, Jeffersonville
 Cary Benson, Decatur
 James Bloomstrand, Buckley
 Thomas Board, Elmhurst
 Stanley Bona, Calumet City
 Mitchell Brachman, Skokie

Joseph Bratt, Chicago
 James Brown, Urbana
 Robert Byers, Shannon
 Steve Cheatham, Arthur
 Larry Church, Wonder Lake
 Roger Clemens, Naperville

John Coates, Mascoutah
 Kenneth Coulter, Congerville
 James Craddock, Jacksonville
 Mark Cressy, Boodhouse
 John Cullen, Waukegan
 Gerald Dapkus, Chicago

Robert Davidson, Dongola
 Frank Dea, Chicago
 Mehmet Demirel, Morton Grove
 Catherine Diehl, Mount Prospect
 Daniel Dodge, Peoria
 James Dombrowski, Bloomingdale

James D Orazio, Biverdale
 Richard Dornfeld, Oak Park
 John Doty, Elmhurst
 Ronald Doubek, Arlington Heights
 Richard Drew, Cabery
 David Druz, Oak Brook

Mark Dwiggins, Decatur
 Larry Ebersol, Ho-Ho-Kus, N J
 Charles Eckhoff, Grayslake
 Earl Edwards, Champaign
 Thomas Emerson, Geneva
 Mark Emory, Avon

Kari Er, kson, Glen Ellyn
 Robert Fabish, Buffalo Grove
 Alan Faleskin, LaSalle
 Michael Fallon, Alton
 Morris Fee, Barry
 David Fehr, Roanoke





Douglas Finke, Highland Park
Richard Ford, Berkeley
Roger Ford, Tonica
William Fryman, Decatur
Gary Fulton, Urbana
Thomas Galassi, Spring Valley

Thomas Gehrke, Plainfield
Steven Geshwilt, Carleok
Richard Gjeldum, Lansing
William Graber, Park Forest
Herbert Green, Gibson, City
George Grobe, Dixon

Kurt Goesch, Springfield
Clyde Grooms, Urbana
Richard Gualandi, Wenona
Gene Gurley, Waywata, Wis
James Guyette, Loves Park
Dave Haack, Naperville

Kenneth Hajkowiez,
Chicago Heights
Stephen Hammitt, Jacksonville
Jon Hanson, Hudson
Daniel Harris, Millstadt
Jeffrey Harris, Eola
Michael Hein, Champaign

Charles Heleme, Marshall
Michael Henneman, Champaign
Perry Hendrickson, Joliet
Dennis Herzing, Belleville
Gary Hickey, Argenta
Dwight Hill, River Forest

Allen Hirsch, Waterloo
Thomas Holdener, Belleville
Alan Hollenbeck, Glen Ellyn
John Holmgren, Wildwood
Paul Hynes, Carpentersville
Larry Jackson, Urbana

Edward Jameson, Chicago
David Johnson, Aurora
Jon Johnson, Kankakee
David Jones, Cahokia
Jeffrey Jones, Harrisburg
Bradley Jordan, Champaign

Kenneth Kendrick, Chicago
James Kezerle, Dolton
John Kilbride, Essez
Dennis King, Princeville
Kenneth Klam, Evanston
William Klaus, Carlinville

Michael Kolmer, Waterloo
Gregory Konneker, Carlinville
Harvey Kravitz, Chicago
Anthony Kruger, Naperville
Bradley Lambert, Christopher
James Lanxon, Washington

Mark Larson, Crest
Kenneth Mackey, Bensenville
Gary Mackey, Crest
Robert Mackey, Normal
Sally Mackey, Lewistown
Sally Mackey, Tongue, Springfield



Kevin Lowe, Pittsfield
Daniel Mackey, Elmhurst
Mehrdad Mahdavi, Champaign
Bruce Mason, Chicago
William Mansfield, Posen
Norbert Mast, Quincy



William Mattheessen, Pekin
Michael Matzke, Cerro Gordo
Lynn Maxedon, Urbana
Dale May, East St. Louis
Michael Mayer, Naperville
Ronald McElrath, Chatham



Keith McKinney, Montrose
Craig McPherson, Elk Grove
Mark Millburg, Litchfield
John Morgan, Homer
James Morgan, Bantoul
Kent Morsch, Champaign



Jeffrey Mullin, Champaign
Thomas Nappi, Lombard
Robert Neal, Champaign
Howard Nebeck, Chicago
Richard Nebel, Springfield
Robert Newell, Jr., Sparland



Rebecca Nickles, Owaneco
Norman Niedergang, Ladd
David Noll, Aurora
David Olson, Oak Lawn
Gerald Onak, Posen
Lawrence Page, Chicago Heights



Carl Palczewski, Brookfield
James Peebles, Carbondale
Jeffrey Pergande, Rockford
Michael Pfeiffer, Pekin
James Pickarczyk, Momence
Michael Price, Marseilles



James Prola, Joliet
Richard Prosek, Glen Ellyn
James Prusinski, Des Plaines
John Quigley, Dixon
Charles Reese, Rockford
Dennis Reside, Springfield



Robert Rodl, Aurora
Randall Rozanski, Schiller Park
Dennis Rubenack, Sibley
Hal Ruffner, Jr., Belleville
Donald Rutledge, Hammond
Richard Rzonca, Burnham





Joha Sada, Villa Park
Joseph Sauer, Peoria Heights
James Schaffner, Champaign
David Sendiero, Villa Park
Gary Sgrignoli, Elmwood Park
Richard Shelby, West Frankfort

Marvin Shoop, Jr., Elmwood
James Sibley, Prophetstown
Richard Slayback, Decatur
Daniel Sleezer, Elmwood Park
D. Edward Smith, Bloomington
David Smith, Wyomissing, Pa

Timothy Smith, Waverly
Charles Spelman, Davis
William Stohl, Jr., St. Charles
Thomas Starr, Ann Arbor, Mich
Robert Stephan, Mundelein
Ronald Stiefel, Skokie

Sidney Strubling, Quincy
Keith Sullivan, Springfield
Russell Svetic, Villa Park
Randel Sweat, Galva
Arnold Taube, Geneseo
Michael Taylor, Arlington Heights

Thomas Tenjido, Quincy
Lawrence Thomas, Elmhurst
Leo Thompson, McHenry
David Timm, Fort Wayne, Ind
Mac Toy, Chicago
James Ulinski, Springfield

Mark Urban, Wheaton
Sam Valencia, Granite
Steven Vanblaricum, Noble
Stephen Volk, Olney
Alan Vonderohe, Urbana
Robert Walton, Urbana

Robert Washburn, Urbana
Kit Weaver, East Moline
David Wells, Morton
Steven Wells, Olney
Keith Wenote, Altamont
Mark Weprin, Glenview

Mark Westendorf, Dieterich
Joseph Williams, Pana
Steve Wilmes, Champaign
Rodney Wilson, Weyauwega, Wis
James Windmiller, Paris
Donald Wobith, Northbrook

Jeffery Wojnarowski, Midlothian
Martin Wolff, Urbana
Robert Wood, Champaign
Gene Younker, Peotone
David Yung, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Thomas Zakosek, Aurora

Fine & Applied Arts

The College of Fine and Applied Arts encompasses seven schools offering 24 curricula to 2,600 students. Classrooms are located throughout the University as students can be found studying in the Krannert Theater Complex, in front of long mirrors in the English Building dance studios or painting in studios on Springfield Avenue.

The college offers degrees in Architecture, Art and Design, Dance, Landscape Architecture, Theater, Urban and Regional Planning and Music. The concept of professional competence is a high priority in each department. "You've got the same competition in school as in the field," Associate Dean Robert Link, said. "You'll be competing with the same people, so you can see where you stand. Professional competence is an absolute necessity for a graduate."

There are 653 students enrolled in the Department of Art and Design. Studying Art Education, Crafts, Graphic Design, Art History, Industrial Design, Medical Art, Painting and Sculpture. Jobs for graduates are often hard to find.

Commercial artists include layout artists, art directors and illustrators and generally find employment in Chicago, San Francisco and New York. According to the Employment Handbook of 1970, there will be a slower rate of growth in jobs for commercial artists, but an aggressive young artist with a good portfolio and a few years experience can earn from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year. The outlook is better for industrial artists, and even brighter for medical illustrators. In a study compiled by the University Office of Career Development, beginning salary for industrial designers was \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year, while a medical illustrator starts at



\$10,100, possibly bringing it up to \$100,000 — a year.

The Department of Dance has 97 students enrolled in two curricula: teacher of dance and dance. The School of Music offers five curricula: voice, composition, instrumental music, music history and music education for its 532 students. The Theater Department, housed in the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, has 178 students. Jobs in performing arts are particularly scarce as the number of trained students has exceeded the number of available jobs. Employment opportunities look best for performing arts teachers, but those who opt for the bright lights can look forward to a long struggle. Persistence and a big break are as essential as talent and professional competence. Employment opportunities lie in year-round acting companies, television, hospital therapy and new orchestras. These fields are expected to remain highly competitive through the mid-1980's.

The college offers four and six year programs in Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and for these graduates employment opportunities are good. The report compiled by the Office of Careers and Placement states that "... our architectural needs are continuing and are not being met ... the job potential of architecture graduates looks good and ... should remain so through the 70s." Architects may work as designers, construction administrators or specification writers.

The Department of Urban and Regional Planning offers a four year undergraduate and two year Masters program for its 183 students, who can look forward to excellent job opportunities. The field is expected to grow through the 70's.

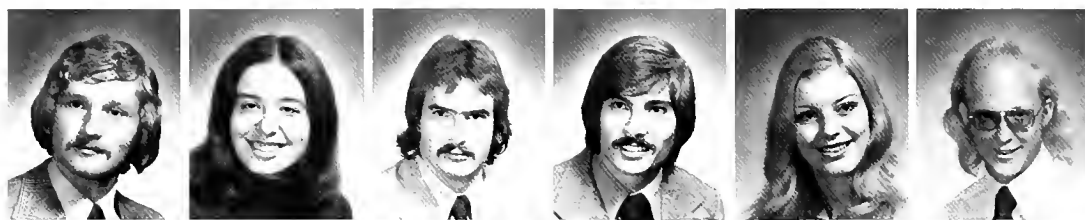


Katherine Ackermann, Winnetka
 Susan Allwood, Riverside
 Patricia Arnold, Litchfield
 Mark Balasi, Mattoon
 Susan Baleiko, Chicago

Linda Bangasser, Freeport
 Edward Barry, Jr., Peoria
 Elizabeth Barth, Mundelem
 Kevin Bauer, Norridge
 Jeanne Benas, Skokie

Elaine Bilinski, Niles
 David Bittermann, Wilmington
 Martha Blakey, Urbana

George Blogg, Niles
 Cynthia Bolsinger, Niles
 William Botsford, Kincaid
 Monte Brown, Elmwood
 Peter Brownson, Quincy
 Stephen Brogdon, Arlington Heights



Paulette Bronars, Bensenville
 Theo Brown, Mahomet
 Dennis Burgener, Springfield
 Gary Bye, Belleville
 Bradley Cantrell, Richview
 Terri Dunnett, Elmhurst



Alice Dymit, Addison
 Joanne Eagan, Decatur
 Cynthia Faw, Champaign
 Scott Franzen, Western Springs
 Eileen Frey, Decatur
 Steven Fry, Lake Forest



Roland Garton, Joliet
 Theodore Gill, Rockford
 Barbara Given, Downers Grove
 Marla Goldfarb, Highland Park
 Carl Goltermann, Decatur
 David Hannon, Urbana



Kristen Harber, Danville
 Kendall Hastings, Tinley Park
 Jacquelyn Hayes, Joliet
 Thomas Heidtke, Morton Grove
 Jeanne Hempen, Elmhurst
 Judy Hirata, Chicago



Robert Holdener, Belleville
 Emily Hull, East Moline
 Jean Hulting, Urbana
 Susan Hurford, Rosiclare
 Linda Ikenn, Skokie
 David James, Champaign



Diane Johnson, Joliet
 James Johnson, Lee
 Toby Johnson, Peoria
 Jennifer Jones, Naperville
 Vanessa Jones, Chicago
 Joann Jozwiak, La Salle



Elena Katagas, Calumet City
 Thomas Keegan, Champaign
 Gayle King, Hillside
 Ronald Kobold, Aurora
 Diane Kilwitz, Paxton
 Linda Kunel, La Grange Park



Susan Kariga, Elmhurst
 Mary Ann Leonard, Metropolis
 Jill Levy, Chicago
 Richard Labner, Elmwood Park
 Mary Liptrap, Park Ridge
 Jeffrey MacDonald, Wilmette





Priscilla Maher, Dunlap
Colleen Malley, Earlville
Janet Mapp, Mahomet
Elizabeth Mason, Evanston
Deborah May, Evanston
Pamela McKinley, Kenney

Leslie Merrill, Hazel Crest
Gregory Miller, Dolton
Richard Morris, Chillicothe
Bruce Moss, Kingsport, Tenn
Jacob Muller, Chicago
Gina Natarus, Glenview

Ginger Nemecek, Bernardsville, N J
Janet Nurse, Villa Park
Janne O'Brien, Barrington
Lynn Olson, Downers Grove
Dennis Orington, Danville
Jerome Panfil, Chicago

Susan Parker, Western Springs
Victoria Patterson, Olympia Fields
Daniel Pilko, Dolton
Carrie Pletch, Arlington Heights
Bette Popik, Chicago
James Pozzi, Joliet

Michael Price, Chicago
Elvira Psinas, Washington
Lindsey Reese, Arlington Heights
Constance Romweber, Hazel Crest
Pamela Schaefer, Granite City
John Schroeder, Berwyn

Daniel Sih, Park Forest
Susanne Silverberg, Mt. Pleasant,
Mich
Paula Skalski, South Holland
Abigail Sloan, Lincolnwood
Melanie Sowka, Palatine
Alan Tanner, Morton

M. Eileen Tracy, Springfield
Robert Trovillion, Western Springs
Carol Tunell, Plainfield
Dennis Ulrey, Lisle
James Vanderheyden, Stockton
Joe Vanderwaal, Paxton

Laurie Verboomen, Naperville
Leslie Wachel, Berwyn
James Wagner, Edgerton, Wis
Clara Walden, Urbana
Thomas Walters, Marissa
Henry Wan, Champaign

Phillip Waninski, Chicago
Thomas Warnke, Niles
Stephanie Weidner, Dundee
Rickie Weiner, University
Heights, Ohio
Janice Wheaton, Westmont
Kathleen Wilson, Egan

Liberal Arts & Sciences

Some of the appeal of Liberal Arts and Sciences (LAS), the largest college in the University, lies in its diversity and generality. LAS is designed for students who want a well-rounded education, who haven't decided on a major or who plan to go on for an advanced degree.

Biology is the most popular curricula because many students have medical school aspirations, said Thomas Bloomer, associate dean of LAS. "LAS is often a stepping stone to another field." Political science majors usually go to law school, he said, although the major is not designed for pre-law students. "There is no best curricula for law school." Student who do well in English and mathematics actually do better on the law school admission tests, he said.

According to a survey of 1974 LAS graduates conducted by the Office of Career Development and Placement, 52 per cent plan to continue their education and 42 per cent will go directly to work. The remaining 6 per cent had other plans. "The large percentage that aspired to continue their education is not unusual," Placement Director David Bechtel said. "As 48 per cent of the 1972 class attended graduate, medical or professional school." Bechtel said life science had the largest percentage of students, 67 per cent, who planned to continue their education after graduation. The largest percentage of students planning to work, 52 per cent, was among humanities students. "Biology, as would be expected, had the largest percentage of students accepted to medically-related schools, 36 per cent," Bechtel said. "Furthermore, as in the case of speech and hearing science with graduate school, biology also had the highest percentage, 45 per cent, that plan to attend a medically-related school."

Although a lower percentage of LAS graduates were employed prior to graduation last year, 12 per cent compared to 15 per cent the year before, the average beginning salary was higher last year. Beginning salary was \$9,117 last year and \$8,766 the year before. Chemical engineers had the highest salary, \$12,629, followed by actuarial science graduates, \$11,533 and computer scientists \$11,090.

General curricula, once the most popular, had only 1,590 students in fall 1974 compared to 2,133 last year. This curricula is designed for students undecided on majors and "instead of going right off the bat from high school, they enroll in general education," Bloomer said. Although the curricula has been successful, the trend is for students to decide on majors right out of high school, he said. "Students are more confident that they know what they do."

The highest enrolled department is life sciences which encompasses everything from biology to psychology. Students are drawn to this department because of interest in "what makes the human tick," Bloomer said. Two new options were added to life sciences in fall 1973 — evolution, ecology and entomology and genetic development. Although the new departments have not been approved by the



Board of Trustees, they are in full operation as an offshot of zoology.

The biggest curricula change in LAS was the alteration of "major and minor" to "major and field of concentration." A minor was meaningless, Bloomer said. "There were split minors, topical minors, etc. We wanted to build courses that give the student a better education. Some departments work extremely well and others are not so good, so the student can choose a group of courses instead of a minor." The purpose of a field of concentration is to give better flexibility and develop a real core of knowledge, Bloomer said.

LAS had a total 14,159 students in the fall; 3,097 were freshmen and transfers. While general University enrollment is dropping, LAS is increasing. "We're getting more letters of application then we can accept," Bloomer said. "Overall planning of the University is too crowded," he said. Criteria for transfer students is a grade point average no lower than



3.5. Bloomer cited the schools of chemical science, psychology, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese as consistently high in standards. The University has no low standings on a national average, Bloomer said, and attributes high standard to "too many wanting to be doctors and dentists."

LAS has faced budgetary problems, however, which have raised the fear that department quality may decline because of the inability of state funding to meet inflationary higher costs. This year's budget was \$22 million from state funds — only \$1 million more than last year's budget, according to Robert Rogers, dean of LAS. The increased budget did not cover faculty salary increases and inflationary costs. Actual college operations have suffered a cut in funds. The college could not afford to hire more teachers or teaching assistants

to meet the rising need. Edward Kolodziej, head of the political science department, expressed concern that quality will decline with an increased number of students per teacher. It would cause a "moving away from intimate interchange between faculty and students to remote handling of students."

One direct result is that faculty salaries have not increased in proportion to the cost of living. Because of insufficient salary increases coupled with decreased fringe benefits, the morale of the LAS faculty is declining, according to several department heads. "It's amazing that faculty morale is as high as it is when one considers the limited salary increased in the face of inflationary trend," said Joseph Larson, director of the School of Life Sciences.

David Abbott
 Nancy Abraham
 Edward A. Adams
 Alan Adams
 Robert Adams
 Michael Adams



Debra Allen, Tuscola
 Beverly Allgaier, Niles
 Bruce Alper, Chicago
 Joseph Alper, Morton Grove
 Barry Alpert, Evanston
 Jettrey Amelse, Calumet City



Ramona Anderson, Geneva
 Donald Andruska, Champaign
 Betsy Antle, Peoria
 James Appleman, Urbana
 Ruth Arndt, Bensenville
 Kenneth Arnold, Rock Island



Robert Arnold, Peru
 Bob Babcock, Champaign
 Jane Bailey, Belleville
 Charles Baker, Champaign
 Gloria Barendt, Broadview
 Wendy Baron, Deerfield



Stephen Barth, Peoria
 Dale Bauwens, Peoria
 Melissa Bean, Roxana
 Lely Beitner, Chicago
 Janet Bekermeier, Bloomington
 Joy Bell, Oakley



Joanne Bell, Park Forest
 Dawn Belson, Kankakee
 Christine Bennett, Petersburg
 Iris Bernard, Skokie
 Janet Bertelsen, Rock Island
 Mary Bird, Berkeley



Robert Birk, Evergreen Park
 Barbara Blattner, Country Club Hills
 Ann Blechl, Mount Prospect
 Debbie Bliefnick, Decatur
 Stephen Blue, Chenoa
 Bruce Bobrawicz, Dolton



Tina Bocskay, Des Plaines
 Deborah Boe, Ottawa
 Robert Boehme, Danville
 M. T. Boehmer, Palatine
 Michael Boerschinger, Billings
 Anne Bohrer, Chicago



Des Plaines
 Bloomington
 Hickory and Park
 Parley, Olivet
 Don Bowen, Galesburg
 Sandra Bowers, Peoria





Karen Boyaris, Lombard
 Bryon Boyd, Round Lake
 Richard Braida, Spring Valley
 Robert Brandon, Eureka
 Michael Brandwein, Northbrook
 Jane Brehm, Mount Vernon



Alison Brenner, Lincolnwood
 Donna Brenner, Palatine
 Debra Bromberek, La Grange Park
 Debbie Brooks, Dixon
 Terrence Brooks, Champaign
 Barbara Brown, Urbana



Patricia Brown, Markham
 Marcia Browne, Elmhurst
 Mary Bucher, Chicago
 Susan Buckman, Chicago
 Nancy Bunyard, Greenville
 John Burke, Oak Lawn



Paula Burkhalter, Mount Morris
 Richard Burnson, South Holland
 Diane Callahan, Berwyn
 Kristin Campbell, Bloomingdale
 Debra Carlisle, Urbana
 Joy Carlson, Rockford



Alida Carpenter, Pekin
 Jose Carpio, Aurora
 Steven Carr, Melville
 Ann Cavanaugh, Chicago
 Gail Celmer, Auburn
 James Chao, Homewood



Richard Chapin, Danville
 Sharon Chausow, Skokie
 Cynthia Cilyo, Hinsdale
 Pamela Clark, Arlington Heights
 Barry Clatt, East Peoria
 Susan Cleary, Gridley



Joseph Cline, Petersburg
 Bertha Cohen, Chicago
 Joel Cohen, Indian Head Park
 Jeanne Combs, Arlington Heights
 Patricia Comerford, Lake Forest
 Kevin Condon, Wilmette



Carol Conrad, Kankakee
 Francis Cook, Wheaton
 Bruce Copeland, Champaign
 Barbara Court, Stickney
 Nancy Crawford, Oak Lawn
 Madelyn Crill, Rockford



Carolyn Cunningham, Zion
 Lucy Cunningham, Hinsdale
 Pamela Cunningham, Oak Lawn
 Rita Curtis, Champaign
 Sandra Cusack, Thornton
 Claudia Dahldorf, Addison

Susan D. [unclear]
 Randy [unclear]
 Marg [unclear] Park
 [unclear] Georgia
 [unclear] Lake Forest
 [unclear] Elmhurst



Lisa Dibbern, Flossmoor
 Lisa Dietmeier, Winnetka
 Deborah Dillon, Joliet
 Virginia Dimond, Champaign
 Marcia Dionesotes, Berwyn
 Diane Dixon, Champaign



Deborah Doering, Riverside
 Beth Dorn, Pana
 Steven Dorn, Pana
 Philip Dortch, Granite City
 Clare Downey, Arlington Heights
 Alan Downs, Decatur



Mary Drabik, Urbana
 Laurel Draper, Springfield
 Felice Dublin, Homewood
 Marybeth Dugan, Flossmoor
 Mark Dupuis, Lombard
 Susan Dvorak, Brookfield



Margaret Dykes, Mount Vernon
 Bernard Dyme, Chicago
 Linda Eckhoff, Tremont
 Barb Edwards, Poplar Grove
 Margaret Eisinger, Deerfield
 Nora Elegreet, Morton Grove



Marie Ellinger, Taylorville
 Robert Ellis, Rock Island
 Linda Emery, Atwater
 Mary Lynn Enebach, Wheaton
 Cleopatra Engel, Woodridge
 Rick Esposito, Chicago



Janice Etson Olney
 Sherry Etten, McHenry
 Michael Evnin, Springfield
 James Fackler, Wheaton
 Ruth Fagerburg, Normal
 Marvin Feagan, Homewood



Thomas Feecheley, Brookfield
 Jeffrey Fehrenbacher, Easton
 Roberta Feinstein, Evanston
 Vivian Feng, Chicago
 Mark Ferguson, Belleville
 John Ferry, Catlin



Janis Fine, Champaign
 Mark Fine, Champaign
 Danny Finney, Oblong





Richard Finno, Chicago
Nancy Fitch, Champaign
R. David Fitch, Naperville
Robert Flowers, Urbana
Jan Ford, Chicago
James Fox, Montgomery



Gary Frankel, Evanston
Barbara Frausto, Aurora
Patricia Fravel, Dolton
Leslie Freeman, Skokie
Samuel Frenkel, Chicago
Judy Friedman, Skokie



Alvicia Frye, Peoria
Marsha Fulton, Urbana
Moya Gallagher, Chicago
Debra Galbreath, Champaign
Warren Gartner, Park Forest
Joseph Garza, Champaign



Thomas Gazda, Carlville
Gregory Geanious, Eureka
Cecil Germann, Savoy
Donald Gilbert, DeKalb
Beverly Ginsberg, Chicago
Candace Gitelson, Skokie



W. Glatthaar, Belleville
Cynthia Glickson, Skokie
Jacalyn Glickstein, Skokie
Barbara Glogovsky, North Chicago
Karen Goetz, Chicago
Howard Gold, Chicago



Deborah Goldberg, Highland Park
William Goodman, Cincinnati, Ohio
Glenn Gordon, Glencoe
Theresa Gorenz, Sycamore
Catherine Graffy, La Grange
Nancy Grainer, Oak Park



Maurice Gray, Chicago
Louis Greco, Niles
Christopher Greene, Godfrey
Lee Green, Chicago
Sandra Gregg, East Peoria
David Gross, Chester



Patricia Gross, Hampshire
Sheila Gruenwald, Libertyville
Michael Gugerty, Walnut
Camilla Gunhouse, Frankfort
Carol Gurny, Evanston
Debra Haas, Mascoutah



Deborah Hadlock, South
Portland, Maine
Lisa Hall, Savoy
Richard Hannasch, Urbana
Heidi Hanson, Des Plaines
Catherine Harms, Hamilton
David Harris, Silvis

Robin Harris, S
 Ruby Harris, S
 Janet H., S
 Frank H., Mount Pulaski
 Frank H., S
 Frank H., S, Rochester



Joan Heenahan, Elgin
 K. Dwight Hendricks, Farmersville
 Wendy Henss, Moline
 Christine Herleman, Sycamore
 Dorothea Hermansen, Chicago
 Cathy Hicks, Bonnie



Ann Hilton, Western Springs
 Don Hilton, Ottawa
 Gary Hinson, Murfreesboro, Ind
 David Hoban, Aurora
 Noel Hoekstra, Downers Grove
 Douglas Hoffman, Skokie



Steven Hoffner, Salem
 Susan Hofmann, Arlington Heights
 Mary Holder, Pinckneyville
 Thomas Hollahan, Cary
 Jeffrey Hollenbach, Perkasié, Pa
 Darrell Hollenbech, Naperville



Gail Holloway, Wilmington
 Janiece Horn, Sullivan
 Paul Horvatin, Joliet
 Sally Hoskins, Wilmette
 Carolyn Hovde, Park Forest South
 Victoria Hughes, Wheaton



Karen Hults, Willow Spring
 Cary Inamura, Chicago
 Keith Immke, Fairbury
 Steven Isaac, Hazel Crest
 Barbara Isenberg, Skokie
 Tom Ishikawa, Palatine



Jarmo Itkonen, DeKalb
 Karen Iwerson, Mendham, N. J.
 Carol Jackson, Flossmoor
 Pamela Jacob, Morton Grove
 Stephan Jakubowski, Geneva
 Paul Jenner, O. Fallon



Sandra Jilek, Western Springs
 Rick Joellenbeck, Okawville
 Barbara Johnson, Waukegan
 Craig Johnson, Rockford
 Cynthia Johnson, Joliet
 Eric Johnson, Muncie



Elizabeth Joiner, S
 Susan Joiner, S
 Barbara Jones, Bloomington





Sandra Jones, Chicago
 T. Christopher Jones, Carbondale
 Bruce Juhlin, Belvidere
 Daniel Kalin, Skokie
 Debra Kaluzna, Skokie
 Gayle Kamen, Skokie

Linda Kanton, Westchester
 Daniel Karloski, Decatur
 Richard Kash, La Grange Park
 Kevin Kasnar, Rochelle
 Wanda Kawahara, Chicago
 Andrea Kazz, Joliet

Patrick Keating, Springfield
 David Kelley, Urbana
 Jim Kelley, Oswego
 Mary Kelley, Arlington Heights
 Charles Kelso, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Cecilia Kempton, Savoy

Bruce Kennedy, Homewood
 Kevin Kennedy, Decatur
 Marsha Kerr, Crete
 Elizabeth King, Chicago
 Nancy King, Wheaton
 Cheryl Kinsman, Naperville

Bruce Kite, Skokie
 Barbara Kitko, Urbana
 Barbara Kleinfeld, Skokie
 Elizabeth Klepper, Tinley Park
 Timothy Kluge, East Peoria
 William Klump, Butler

Gregory Knapp, Eureka
 Cynthia Knuth, Beecher
 Kathi Koenig, La Grange Park
 Patricia Koesterer, Belleville
 Kathy Kohlbacher, Frankfort
 Janet Kohlhasse, Peoria

Lawrence Kolaczowski,
 Downers Grove
 Alan Kolof, Skokie
 Thomas Koritz, Rochelle
 Darlene Kotowski, Mount Prospect
 Michael Kotzin, Wilmette
 Kenneth Kovar, Des Plaines

Sue Kowalewski, Dolton
 Christine Kraszewski, Salem
 Lawrence Krause, Chicago
 Margaret Krause, Harvey
 Cynthia Krawchuk, Augusta
 John Kroeger, Effingham

Karen Krueger, Evanston
 Michele Kruse, Moline
 Rebecca Kucera, Orion
 Overton Kuhn, Mount Prospect
 Andrew Kulczycki, Rockford
 Jacqueline Kulwin, Chicago

Colette Lal
 Janet Lach
 Alan Lach
 Skokie
 Calumet City



Robert Lang, Niles
 Michael Langendorf, Northbrook
 Rosemary Langley, Matteson
 Jan Lanter, New Baden
 Marlene Laping, Niles
 Katina Laros, Rantoul



Douglas Lauffenburger, Des Plaines
 Sandra Leach, Downers Grove
 Adriene Lebailly, Wilmette
 Francis Lebrun, La Grange
 Stephen Lee, Evanston
 Robert LeMay, Normal



Terence Lenhardt, Dolton
 Marla Lerner, Oak Park
 Barry Levenstam, Chicago
 Michael Levin, Highland Park
 Michael Levin, Oak Park
 Audrey Levinson, Wilmette



Robert Lewis, Quiney
 Jackie Lichtenwalter, Urbana
 Robert Liden, Barrington
 Joanne Liedberg, Westchester
 Marilyn Ligner, La Grange Park
 Janet Lindemulder, Oak Lawn



Catherine Lisowski, La Grange
 Joann List, Champaign
 Laura Loomis, Kewanee
 Joyce Lopatka, Villa Park
 Mary Lottman, Urbana
 Kathleen Loughlin, DeKalb



Jody Lubliner, Homewood
 Barbara Lueking, Centralia
 Susan Luenser, Blue Island
 Roberta Luskin, Lincolnwood
 Charla Lyle, Downers Grove
 Carl Maass, Chicago



Maryann Macklin, Seward
 Thomas Malciauskas, Calumet City
 Louise Maloney, Godfrey
 Patricia Maloney, La Grange
 Susan Marks, Skokie
 Mark Marsaglia, Coal City



Blue Island
 Beach, Va
 Charles M
 Philip McConaughy
 Douglas McDermand





Debra McDonald, Ottawa
 Stephen McDonald, Libertyville
 Kevin McElroy, Granite City
 Barbara McKale, Downers Grove
 Dennis McMahon, Oak Park
 Lori McMullen, Decatur

Michael McQueen, Newman
 Bonnie McWilliams, Aurora
 Stephen Medearis, Elmwood Park
 William Mersch, East Moline
 Donna Mertes, Des Plaines
 Mary Messina, Chicago

Patricia Metcalf, Lake Bluff
 Douglas Meyer, Dundee
 Patricia Michael, Springfield
 Judith Michels, Prospect Heights
 James Mikolajczyk, Harvey
 Dennis Mikuls, Bensenville

Gwendolyn Miller, Park Ridge
 Philip Miller, Robinson
 Vickie Miller, Delavan
 Mark Miner, Clarendon Hills
 Gretchen Mitchell,
 Arlington Heights
 Charlene Mockus, Chicago

Christine Moeller, Lansing
 Vicki Mohr, Westchester
 Carol Mohrman, Quincy
 Jamie Monke, Litchfield
 Margaret Moore, Roseville
 Donald Moran, Morton Grove

Susan Morisato, Chicago
 Kathleen Morris, Mascoutah
 Robin Morritz, Northbrook
 Laurel Morsch, Champaign
 Jo Ellen Moss, New Berlin
 Deborah Mostov, Eureka

Dennis Murawski, Chicago
 Michael Musial, Arlington Heights
 Susan Myers, Morton
 Wayne Neal, Dixon
 Bradley Nedrud, Evanston
 Michael Nejman, Oak Lawn

Barbara Nelson, Peoria
 Cynthia Nemeth, Mundelein
 Mark Neubauer, Collinsville
 Dickronouhi Nichols, Chicago
 Debra Nickelson, Springfield
 JoAnn Niemiec, Romeoville

Phyllis Nolan, Chicago
 Jeanne Norgaard, Kankakee
 Elizabeth Norris, Ottawa
 James Noth, Burr Ridge
 Elizabeth Novaria, Hinsdale
 Gale Nowak, Chicago

Joseph Noyva
 Kathleen O'P
 Mary O'
 Fll
 Moline
 Park



Olga Ortiz, Chicago
 Kevin O Sullivan, Park Forest
 Raymond Owens, Urbana
 Kathleen Owiecki, Chicago
 Soria Pacold, Riverside
 Brenda Pakier, Peoria



William Pampel, Arlington Heights
 James Pankanin, Palatine
 Catherine Parish, Decatur
 Glenn Parrent, Belleville
 Cheryl Parrish, Orion
 David Parro, Champaign



Lynn Passler, Chicago
 Janet Patzer, Palatine
 Lou Ann Pavelin, Dolton
 Kenneth Pearson, Wheaton
 Steve Pagano, Oak Park
 Lynn Perry, Chicago Heights



Richard Peryos, Skokie
 Steven Petak, Highland Park
 Rodney Petra, Oak Lawn
 Maria Petrusis, Danville
 Debra Pettierew, Urbana
 Brian Phillips, Princeton



Richard Piatechek, Urbana
 Kandis Pmkstall, Robinson
 Patricia Plab, Belleville
 Janice Platt, Danville
 Daniel Pluister, Oak Lawn
 William Poneleit, Collinsville



Wesley Porak, Brookfield
 Ed Porter, Homewood
 Anne Poter, Chicago
 Patrice Poulos, Winnetka
 Jeanie Power, Hillside
 Jordan Prayer, Chicago



Kathleen Price, Plano, Texas
 Jo Ann Provenzano, Rockford
 Larry Puetz, Streator
 David Pulver, Urbana
 Brian Pyszka, Rock Island
 Nancy Quelll, Elmhurst



Park
 Sandra Rasmak
 Debra Reed, Sterling





Alan Reich, Chicago
Paul Reid, Deerfield
Edward Reilly, Alton
Judith Reining, Wood Dale
Rex Ren, Carthage
Jon Richards, Des Plaines

Mary Jane Richards, Edwardsville
David Richardson, Viola
Carol Richter, Chicago
Cynthia Rickelman, Effingham
Michael Riermaier, Chicago
Elizabeth Rietveld, Chicago Heights

Paul Rigby, Woodstock
Margaret Riley, Decatur
Eric Rinehart, Flora
Nancy Roadcap, Lake Forest
Diane Robinson, Fairfield
Cassandra Rodgers, Dixon

Robin Roehrick, Chicago
Lisa Roettger, Chicago
Mary Rogers, Bloomington
Sharon Roos, Lincolnwood
Michele Rosen, Highland Park
Paul Rosenberg, Chicago

Joanne Roy, Libertyville
Christine Royal, Des Plaines
David Rozen, Skokie
Jill Rubenstein, Oak Park
Michael Rubin, Highland Park
Adrienne Rubinkowski,
Rolling Meadows

Mark Rundle, Sycamore
Thomas Rupp, Quincy
Jane Rush, Riverdale
Andrew Rymer, Skokie
Jeffrey Rymer, Skokie
Arthur Saltzman, Skokie

Scott Samelson, Medinah
Mitchell Sandler, Chicago
Susan Sapp, Palatine
Nancy Sasavage, North Chicago
Susan Sasuta, Brookfield
John Scherpelz, Prospect Heights

Kent Schielke, Aurora
Gregory Schierer, Yorkville
Steven Schmid, Mount Prospect
Janet Schmitt, Godfrey
Katherine Schmitt, La Grange
Norma Schneider, Glenwood

Kim Schnell, Kankakee
Richard Schoenstadt, Highland Park
David Schroeder, Gibson City
Jenny Schuler, Berwyn
David Schumacher, Chillicothe
Steven Schuster, Evergreen Park

A row of six black and white portrait photographs of students. From left to right: a young woman with long, light-colored hair; a young woman with dark, wavy hair wearing a striped tie; a young woman with long, dark hair; a young man with dark hair wearing a patterned tie; a young woman with long, dark hair; and a young woman with long, dark hair.



Richard Stuart, Rochester
Lois Sturm, Rochelle
Susan Sumner, Moline
Patrice Swanson, Westchester
Marvin Sweeney, Decatur
Val Swisher, Pekin

Julie Szczepanski, Chicago
Ellen Takamoto, Mount Prospect
Pamela Tarr, Palos Heights
Alan Taylor, Washington
Michelle Tennant, Palos Heights
Candace Tesnow, Chicago

John Thalgott, Las Vegas, Nev
Michael Thiel, Glenview
David Thomas, Mount Prospect
Carol Thompson, Chicago
Luanne Thulstrup, Lombard
Sandra Tomm, Delavan

Ise Torres, Elmhurst
Tina Towers, Lombard
Lawrence Traver, Bowen
Laurel Tsukayama, Alea, Hawaii
Cynthia Turner, Cerro Gordo
Jaak Tuulik, Glenview

David Tyckoson, Glenview
Kathe Ulbrich, Rolling Meadows
J. Michael Ullmann, Champaign
Daretia Usselman, Breese
Edmond Vaklyes, Jr., Wheaton
Stephen Vargo, Joliet

Bradley Vaughn, Joliet
Judith Venet, Wilmette
Susan Vespa, Peoria
David Villani, Chicago
Carol Vonderone, Urbana
Phyllis Von Plachecki, Park Ridge

Marie Voss, Peoria
Cynthia Waddell, Joliet
David Wagner, Lena
Sandra Wagner, Marlton, N. J.
Michael Waldbusser, Prophetstown
Gail Wandke, Glen Ellyn

Priscilla Wanerus, Park Forest
Janette Wanner, Morton
Christine Warchol, Chicago
Jon Warnke, Peoria
Timothy Watkins, Des Plaines
Martha Wegel, Peoria

Polly Weingartner, Rockford
Grace Wells, Lake Bluff
John Wellwood, Peoria
Karen Westerhold, Dawson
Debbie White, Robinson
Toni White, Danville

Debra Wilco, Chicago
 Stephen Wolf, Skokie
 Larry Wolke, Chicago
 John Wolke, Wheaton
 Decatur

Delphine Wojcik, Chicago
 Ferne Wolf, Skokie
 Kenneth Wolf, Olympia Fields
 Michael Wolfe, Lake Villa
 Benay Wolken, Wilmette
 Fanny Wong, Hong Kong

Jacelyn Wood, Urbana
 Charles Woolard, Joliet
 Jacqueline Worden, Danville
 Karen Wotiz, Carbondale
 Alice Wright, Moline
 Marianne Wright, Glenwood

Nancy Wuebbles, Carlyle
 James Wylder, Washington
 Nona Young, Alton
 Peggy Young, Decatur
 Robert Young, Glenview
 Vicki Young, Cuba

Jo Anne Zaccardi, Oak Park
 Alan Zaggy, Western Springs
 Carol Zimmerman, Washington
 Terry Sue Zimmerman, Lincolnwood
 Larry Zindell, Skokie
 Phillip Zisook, Chicago

Jeffrey Zoll, Midlothian
 Jerri Zucker, Wilmette
 Cynthia Zumwalt, Sheldon



Physical Education

The College of Physical Education is one of the leading educational units of its kind in the country. Forty of the college's 91 full-time faculty members hold doctoral degrees. The college is autonomous, granting its own degrees and operating many interdisciplinary programs with other colleges on the Champaign-Urbana campus. Last year the college granted 151 bachelor's degrees, and in cooperation with the graduate college, awarded 60 master's and 21 doctoral degrees. Although the University was over-populated in the fall, the College of Physical Education limited its enrollment to 854, eight students less than last year.

The college is composed of three academic departments: health and safety education, physical education and recreation and park administration. Graduates of all three departments have fared well in the job market.

There are 112 students enrolled in the department of health and safety education. The special fields of school health education, school safety education and public safety education are offered within the department and all require 130 hours of credit for graduation. Students selecting the school health education or school safety education options must meet teacher education requirements while students selecting the community health education or public safety education options must take a field-work course junior or senior year.

New laws in Illinois have opened up employment horizons in school health and school safety areas. Federal legislation has increased the demand for persons qualified in public safety and a new emphasis on public health care by all levels of government has made a community health background highly lucrative.

Dr. James D. Brown, program director for the Department of Health and Safety Education, described the market for this area as being very reasonable and that department graduates have been successful in finding jobs. Brown added that the department requires a 3.8 cumulative GPA for students transferring into the other two departments.

In September 1972, the former departments of physical education for men and physical education for women were consolidated into a single department. There are 515 students enrolled in the Department of Physical Education.

The curriculum allows for the preparation of athletic trainers, exercise therapists, motor development specialists who work with young children or teacher-coaches in such new areas as aquatics and gymnastics. For students who desire to combine their interest in sports with other interests, the curriculum allows the development of individualized areas of study. With the help of an advisor, a student may plan his or her own course of study for such occupations as sports announcer, reporter, exercise physiologist or sport sociologist.

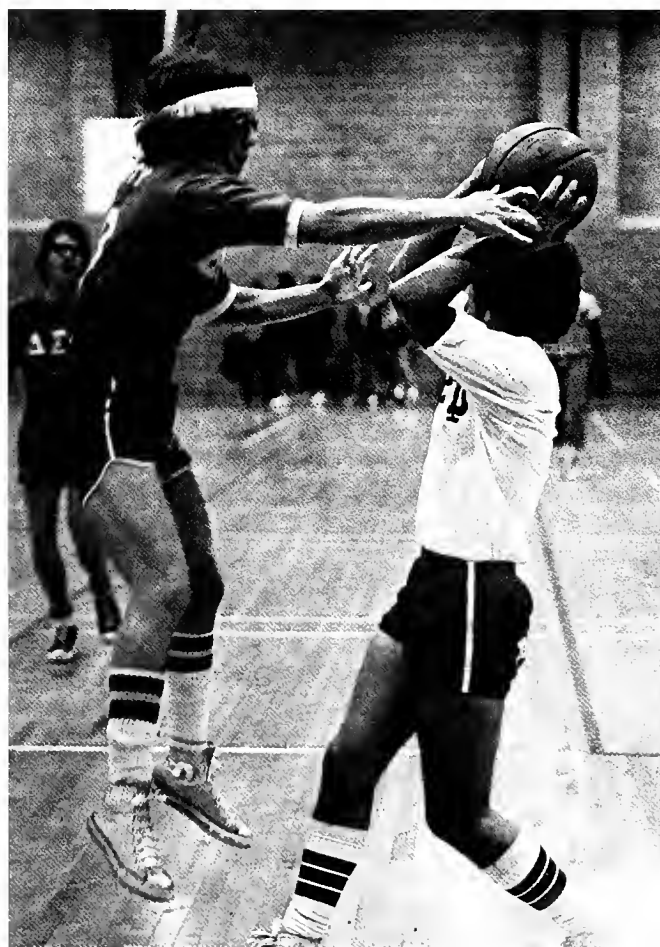
Although there has been a reduction in the number of teaching positions open in the public high schools, new positions are developing. And in the public schools University graduates of the Department of Physical Education are

among the first sought to fill the vacancies.

The 227 students enrolled in the Department of Recreation and Park Administration are required to take 132 semester hours for the Bachelor of Science degree. A social science minor of 18 to 23 hours is part of the general education requirement and is usually taken in the first two years of study. Field work at recreation and park centers is also a departmental requirement. Students may select one of five options of study: program specialist, recreation and park administration, therapeutic recreation, outdoor recreation and outdoor interpretive education.

The department offers an opportunity for interested students to participate in a semester abroad for a full 16 semester hours of credit. The program is based in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is offered each spring to qualified students with junior standing in the department.

Dr. Jerry Borman, program director for the Department of Recreation and Park Administration said he did not know of a graduated senior from last year who had looked and not found a job. Borman proudly stated that 25-30 per cent of all recreation department heads across the country are University graduates.



A row of six black and white portrait photographs of students. From left to right: a young woman with short, dark hair smiling; a young woman with long, wavy hair smiling; a young man with dark hair and a mustache, wearing a shirt and tie; a young woman with long, dark hair and a feathered collar, smiling; a young woman with long, dark hair and a polka-dot bow tie, smiling; and a young woman with short, dark hair and bangs, smiling.

A row of six black and white portrait photographs of students. From left to right: a male student with dark hair wearing a dark turtleneck; a female student with long, light-colored hair wearing a dark top; a female student with long dark hair wearing a light-colored top; a female student with dark hair wearing a light-colored top; a male student with light-colored hair wearing a suit and tie; and a female student with short, light-colored hair wearing a light-colored top.

A row of six black and white portraits of students. From left to right: a male student with a mustache and dark hair; a female student with long dark hair; a male student with dark hair and a mustache; a female student with long dark hair; a female student with short dark hair; and a female student with long dark hair.

A row of six black and white portraits of students. From left to right: a young man with short dark hair wearing a light-colored shirt and a striped tie; a young woman with long dark hair and bangs; a young man with short dark hair wearing a light-colored shirt and a dark tie; a young woman with long dark hair wearing a patterned top; a young woman with long dark hair wearing a dark turtleneck; and a young woman with long dark hair.



Karen Roth, Wilmette
 Mary Rourke, Joliet
 Lynne Schauer, Springfield
 Mary Scott, Springfield
 Susan Sea, Clarendon Hills
 Charlene Settler, Lincolnwood

Susan Share, Skokie
 Edward Sievers, Alhambra
 Debora Simms, Gibson City
 Julie Spitz, Mattoon
 Terry Ann Spitzer, Lostant
 Patricia Steinhaus, Riverside

Emily Sudman, Champaign
 Lawrence Swakon, Chicago
 Beverly Thomas, Elmhurst
 Mark Thomas, Rockford
 Bruce Van Hoozen, Alden
 David Wallace, Oak Lawn

Douglas Walter, Downers Grove
 Marlene Wayne, Skokie
 Carla Weil, Skokie
 Ronni Weitzman, Wilmette
 Gloria Wiegman, Evanston
 Debra Williams, Rock Island



Social Work

Undergraduate students at the University were offered a new curriculum this year by the Jane Addams School of Social Work. Students with a social welfare major in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences transferred to the new program and will graduate with a Bachelor's degree in Social Work (BSW). Graduates with a BSW are recognized by the Council on Social Work Education and the National Association of Social Workers as qualified, beginning professionals.

The BSW program includes academic studies as well as one full semester of supervised field experience which prepares undergraduates for social work careers and/or graduate study. The BSW program also allows for diversified interests in a variety of settings: child welfare, family services, medical and rehabilitation programs, corrections, public welfare, mental health, and services to the aged.

Enrollment in the BSW program is limited to 200 students. Students are admitted after the completion of their first 60 hours of liberal education requirements. Their remaining 60 hours are spent in studying social welfare policies, services, and methods of intervention as well as course work in a minor area.

Social Work students are required to participate in a one-semester field practicum in order to gain experience in the



Chris Walker

area of social service they are most interested in. It is during this semester of actual service delivery that a student develops his greatest understanding and knowledge of social work — the many ways in which it serves individuals and families as well as the ways in which it falls short of the needs of society.

Students spend four days a week for 15 weeks in a field placement in one of more than 35 agencies (both public and private) located in Champaign-Urbana, Bloomington, Danville, Decatur and Peoria. Students are trained by the agency social worker before actually receiving caseload responsibilities. Many times they function at the same skill level as professional social workers who have master's degrees and many years of experience.

The BSW program at Illinois is designed to provide qualified professional manpower for the many social work positions in need of experienced personnel. The Jane Addams School of Social Work provides career counseling and assistance in job placement. In addition, the completion of the BSW program qualifies the social work student for up to six units of advanced standing in the Masters in Social Work program at the University and at many other accredited graduate schools.



Vicky Albert, Skokie
Gloria Berger, Highland Park
Diane Byers, Dolton
M. Carol Coine, Melrose Park
Kathleen Corkery, Oak Lawn

Lynne Halter, Lawrenceville
Jeanne Hoth, Palatine
Daniel Hurd, Park Forest
Debra Jordan, Paris
Linda Krausz, Champaign

Nan O'Conner, Lombard
Marie Pistorius, Blue Mound
Robert Raso, Brookfield
Juli Rozy, Niles
Roberta Stevenson, Glen Ellyn



WHAT
awaits
OUR
Girl?

The Big Rush Is On

By Nina Ovryn

Illustrations By Nina Ovryn

My hands shook as I applied my eyeliner. I agonized over which shade of blush to wear. What about a gold bracelet — or was that too showy? With rings on my fingers and shoes a size too small on my toes, I was every inch the woman about to embark upon the search for love, trust and sisterhood. My name tag in place and rush pamphlet firmly in hand, I was ready to conquer the world, if not the Kaliedoscope of Greeks. I sailed towards the door . . . and stopped. It was raining. Not a light drizzle, but sheets upon sheets. It's a curse, a plague — no, it's the annual rush week deluge.

Hair is set, faces are made up, and smiles are glued on. Dozens of sorority rush counselors chime phrases about meaningful college experiences. The first house is at 1 p.m., the next at 1:20 — Ready? . . . The Big Rush is on!

This year over 1000 women registered for formal sorority rush which took place the second and third weekends of October. By the end of fourth stage, when final bids had been delivered, that number was whittled down to a fraction of its former self. Openings in houses are far exceeded by the number of sorority hopefuls. Weeding out the Greeks from the non-Greeks is a long and arduous process for both rushees and sisters. To be successful, anyone that registers needs an abundance of strength, a nice set of jaw muscles, and a good sense of humor.

It begins at the registration at the small tables in the Illini Union. In exchange for the \$3 fee, each girl receives an envelope filled with the vital rush information. There's a map of all twenty houses, a time schedule and most important, a booklet filled with house descriptions, letters of advice from PanHel officers, and a small glossary of Greek words. This last item is not to be taken lightly. If one does not know the jargon, the phrase, "it's all Greek to me" is no joke. By the time you've figured out the difference between an Omicron and an Eta, and memorized the house bios, (about friend-

ship, smiles, and places to come home to), you're hooked. The genius behind the massive advertising campaign launched by the Greeks each fall has succeeded. The idea is to make the rushee feel like she hasn't lived until she joins a house. It doesn't take too many courses in psychology to see why this would appeal to one who feels insecure among the masses at the University. Playing upon the emotions is a big rush technique.

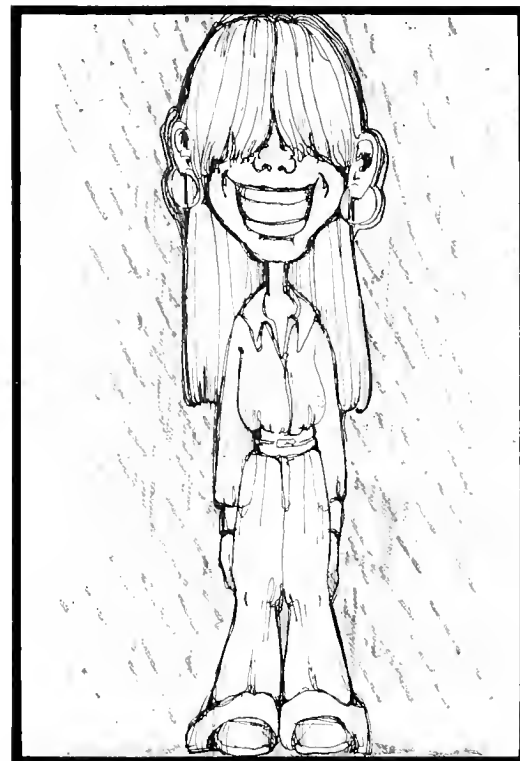
An unstable freshman woman needs security, praise and protection — and PanHel members realize this. Chapter songs reflect this fear. Sisters of Alpha Phi and Kappa Delta chant "... don't be afraid ..." while the Chi Omegas join in with "I'm not afraid to say I went the Chi O way!" Clustering in front of the houses, nudging each other and smiling, the rushee just feels the family unity shared by the women in the house. The 'family' atmosphere continues throughout Greek life. There's Pledge moms, Pledge brothers, little sisters and big brothers.

The social aspect is the biggest selling point of any house. "There's no doubt about it," says one sister. "You do get to meet a lot of people." Pictures of the girls and their boyfriends are on display, while other bulletin boards indicate campus activities that house members participate in. To the lonely freshman girl, it sounds like sorority life is a big party, with boyfriends, chug contests, barring every weekend, walk-outs, pranks, and A GREAT TIME 24 HOURS A DAY. You certainly don't get that at a dorm.

Sisters say that there's no need to worry about giving up your individualism. The big drop in membership during the late sixties made the Greeks decide that it was time to change their image. Each house stresses the fact that every person in it is her own. "We're so diverse! Everybody's into something different," say the girls. Even individual houses are trying to break stereotypes. "I'm just awful at sports," laughed a girl from a house with a jockette reputation. Another insists that there's no pressure to date every week-end. "I go out with my friends all the time."

It all presents a very appealing picture: scores of friends, parties, shoulders to lean on, and people who are really interested in you. But it's doubtful whether the sisters are getting to know those who wish to live in their houses. The schedule for first stage is tight and crowded; each house

“It Rains Every Rush Weekend Without Fail.”



rushes ten groups of seventy girls for exactly twenty minutes. (Houses are fined for keeping a group even a minute too long). The number of rushees gets smaller and the parties more intimate as the stages progress, but most of the cutting is done during the first and second stages. Twenty minutes isn't a long time to decide whether or not you like a house. Conversations, squeezed in between tours of the house and chapter songs, center on the Illini football, crummy weather, ("It rains every rush weekend without fail."), and your major field of study. It's all fast-paced, superficial and impersonal. "It can be very trying," agreed Sher Watts, a senior in Alpha Phi. "When you get to your tenth party, it's so phoney."

If the sorority sister can't get to know your personality in twenty minutes, what does she have to go on? A look in the mirrors set up in the waiting rooms of almost every house will tell you. The saddest and most ironic thing is that very often, the girl who goes through rush hoping to restore her confidence, walks away with a battered ego.

Rushees never really know just how they fared at a house until the morning after. Some girls have a choice of which eight houses to return to after first stage, but others aren't as lucky. No matter how you gear yourself for rejection, it always comes as a shock. "I thought they liked me," one rushee said. "They all seemed so friendly."

Talking to the rushees reveals a variety of reasons for risking the pain. Some girls come from families where the Greek system is considered an integral part of college. "My mom and dad met through the system. She was president of her sorority, and he was president of a fraternity. It's in my background," said one girl, while another declared, "I have Greek in my blood!" Many women said that they were just curious about the system. Others like Marla Korman, a freshman in LAS, were worried about their housing situations. Korman left the rush experience with a sour taste in her mouth. "All the stereotypes I'd heard about were there. I felt like I was competing with all these dressed up models. I got the same questions over and over again. One girls didn't

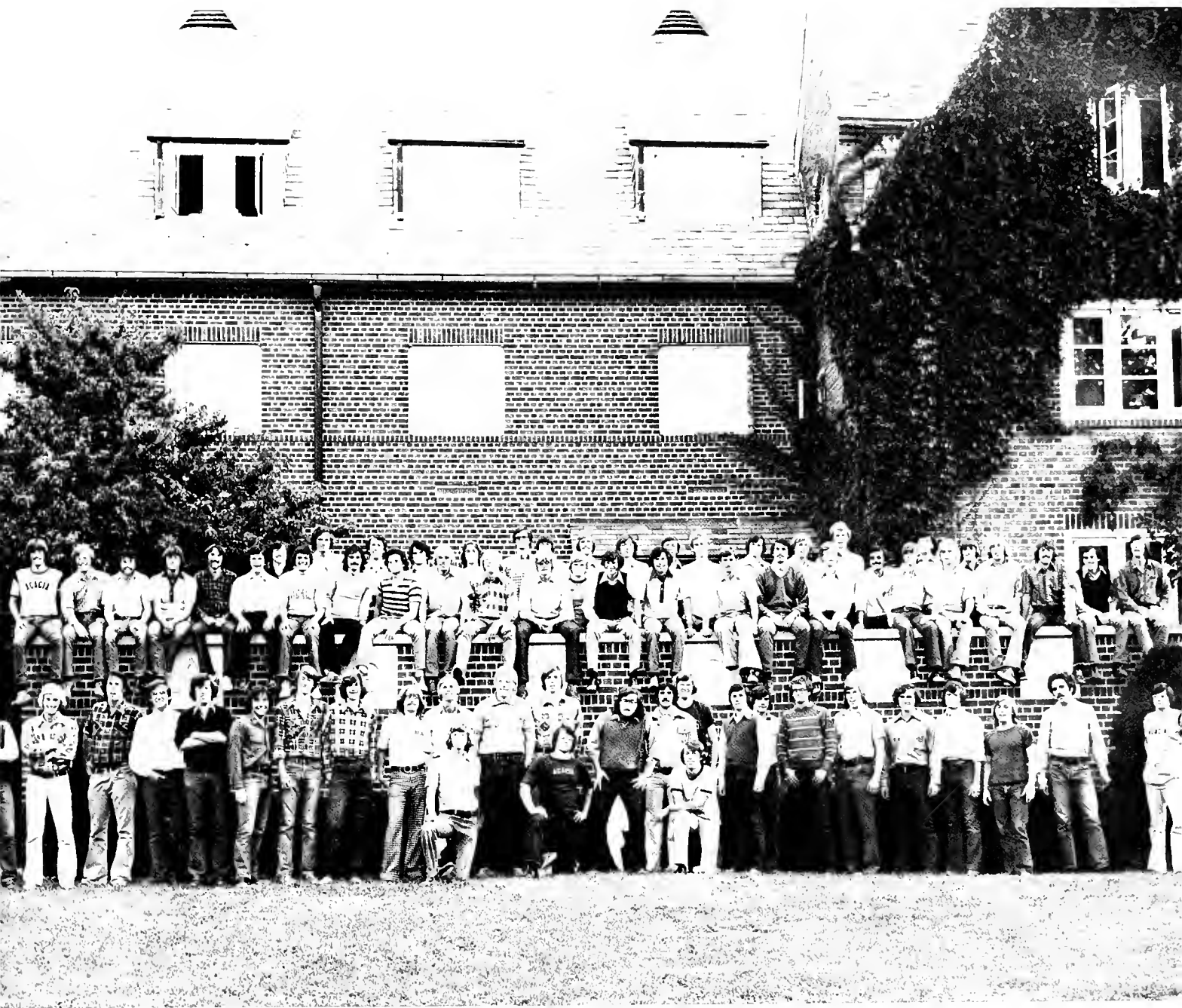
even pretend to be interested in me. She had this list of questions to ask, and didn't even take time to listen to the answer."

Many sorority women agree that the system is unfair. Marla Edleman of Delta Zeta, had a bad experience with formal rush, and joined her house informally. "I didn't like being on display, and I felt discriminated against. Somebody asked me if I was Hebrew in a sarcastic tone of voice. I had no idea of how to act." How does she justify participating in rush when she dislikes it. There are house penalties. "It costs a fortune if you don't participate in rush." She continues, "I don't like it though. If there could be another way, I'd have it a lot more like informal, where girls come a few at a time, eat dinner, and talk at a more leisurely pace. Rush doesn't tell the whole truth."

"Rush isn't how the system is," agrees a member of Phi Mu. She also joined her house through informal rush, but was active in formal rush with her house last fall. The present system is unfair, she says, but because of the number of people involved, "It's hard to find a better system." She also said that Rush is a positive factor for the actives. Working on it creates a sense of unity. The sisters really work on this production, and it shows. "We went through dry runs for three weeks," says Edleman proudly. "You get a sense of sisterhood," concurs Watts. "Rush is a time when the girls in the house get close." Watts went through formal rush, though she disliked it. "I hated it. I saw my friends getting hurt, and people crying after the final bids." But she got into the house of her choice. "It's hard to reject people, but if you don't like a girl, you shouldn't ask her back. It'll only build her hopes up. You don't feel too good, but you do try to make it as pleasant as possible. I wish there was another way to do it."

Girls already in the Greek system are human enough to admit that Rush is unfair, but the system must be preserved. Even Marla Korman, a disillusioned rushee with an aching set of jaw muscles says, "It's a lot of hurts, but a lot of good too... if you get into a house."

Acacia



Front Row: Terry Greiner, Dave Vhlenhop, John Mugerditchian, Andy Kmetz, John Burton, Bill Berg, Greg Bonham, Scott Rogers, Mark Marsaglia, Joe Main, Mark Read, Paul Ruby, Eldon Olson, Ron Schmitt, Bruce Warren, Gary Pump, Chuck Clemins, Todd Porter, Steve Hoffner, Larry Kinzer, Gary Hinson, Maurice Gordon, Rill Miller, Al Jacobs, Mike Freie, Mark Follmer, Mike Kastholm **Top Row:** Ken Simons, John Unforth, John McDonald, Dave Wetzel, Ralph Rhodes, Paul Rigby, Chuck Spelman, Dave O'Sadnick, Bill Graho, Mike Mixon, Ron Bryant, Neil Frankel, Jim

Wright, Doug Klaus, Dave Reed, Tom Ratko, John Schumacher, Daryl Woodard, Vic Babarskis, Bob Pfister, Barry Gutgesell, Jeff Jones, Mark Blasco, Mead Babcock, Ken Brosh, Mark Freding, Bob Kmetz, John Wessner, Dave Rogers, Jim Slamp, Rob Williams, Mike Duncan, Al Bonini, John Buchanan, John Notardonato, Jeff DeLeuw, Dan Wakefield, John Craver, Dave Winship, Dave Cole, Lloyd Miller **Not Pictured:** Nik Conner, Chuck Fisher, Greg Fisher, Pat Gaughan, Rick Levan, Ron Logeman, Jim Murowchick, John Ramsey, John Sullivan.

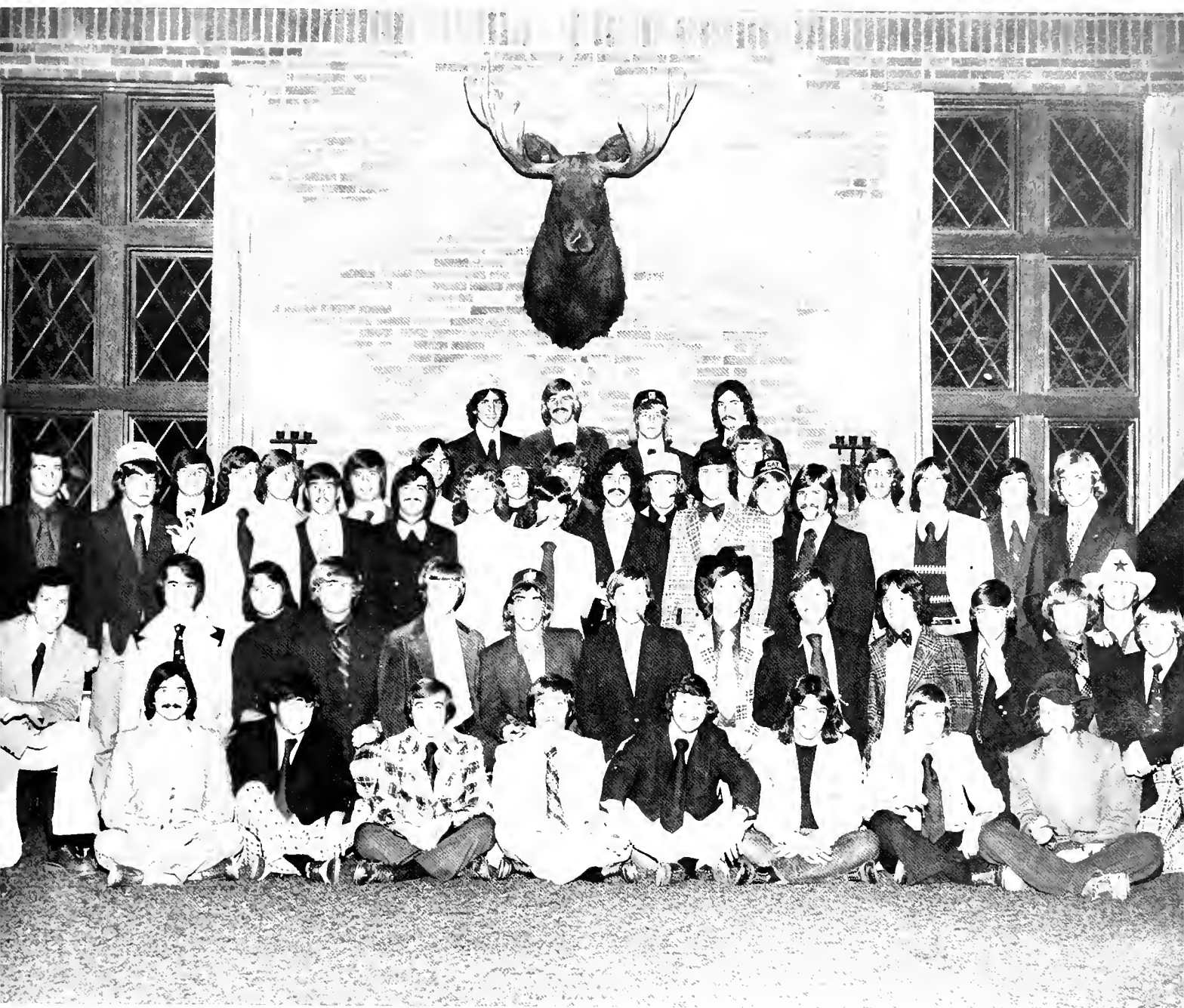
Alpha Chi Omega



Front Row: Maureen McConnell, Julie Niebergall, Cathy Conlon, Margaret King, Susie Wittman **Second Row:** Barb Tonyan, Mary Paroubek, Lynn Rembos, Jeanette Jummati, Carol Davis, Melissa Jensen, Sherilyn Weiss, Patti Guerin, Diane Wendell **Third Row:** Debbie Woxberg, Kathy Cottrell, Tina Stolen, Jennifer Jensen, Cathy Miller, Cindy Sieger **Fourth Row:** Lisa G. Michael, Karen Lange, Peggy Michalowski, Mrs. Hutson, Susie Layden, Julie Mihelic, Susie Limacher, Branka Sindik, Kathy Fulton, Jeanette Stolen, Julie Machon, Stephanie Naffziger **Fifth Row:** Diane Bolin, Linda Baldwin, Karen Cooper, Pam Grey, Linda Finley, Jan Albertson, Sandy Dillow, Patti Guerin, Marna Niebergall, Barb Uecker **Sixth Row:** Sue Ewert, Jan Albertson, Chris Uleek, Sandy Schramm, Cindy Care, Sandy

Pritchett, Laurie Hayes, Sue Schnackenberg, Debbie Salberg, Alison Lindberg, Jane Fisher, Sue Blassfield, Sharon Erikson, Thereses Neylon, Nancy Kron, Connie Pickrell, Monique Gonczy, Nadine Vetter, Debbie Womer, Judy Gross, Connie Dayment, Rose Layden, Julie Williams. **Seventh Row:** Linda Baldwin, Cindy Jenkins, Beth Shay, Joie Tonyan, Debbie Mail, Dalena Kemna, Wendy Swanson, Susie Layden. **Top Row:** Susie Greenman, Sharon Payne, Kay Peterson, Carla Dillow, Theresa Abell, Pat Kane. **Not Pictured:** Kathy Bell, Cathy Kuhns, Donna Beigh, Bridgette Carter, Mary Carter, Suzanne LaPlaca, Marsha Schniedwind, Laurel Thumm, Cheryl Vedrine.

Alpha Delta Phi



Front Row: John Rodgers, Jack Livvix, Tom McDaniel, Mark McDaniel, Gary Keto, Bob Gigl, Dan Rawlins, Tom Emerson. **Second Row:** Bill Parsinni, Phil Ryan, Bill Bethell, Randy Horn, Mark Maybell, Ed Flynn, Colin Jack, Steve Moore, Larry Ebersol, Bob Hammack, Lonny Lyons, Ron Barger, Jim Turner, Robert Schultz. **Third Row:** Randy Welsh, Gary Ourada, Tom Epplin, Marty Kauchak, Mike McKown, Mark Staub, Dan Usiak,

Gary Fisher, David Crawford, Steve Bost, Brian McCarthy, Bob Ackman, Greg Cramer. **Fourth Row:** Scott Martin, Paul Zarowski, Tod Lillibridge, Dave Schuester, Mike Davis, John Court, Phil Lamont, Pat Thomas, Steve Malysiak, Doug Brown. **Top Row:** Dean Grossman, Ed McElroy, Bill Greenseth, Greg Pearce.

Alpha Delta Pi



Front Row: Michele Jimenez, Gloria Mroz, Kathy Curtin, Debbie Wilcoxen, Sue Kuriga, Kathy Harms, Pam Laird. **Second Row:** Sharon Barnes, Betsy Luddy, Mary Ellen Sauer, Cheri Murata, Teresa Perucca, Shelly Hojnacki, Ann Campion. **Third Row:** Molly Cutting, Jean Stewart, Joanne Fagan, Linda Mele, Dina Arrigo, Debbie Wijas, Linda McCurdy, Dale ... Lileen Nagumo, Laurie Tsukayama, Terry Spitzer, Jody Boken-
Fourth Row: Sue Hanson, Karen Kedzior, Barbara Lake, Lori Nel-

son, Emma Male, Carol Rucas, Nancy Conniff, Linda Fassett, Mary Ann Edwards, Jan Resler, Cindy Wilson, Mrs. Schneider, Kim Vachon, Liz Motter, Gail Partain, Kathy Rechlin, Mary Ellen Corry, Tracey Bishop, Barb Donnelly, Sue Tallman, Judy Chilla, Mandy DeYoung. **Top Row:** Sue Shade, Pam Tarr, Teri Blommaert, Cindee Leighton, Ann Weishar, Barbara Petronis, Jackie Stephens, Barbara Steiner, Jane Bailey, Terry Romine, Susie Jurow.

Alpha Gamma Delta



Front Row: Geri Williams, Lula Donaldson, Pat Cordogan, Cynde Jahneke, Holly McLean, Robbie Stevenson, Cheri Williams, Joan Heenehen, Carol Richter, Mrs. Horn, Kathy O'Dekirk, Sherry Etten, Debbie Foley, Sue Alcorn, Nancy Butz, Kit Stoughtenborough, Leslie Shimmin, Linda Oppenheimer, Elise Poepping, Marian Power, Linda LeFevre. **Second Row:** Dianne Huber, Barb Edwards, Barb Tymec, Michelle Jennant, Bette Degisher, Sue Maggio, Meredith Magers, Lori Goldsmith, Julie Olson, Bev Myers, Kim Keesey, Jina Krisciunas, Sara Hanson, Cathy Smith, Zita Kris-

ciunas, Sue Stein, Pat Jeziorski, Pat Rice, Anita Hart. **Top Row:** Judy Reuhl, Debbie Barnewolt, Lynn Poggensee, Karen Dunn, Nancy Moody, Sally Clark, JoAnne Hoffman, Julie Beckhart, Debbie Turner, Beth Rieff, Linda Weiss, Linda Rugen, Cathy Sunderland, Joelle Soefker, Karen DeBias, Aliza Grunfeld, Mary Cosenza, Kaye Lukjanowicz. **Not Pictured:** Marcia Browne, Cindy Cooney, Lenore Faulds, Donna Feezor, Dianne Gilmore, Cheryl Hanley, Cathy Johnson, Sherri Jones, Cindy Kampic, Merna Legal, Pam Tholman, Kathy Van Hoorn, Cindy Winking

Alpha Gamma Rho



Front Row: Greg Miller, Dave Paul, Roger Naylor, Dave Milton, Ron Whittr, Jim Geiger, Dell McCou, Tim Roth, Duane Noland, Rich Vogen, Ted Shimp, Dave Erickson, Jim Sibley. **Second Row:** Steve Krause, Steve Engren, Bill Nelson, Stan Harper, John Davies, Del Emory, Ron Ness, McLaughlin, Mike Scott, Joel Goetz, Mke Holt, Greg Campbell, Craig Henert, Dave Caldwell, Tom Painter, Mike Clark, Bill Alexander, Paul Burns, Doug Dunahee, Mike Brenneman.

John Kahle, Fred Both, Mike Bliler, Taylor Mason. **Fourth Row:** Jay Larson, Dave Faber, Jim Foley, Carlton Gabel, Bob Letterly, Bob Welsch, Al Lickhart, Walt Emory, Todd Burras, Dave Larson, Jeff Synder, Mike Krause, Bob Rutledge, Bob Wyffels. **Fifth Row:** John Waddell, Nick Hoyle, Jim Hanks, Bill Bishop, Norm Larson, Jeff Colglazier, Doug Henderson, John Clark, John Jeckel, Mike Dittmer

Alpha Kappa Lambda



Front Row: Larry Hemp, Tom Aiken, Jeff Wickenhauser, Steve Siemer, Dick Wootton, Dan McKirgan, Steve Pripps, Jim Switzer. **Second Row:** Jeff Hansen, Bill Olson, Tim Simon, Rich Calzaretta, Dave Luster, Britt Hanson, Marc Robert, Bill Olson. **Third Row:** Bob Tober, Dan Carroll, Dean Worrell, Bob Schlie, Tom Zimmerman, Brent Homes, Bob Seaborg, Bob Norbury, Jeff Mumm, Mark Montgomery, Dave Hood, Dick Gist, Mark

Wetzel, Mark Payne, John Gill, Mark Bienhart, Bill Karkow, Mike Howard. **Fourth Row:** Tim Cain, Steve Grossmann, Roy Waltrip, Doug Worrell, Dan Dittmer, Brad Schofield, Chris Green, Mark Haeffele, Bill Johnson, Marc Johnson, Paul Dehaan, Paul Luedtke, Bill Wilson, Jeff Gaddy, Dan Hammes, Bob Sullivan. **Fifth Row:** Jon Bauman, Steve Goreham, Tom Telling, John Tarbutton, Stan Bona, Dean Lesner, Kevin Laughlin.

Alpha Omicron Pi



Front Row: Suzanne Meyer, Shannon Ellis, Lynn Cain, Karen Schoder, Joan Bevacqua. **Secnnd Row:** Holly McCray, Sue Leiper, Jeanne Powell, Cathv Capodice, Laura Walker, Peggy Knapic, Karen Littwin, Carol Merrill, Barbara Paakh, Sandy Meyer. **Third Row:** Linda Krausz, Jane Volden, Linda Mickow, Jeanne Rodseth, Julie Busse, Mrs. Bostic, Kathi Koenig, Jill Jacobsen, Sally Griffin, Cindy Marchigiani, Sue Lasher. **Fourth Row:** Sherri Schenitz, Patti McEnroe, Sue Ballin, Barb Stehno, Judy Anderson, Barb Shotemeyer, Eileen McShane, Leslie Merrill, Jackie Heinen, Rosie Brill, Missy Cultra, Julie Long, Laura Beile, Sara Pearsaul, Linda Weingartner.

Fifth Row: Mary Beinneman, Vivian Hernandez, Janie Little, Carol Conrad, Jann Osterland, Julie Pope, Nancy Crump, Mary Manella, Nancy Higgins, Judy Michels, Barb Brekke, Marty Hill, Betty Ridder, Fran Ward, Gail Kremers. **Top Row:** Caroline Gannon, Lynne Ellis, Nancy Adams, Kathy Rippel, Connie Carter, Peggy McEnroe. **Not Pictured:** Katy Davlin, Janet Gerlesits, Linda Glickman, Roberta Hermann, Deb Lee, Linda Diedrich, Pam Schaede, Jan Ford, Cindy Blahnik, Pat Phillips, Audrey Wolf, Nancy Davis, Karen Schumacher, Carmen Carlton, Polly Weingartner, Betsey Barth, Eva Zakrewski.

Alpha Phi



Front Row: Mary Ann Van Hook, Patty Wingert, Nancy Fisher, Sharon Morris, Darla Wolffbrandt, Marie Ellinger, Emily Hull **Second Row:** Peggy English, Beth Baker, Mrs. Barlage, Barb Hoganson, Katie Hester, Marilyn Ligner, Kim Shepard, Deb Brooks, Mary Rourke, Jane Hays, Cindy Knuth, Anne Cresce, Gail Truelson, Chris Wilson **Third Row:** Lynn Olson, Nancy Gottschalk, Marie Gorski, Peggy Odling, Shelli StockBarger, Pat

Eckerle, Sue Zimmerman, Kathy Fencl, Kathy Cunningham, Tally Turek, Ann Boeson, Jeanne Power, Patty Arnold, Kathy Kohlbacher, Betsy Cagnev, Arlene Zimmerman, Lynn Johnson, Nancy Neidembach, Nancy Barshinger **Top Row:** Sher Watts, Judy Belvedere, Margi Arnold, Peggy McCarthy, Linda Sharp, Joan Zubak, Susan Pick, Teda Yelton, Marty Morris, Gavle Cuthrie, Diane Kuchen, Beth Thies, Sally Brown, Jan Demay

Alpha Rho Chi



Front Row: Mike Kochanski **Second Row:** Jeff Sronkoski, Rick Libner, Bill Bradford, Rob Vagneres **Third Row:** Dave Shrum, John Holey, Debbie Steward, Kevin Bauer, Lesley Miller, Scott Renken, Tom Napier, Mary Ann Van Hook, Debbie Hovinen, Joel Vanderwaal, Bob Dehaven **Fourth**

Row: Steve Blve, Duong Vu, Ken Nimmons, Pat Olson, Randy Bahler **Fifth Row:** Rich Drake, Rob Travillon, Mike Schneider, Bob Gordon **Top:** Matt Scudder

Alpha Tau Omega



Front Row: Rich Cheever, Tom Tunney, Bill Barry, Dane Luhrsen, Nobel Olson, Stan Nord, Bill Gold, John Brinkworth, Dave Timsom, Brian Ogg, Tim Carson, Joe Cialar, Ray Barra, Jack Donovan **Second Row:** Don Armstrong, Terry Semmens, Craig Davidson, John Hook, Dan MacLaughlin, Gary Burnett, Dave Seiler, Bill Paul, Craig Moore, Graham Keeney **Third Row:** Brian Rawers, Neil Schlupp, Terry Hanusa, Mike Maher, Jack Klues, Dan Shannon, Steve Pankey, Jim Barbour, Mike Tolzien, Gary Ruick, Terry Kelly, Doug Laux, Craig Nadborne, Rob Meyers, Brent Ochs, Tom

McGarrity **Fourth Row:** Seth Berle, Lindell Van Dyke, Steve Dalley, Gerry Kostelny, Bieh Clausing, Mark Strahler, R J Tolliver, Dave Pesavento, Skip Henninger, Richard Lauschke, Bob Foran, Steve Lamb **Fifth Row:** Jeff Whitnell, Sloan Brown, Steve Blair, Ray Laughlin, Jim Lyon, Rick Korst, Dave Taylor, John Detwiler, Dave Holton, David Lauschke, Bob Anderson, Larry Jones, Bob Lundstedt, Tom Minner **Top Row:** Greg Scott, Pete Korst

Alpha Xi Delta



Front Row: Sue Hooker, Emily Chase, Pam Caldwell, Trish Bolin, Donna Evans, Georgia Threlfall, Pat Dann, Cindy Sheppelmann. **Second Row:** Cathy Graffy, Marcia Anderson, Janet Jacobson, Kathy D'Halloran, Diane Fly, Lisa Hall, Kathy Thornton, Pat Hutchison, Anne Simpson, Vicki Craudt. **Third Row:** Ellen Himes, Pam Squire, Sue Fellman, Glenda Richardson, Lind Sauer, Shelley Janis, Darlene Newcombe, Anna Traple, Barh

Sartain, Ken Sartain, Audrey Thompson, Mary Graham, Linda Harmeson, Lori Kaatz, Kris Sigules. **Fourth Row:** Sue Elsner, Heather Hunley, Becki Hill, Gail Grazian, Judy Zetterberg, Lynn Davidson. **Top Row:** Moya Gallagher, Mitzi Pontious, Sue Culkar, Deb Schlotter, Pat Choice, Tracy Thompson, Nancy Hinrich

Beta Theta Pi



Front Row: Kevin Lawler, Michael Chase, Michael Borman, Roger Templin, Greg Wettman, Randall Brownfield, Michael Henneman, Robert Williams, Brown Hitt, Edgar Fey. **Second Row:** Craig McCarthy, Wayne Heise, Patrick Hayes, Brian Carley, Daniel Zentgraf, David Wells, David Bither, Peter Chase, Charles Rock. **Third Row:** Doug Devore, Jack Branta, David Eberspacher, Clancy Buck, Scott Drablos, Andrew Murphy, David Hartman, Daniel Petree, Jeffery Strickland, Daniel Lauspach, Michael

Kallal, Marc Hohmann, Michael Jurgenson. **Fourth Row:** Lawrence Witters, Bradley Farnham, Gregory Collins, Barclay Klingaz, Randall Tieman, James Palma, Kevin Gratoski, Thomas Kaczowski, Robert Vinke, Robert Easter. **Top Row:** Michael O'Brien, Micheal Onrada, Richard Vacek, David Kendall, David Fitzpatrick, Murray Dowell, Bradley Tucker, Mark Padi, Michael Siebold, Timothy Koritz

Chi Omega



Front Row: M. Krause, L. Freeman, J. Priebe, C. Cross, B. Ruscetta, B. Stevens, P. Matzdorf **Second Row:** L. Schrier, S. Merriman, L. Karampe-
las, Mrs. Keith, K. Anderson, L. Travis, K. Davis, J. Lavery, J. Schmidt,
J. Mettam **Third Row:** M. Marsh, D. Lasswell, V. Glos, J. Kirkpatrick, M.
Dimit, P. Mam, S. Lykkebak, C. Steiger, J. Comfort, J. Koenig, S. Rice, L.
Gloris, T. Glaney **Fourth Row:** S. Slipher, D. Renner, S. Boyle, M. H.

Steindler, B. Bauer, C. Gieseke, D. Ittersagen, L. Cristy, D. Woare, N.
Glenn, T. Klitzling, J. Conroy, R. Stanley, S. LeRoy, J. Steffeter, C. Herle-
man **Top Row:** K. Wilken, M. Westermeier, P. Neal, C. Babbitt, S. Wada,
L. Johnston, C. Peterson, J. Johnson, T. Erickson, C. Moberg, L. Palmer, R.
Kalal.

Delta Chi



Front Row: John Ellrich, Mike Sotiroff, Tom Holecek **Second Row:** Doug Licht, Clark Cheney, Tom Roney, Randy Wells, Wally Zielinski. **Third Row:** TomWalworth, John Paul, Dave Espenshied, Mike Boehler, Doug Colthurst **Fourth Row:** Ray Mathews, John Murphy, Allen Stebbins, Mrs. Boyd, Tom Wallace. **Fifth Row:** Tom Criswell, Grant Thomas, Lloyd Cassidy, Marty Parsons, Craig Whitney, Skip Gilligan, Mark Tenober, Rick Geiger, Tom Kirkenmeier, Rich Purdy, Steve Carter, Jeff Strand, Jon Ball

Sixth Row: Curt Hippensteel, Chuck Kukla, Tom Lessaris, John Ball, Steve Johnsen, Larry Coughlin, Jim Scherzinger, John Russo, Al Ingardona, Tim Carlson, Fred Kush **Seventh Row:** John Byrne, Jim Watt, Chris Forkin, Dave Seremek, George Flynn, Bob Weiss, Paul Street, Pat Hart, George Maher **Top Row:** George Getty, Roy Parkin, Scott Dixon, Mark Hallen, Bill Krohn, Steve Schroeder

Delta Delta Delta



Front Row: Nancy Hall, Cile Nolan, Susan Shapland, Nan Lykkebak, Sally Lundgren, Jacquie Collins, Narda Lebo, Sherree Shaffer, Stephanie Stoecker, Kris Shuman, Donna Patino, Nancy Corkle, Claire Murphy. **Second Row:** Terri Wolak, Gail Peterson, Jan Miller, JoAnn Skerkoske. **Third Row:** Sylvia Frey, Sherry Johnson, Julie Brounstein, Cathy Holz, Barb Baker, Jo Ann Nikolich, Jan Rossi, Holly Gunderson. **Fourth Row:** Anne Bradley, Anne Holata, Julie Jensen, Sher Dugan, Jeanie Kennedy. **Fifth Row:** Jan Sample, Lisa Finney, Carolyn Dawn, Marie Voss, Arlis McLean, Jody

Evins, Babs Mittelstaedt, Florine Templeton, Jan Grolla, Debbie Marsik, Nina Albano, Perry Fraggos, Mayr Doyle, Cindy Pistorius, Debbie Hoogheem, Lynn Huss, Chris Pawlowski, Debbie Blow, Sandy Tomm, Ellen McConnell, Kathy Flannery, Lynn Heinemann. **Top Row:** Jo Ann Hall, Linda Komerska, Leslie Sinila, Debbie Beard, Patti Forrette, Mary Beth Dugan, Sheila Weaver, Patty Wylie, Kristin Harr, Lissa Baedle, Nancy Gibson, Sally Hochschild, Carol Norman, Patti Carmody.

Delta Gamma



Front Row: Janet Schreiffer, Diane Gilmartin, Barb Camp, Holly Saunders, Cindy Myers, Suzanne Major, Cherie Heverly, Renee Krieger, Cindy Chvatal **Second Row:** Polly Summar, Lynn Humphrey, Judy Ahern, Mary Costello, Bonnie Wilson, Diane Senten, Nancy Boch **Third Row:** Tracy Boehmer, Janie Frank, Georgy Trees, Kathy Johansen, Mary Cloninger, Sue Nelson, Carol Schuler, Hilarie Swanson, Lisa Dietmier, Pat Clifford, Debbie Safarecyk, Sara Marsh, Gina Silverstein, Missy Gomerford, Patty

Metcalf **Fourth Row:** Lisa Zimmer, Rozanne Safarecyk, Ann Evans, Peggy McNeil, Jody Peterson, Mindy Kaplan, Debbie Dial, Joanne Bell, Terry Haas, Kathy Milunaki, Diane Houser, Chris Pletcher, Donna Hansen, Lucy Wirth **Top Row:** Maria Petrulis, Mary Neilson, Laury Stuart, Jean Ahern, Cathy Fogarty, Dawn Bressler, Ann Higgins, Robin Goddard, Christy Smith, Sheila Maul, Sara Jo Ward

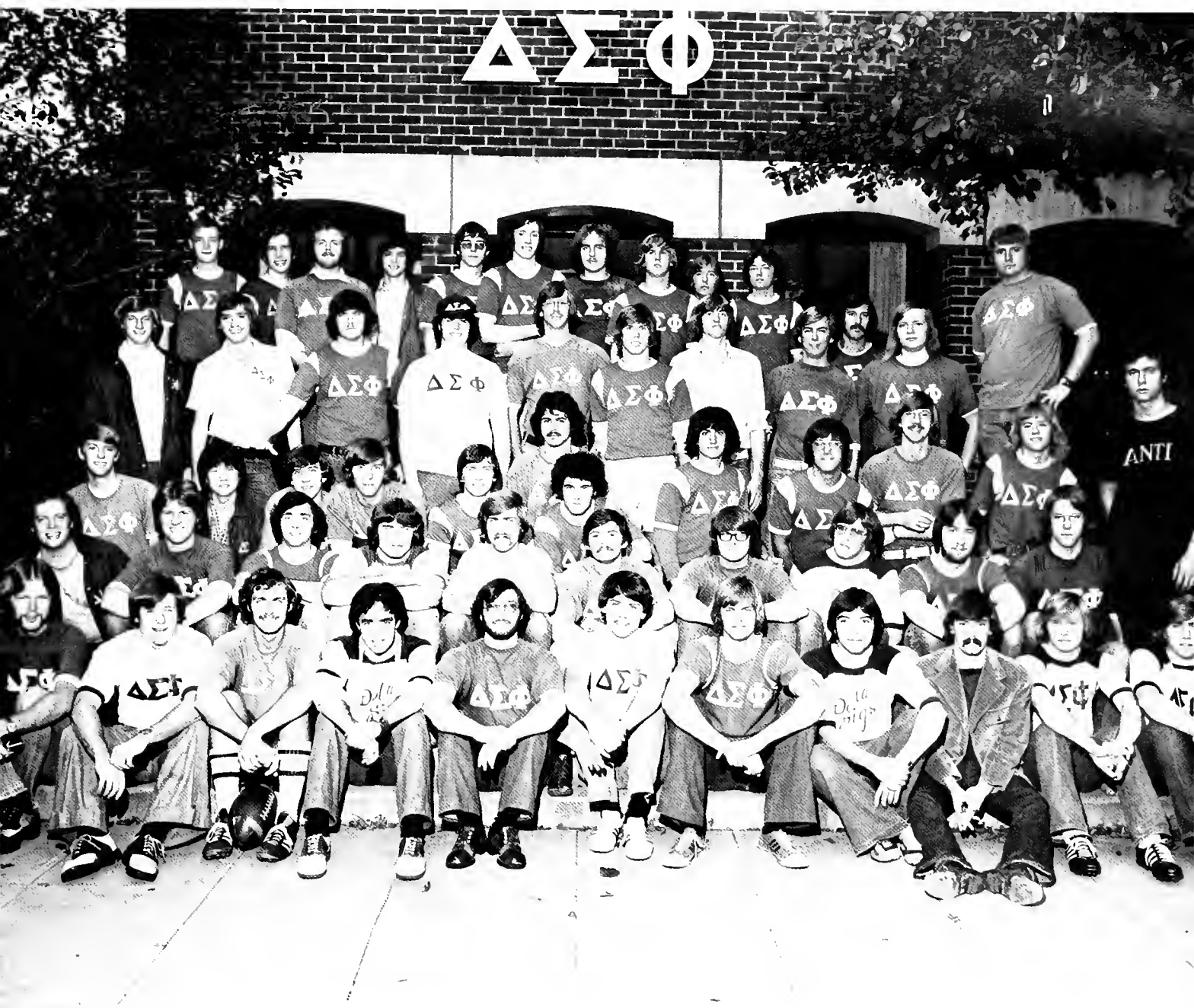
Delta Phi



Front Row: Linda Stelling, Daryla Wolffbrandt, Helene Ergas, Connie Peart, Jan Rimby, Pam Ressler, Pat Ladd, Chris Steiger. **Second Row:** Ken Bettenhausen, Lane Kramer, Mark Pittman, Tom Scott, Buddy Broadway, Bruce Rimby, Jim Mazur, Greg Parrish, Pat Michael, Ray Meisner, Keith

Solomon. Top Row: John Hall, Doug Stelling, Mike Rulison, Steve Biehler, Leon Wood, Joe McLay, John Kinsella, John Fruin, Jim Kennel, Rich Slamar, Dave Ledlie, Bob Crohan, Mike Biehler, Keith Mikota, Roger Switzer, Dan Bakker, Bill Olin, Charlie Radigan, Kyle Erwin.

Delta Sigma Phi



Front Row: Michael Bielfeldt, Dave Watkins, Steve Johns, Chip Kerrigan, Doug Kuehl, Russ Marchuck, Jeff Patzer, Mark Duchene, Steve Pagano, Roger Spears, Barry Robinson. **Second Row:** Stacy Wisegaruer, Dave Nelson, Kim Porter, Les Huls, Doug Trost, Cliff Black, Steve Cherry, Jay Young, Herb Hammons, Gary Kalberg. **Third Row:** Dave Fast, Paul Junu, Steve Foerder, Mike Bragg, Julian Fruhling, Mike Aszman, Pat Hennelly,

John Warkenthein, Dennis Benson, John Mickow, Jeff Fischvogt. **Fourth Row:** Kurt Krouse, Allan Sisson, Jim Miller, Bill Fries, Rick Taylor, Chris Kahler, Mike Nichos, Kelly Kraft, Kevin Waspi, Tom Bretz. **Top Row:** Chuck Crim, Bob Ayers, Carl Camp, Rick Kesler, Jake Camm, Randy Decker, Ed Bower, Rick Cole, Rich Bowman, Rusty Rice, Ron Koritz

Delta Upsilon



Front Row: Don Embecker, Chip Ulatoski, Brian Claire, Jim Block, John Williard, J.J. Castles, Chris Morris, Jim Olander, Tim Hoogheem, Clint Schreiber, Kent Morris. **Second Row:** Nick Siegel, Ed Therrien, Fran Boich, Dick Ridley, Pete Colbentz, Jim Nothnagel, Carl Ringler, Terry Rarala, Rob Hammerman, John Buist, Jim Huppert, Will Fijolek, Kevin Curry, Greg Roszkowski, Dave Behr, Michael Brunetto, Dan Blount, Bill

Whitmer, Joe Lateer, Pete Ridley, Dan Davisson, Denny Ulak, Jeff Savage, John Economou, Mark Curry. **Third Row:** Tony Sutton, Jim Tendick, Bob Schleicher, Keith Ulatoski, Bill McGrindle, Andy Vass, Steve Katsinas, Dave Roszhart, Bob Genaze, Craig Johnson, Kevin Krumdieck, John B. Holz, Michael McLees, John Holbit, Jim Gurke, Rich Gorny, Al Steffeter.

Delta Zeta



Front Row: Beth Cofel, Marla Sideman, Karen Pitts, Robin Daler, Diane Kolwitz. **Second Row:** Patti Kidd, Gigi Bourne, Mike Bunzol. **Third Row:** Chris Jurek, Jeanne Hertwig, Peggy Mitchell, Betsy Gottschalk, Susan Dempsey, Susan Peruzzato. **Fourth Row:** Leslie Buist, Terry Birch, Ellen Simon, Pat Taugher, Lisa Eld. **Fifth Row:** Cindy Uptegraft, Cindy Cilyo, Char Mockus, Alice Vian, Barbara Miller, Terry Davin, Mary Helen Farnan, Marcy Bungarner, Sheila Crowley, Patti Duval. **Sixth Row:** Becky

Otto, Kathy Luce, Eileen Bank, Carol McHugh, Linda Ross, Mickey Smith, Loreen Singer. **Seventh Row:** Maxine Greenberg, Cyndi Weeks, Linda Nickols, Diane Ullmann, Kay Hughes, Diane Poel, Judy Ulrich, Bobbie Perry. **Eighth Row:** Peggy Waters, Joyce Council, Jan Kroelman, Lynne Olson. **Ninth Row:** Julie Musgrave, Carla Haug, Peggy Walsman, Susan Catron, Susan Hoffman.

Evans Scholars



Front Row: John Hodnik, Gene Mathias, Sam Nicotra, Joe Camastra, Pat McCarthy, Marty Joyce, Chris Anastasia, Gary Boeh, Tom Nemoth, Greg Sladd, Jeff Allbrecht, Dave Levy, Mike O'Donnell. Second Row: Mark Hogan, Dave Houswirth, Mike Kean, Bob Schinnanski, Ron Dudzik, Scott Safford, Rich Hynes, Steve Mucogni, Bill Liss, John Sada, Steve Rotunno, Eric Kenick, Terry Ksworth, Dan Mitchell. Third Row: Al Stojak, Rich

Perschon, Tom Batina, Vic Incinelli, Tom Dauksas, Rich Haake, Rich Hesseman, Mike Byrne, John Masciola, Tim Tracy, Mike Naset, Jim Butkus, Tom Ullrich, Dennis Mickey. Top Row: Jeff Rubak, Brad Kroll, Jeff Kallman, Dave Baranowski, John Schraidt, Gary Planos, Tom Ewers, John Houghtlin, Bill Maibusch, Chuck Lutz, Steve Sartore, Dave Cederberg, Mike Conrad, Mike Kielty, Jon Paul, Bruce Lane, Scott Beatty.

Farmhouse



Front Row: Mike Sidwell, Kevin Furman, Ron Kerchner, Dave Seigrist, Chris Lovekamp, Bruce Litchfield, Tom Marquis, Bill Skowera, Kenton Schrowang, Jeff Koch, John Hintzsche, Jerry Meyer, Mark Buss, John Ammon, Randy Sprague, Craig Donoho, Mark Leigh, Jim Andriotis, Jeff Anderson, Larry Brizzgis, Greg Fensterman, Rick Meyer, Conrad Cattron, Jim Niewold, Fred Nordstrom, Bruce Jones, Randy Vincent, Mike Ander-

son, Art Farley, Rick Holmbeck, Kevin Olson, Rick Brantner. **Second Row:** Denny Mohrman, Stan Frese, Jay Runner, Kevin Massie, Bob Elliot, Frank Nordstrom, Rick Edwards, R J Newell, Steve Stierwalt, Tom Fleisher. **Third Row:** Alan Barclay, Kevin Harms, David Queckboerner, Stan Roll, Doug McClelland, Rod Atterberry, Rich Brummet, Larry Overcash, Mike Munch, Kim Alleman

4-H House



Front Row: Pat Burger, Ann Krause, Char Tegeder, Teresa Hubly, Kae Stegall, Maggie Weas, Deb Steck **Second Row:** Judy McGrew, Mary Dullinger, Cindy Wise, Diane Simms, Janet Kreig, Joan Hanks, Jan Harrington, Nancy Chapman **Third Row:** Beth Lovekamp, Pat Dunphy, Carolyn Fitzer, Marilyn Spencer, Ann Webel, Bev Elson, Nancy Vinson, Elaine Simon, Connie Lovekamp **Fourth Row:** Joyce Cutright, Cindy Duncan, Carol Edgerley, Cathy Linker, Melanie Turniseed, Kathy Morton, Rilla

Mealiff, Lora Davenport, Janet Boyd, Elly Kallal **Fifth Row:** Deb Rayburn, Pam Wilson, Debbie Simms, LuAnne Massie, Karen Muehling **Top Row:** Barb Canterbury, Jan Humphreys, Charlyn Archer, Lois Stone, Peg Eisenmeyer, Deb Brenneman, Mother Thatcher, Bonnie Sutter, Marilyn Shepard, Ann Miller, Mary Russell, Marla Behrends, Chris Lovejoy, Bette Wurmle **Not Pictured:** Peggy Chace, Marla Edgecomb, JoAnn Vance.

Hendrick House



Gamma Phi Beta



Front Row: Judy Eriksen, Madelynn Grill, Linda Howanac, Sue Montgomery, Jeri Vinsoo, Sue Kowalewski. **Second Row:** Clare Downey, Linda Laine, Janice Hinz, Helena Jacobs, Carol Wanberg, Elaine Nakamura, Lynn Widergren, Carol Mann, Louise Lane, Sue Frisque, Kisa Budris, Sue Armstrong. **Third Row:** Jan Peters, Nancy Mueller, Cathy Yarnoski, Carol Ann Wernick, Kathy Fleming, Sheila Cunningham, Terry Tobias, Kathy St. John, Diana Stout, Dian Gmitro, Sue Allwood. **Fourth Row:** Nancy Hou-

kom, Carla Becker, Amy Allwood, Nancy Hahn, Sally Heaton, Muffie Weeks, Ann Dickey. **Fifth Row:** Claudia Trimarco, Noreen McAndrews, Carol Anderson, Missy Fanning, Michele Marlan, Eileen Henry, Vicki Sorensen, Kitty Jo Vorisek. **Sixth Row:** Grace Hanger, Mars Goepfinger, Carlotta Trimarco, Barb Trimarco, Betty Buerekholtz, Heidi Zwielein, Deb Alman, Becky Morris, Lou Ellen Maloney, Laura Rosenbrier.

Kappa Alpha Theta



Front Row: Missy Copp, Penny Carney, Lynn Marn, Martha Huey, Holly Hedberg, Lisa Rutledge, Amy Yount, Kyra Jenner, Mary Sue Redman, Linda Danielsen. **Second Row:** Ann Ackermann, Davey Graham, Mia Matthews, Sue Crifase, Nancy Raber, Susie Shulman, Ann Griffin, Patti Hemphill, Marcie Pinkley, Ann Schroeder, Mrs. Andrews, Beth McBride, Becky Johnson, Patrice Velling, Bette Foreman. **Third Row:** Bambi Klomhaus, Sue Jump, Laura Kadlee, Jane Albrecht, Sue Murphy, Mary Kay Meixner, Lynn Rothermel, Shayne McNerny, Cathy Nebel, Jeanne Bouysein, Joan Bergstrom, Maryellen Maley, Margie Mayley, Sue Kelly, Lore Jensen, Sue Hill. **Fourth Row:** Susan Crawford, Anne Kelly, Pat Beagley, Theresa Henneman, Marthe Petry, Leigh Andruzck, Linda Hamilton, Ann Petry,

Catie Connor, Sue Smith, Sue Grinnip, Robin Toomey, Kim Henderson, Julie Schiappa, Wendy Kavathas. **Fifth Row:** Jan Bellington, Theresa Dlabell, Robbye Hill, Marcia Eickenberg, Carole Cederstrom, Mary Beth Helfrich, Jetta Richards, Mary Joyce, Alyson Furch, Kim Angus, Janet Hamman, Beth Penn, Andi Ivanhoe, Claudia Reilly, Sue Sanders. **Top Row:** Gail Boldt, Barb Storm, Laurie Hopkins, Judy Johansen, Vickie Hughes, Beth Strow, Beth Watson, Jeanne Tunney, Fran Pursell, Marcia Hager, Sharon Scott, Julie Cochrane, Sandi Sellergren, Diane Kummer, Val Sexton, Marcia Clausen, Debbie Smith, Randi Greenwood, Debbie Lattyak.

Kappa Delta



Front Row: Joan Willyard, Deb Haas, Sue Guderley, Patti Wickland, Jean Spengel, Mrs. Maguire, Jane Colgan, Kathy Kebler, Sharon Sutton, Rosie Faber, Jill Kubinski, Terry Sutton, Sherry Schiffer, Denise Lindstrom, Patti Paulsen, Mary Marshall, Deb Krause, Linda Sus, Jan Zoschke, Jane Molitoris, Betsy Antle. **Second Row:** Pam Furman, Gwen Miller, Diana Kabelka, Carol Buchler, Nancy Emmel, Vicki Griner, Vicki Young, Carla Knobloch, Dea Cavotta, Linda Snowden, Amy Janowski, Deanna Hansen. **Third**

Row: Mary Latondress, Kathy Ranney, Phyllis Von Plachecki, Sue Endress, Sandi Chilcote, Mary Lou Simonson, Patti Follis, Sue Sapp, Becky Diller, Tanya Burgh, Jane Anderson, Vicki Paterson, Carol Spengel. **Top Row:** Nancy Vickander, Betsy Lidecker, Suzanne Butler, Janet Meyer, Micki Olm, Martha Albrecht, Janet Dalrymple, Paula Bachman, Cindy Powers, Jerie Wills, Carla Ekena, Wendy Timm, Elaine Goelz, Patti Justus.

Kappa Delta Rho



Front Row: Roger Phipps, Duchess Von Danien, Perry Johnson, Dan Barbour, Dale Schaffenecker. **Second Row:** Paul Mitchell, John Barbour, Bob Pope, Brian Noel, Kevin Kovey, John Sittler, Steve Ellison, Cyndi Weeks, Dave Ferenbacher. **Third Row:** Sue O'Conner, Nancy Kruse, Francie Varzabedian, Liz Taylor, Denise Troyk, Debi Randazo, George Gerrietts, Muf-

tie Weeks. **Fourth Row:** Sue Von Der Haar, Dave Mosberg, Steve Allen, Steve Arnold, Mark Dills, Marvin Trimble, Joe Sounsi, Jeri Schwartz, John Riley. **Top Row:** Paul Reynolds, Troy Reed, Dave Mitchell, Bill Kottas, Mark Paradise, Paul Adler, Steve Domianus, Jim Fredrickson, Jim McCormick, Joe Lezark.

Kappa Kappa Gamma



Front Row: Sue Miceli, Mickie Koneki, Teresa Heipile, Gay Filson, Alison Lamb, Janet Hurt, Sue Edmondson, Debbie Lamb, Penny Newman, Susie McBride. Second Row: Susie Paul, Cindy Phillips, Mindy McBride, Nancy Petersen, Peggy Weiz, Paulys, Robin Kauth, Maggie Pratt, Holly Heller, Darcey Moore, Nancy Roesch, Kim Korgie, Jill Hedrich, Lynn Case, Leslie Weber, Kristy Hunt, Nancy Briars, Cathy Pratt, Kristy Campbell, Joyce T. Go. Third Row: Nancy Mohan, Ellen Good, Dana Welch, Vicci Moore,

Tana Tohey, Suzanne Streitz, Ruth Fagerburg, Ellen Schoenberg, Deb Deiss, Nancy Watson, Brenda Walraven, Ruth Mackey, Candy Rahm, Jeanette Kalus, Sheila Gruenwald, Teresa Greathouse. Back Row: Denise Podeschi, Deb Buschbach, Julie Wilson, Julie Shaw, Nancy Curran, Mellissa Singer, Cathy Mills, Carol Jackson, Chris Strange, Celeste Kula, Debbie Steinkamp, Julie Spitz, Beth Rietveld, Polly Farmer, Nancy Paterson, Kay Wannemaker, Sue Dvorak, Sandy Jilek.

Kappa Sigma



Front Row: Frank Woosley, Dale Quimby, Larry West, John Posh, Bob Plankenhorn. **Second Row:** Mark Takeuchi, Tim Mariwitz, Paul Frost, Ron Homan, Pete Lunberg, Rex Rus Rev, Russ Loring, Stan Fernandes, Nick Applebaum, Gregg Mangum, Jon Richards, Dave Eitel, Tim Sullivan. **Third Row:** Tim Johnson, Bob Groesch, Mark Hassel, John O'Neill, Bod Mintle, Rick Planos, Bill Stewart, Bill Shaller, Monty Meyer, Matt Rusch,

Jim Johnstone, John Cornell, Kurt Groesch, Ralph Bilgertsen, Joe Hoffmann, Gary Laughorn, Dave Asheim, Jon Holt, Dan Harms. **Top Row:** Chris Finlay, John Woosley, Rick Hartzel, John Fisher, Dave Coyle. **Not Pictured:** Dan Anajeski, Chuck Bazil, Bob Cusick, Ron Kirschler, Ed Palen, Lee Slavinkas, Jeff Thoma, Mark Ullmann

Lambda Chi Alpha



Front Row: Bill Prebil, Pat Oborg, Bruce Shulo, Bob Byers. **Second Row:** John Crook, Craig Samuelson, Joe Karacie, Tom Mais, Bex Carr, Howie Bynkar, Ken Stead, Glenn Gray, Dwight Hendricks. **Third Row:** Dean Becker, Jeff Storer, Steve Snodgrass, Ed James, Rob Kennedy, Bick Werland, Larry Prast, Dave Valeik, Pete Kale, Brad Dickson, Kim Kardas, Mike

Lembke, Tom Thomas, Earl Simmons, Alan Downs, Jeff Hall, Pete Loughlin. **Fourth Row:** Dale Miller, Pete Rapinchuk, Terry Sears, Bob Stolla, Doug Lauffenburger. **Top Row:** Walt Thomas, Roy Byers, Steve French, Cal Morris, Tim James, Sam Henninger, John Whisler, Tom Bemis, Paul Witkay, Phil Miller.

Nabor House



Front Row: Ed Bane, Dave Huston, P.B. Finley, Gene Schwarm, Scott Reifsteck, Phil Shaner, Bandy DeSutter, Gary Strangland. **Second Row:** Scott Hillman, Mark Weber, Dick Craine, Dave Shragelz, Ray Olson, Kurt Walker, Norman Hill, Bruce Beatty, Stan Shuck. **Third Row:** Gary Martin,

Harold Kallal, Tom Scheider, Daryl Mealiff, Sam Bane, Tom Murphy, Larry Dallas, Ron Starr, Bill Campion. **Top Row:** Joe House, Warren Groth, Joe Harlan, Mike Barton, Darrell Payne, Lynn Burnett, Steve Wetzel, John Rundquist, Rich Nightengale, Rod Dye. **Not Pictured:** Steve Bingham

Phi Delta Theta



Front Row: Mike Gernant, Paul Mooney, Dana Hinton, What, Neal Keating. **Second Row:** Craig Bishop, Charlie Whitaker, Scott Hindsley, Jim Hussey, Andy Marchese, Eric Swanson, Don Woodworth. **Third Row:** Jim Newman, John Stevens, Al Leet, Ed Eckhart, Gary Rost, John Keyser. **Fourth Row:** John Velde, Mark McKinzie, Paul Wood, Dan Williams, Jim Gault, Tim Spellmire, Bandy Karr, Bob Ryan, Jim Parkhill. **Fifth Row:**

George Hansen, Matt Deneen, Scott Laidlaw, Mike Grimmer, Steve Camferdam, Craig Herriot, John Kaneski, Keith Chapman, Phil Carmichael, Duke Buzard, Stan Krabbe. **Sixth Row:** Tom McCarthy, Jim Mauer, Rick Johnson, Jack Ynule, Gary Vanek, Jeff Barnes, Dave Thompson, Dave Strandberg, Mark Fulton, Don Hild, Bruce Dahleim, Brian Sprague, Paul Schubert, Tim Bailey, Marty Prible, Ron Gareiss, Paul Leas, Jim Ginzkey.

Phi Gamma Delta



Front Row: Kevin McDermott, Todd Stevenson, Russ Hammer, Dave Amacher, Mike Hess. **Second Row:** Al Field, Rick Hannasch, Sam Martin, Kent Sands, Ken McMahon, Tom Jennings, Jim Hiser, John Calcaterra, Earl Moore, Jeff Rothschild, Glen Marconcini, Keith Pascus. **Third Row:** Roy Robinson, Jim Ellsworth, Larry Hampton. **Fourth Row:** Craig Johnson, Jim Hickey, Jesse Tolan, Steve Scott, Steve Balow, John Snell, Mike

Curran, Doug Shroyer, Steve Dole, Tom Hickey, John Weissert, Tom Ward, Loren Mears, Mike Strang, Paul Plechavicius, Paul Havens. **Top Row:** Terry Tolan, Dave Jump, Brad Hanson, John Savela, John O'Loughlin, Don McMurray, Dave Fletcher, Greg Sheppard, Greg Mosetick, Paul Van Ness, Steve Yount, Duffy Gaynor, Dan Lorene, Doug Glasson, Gary Kapral

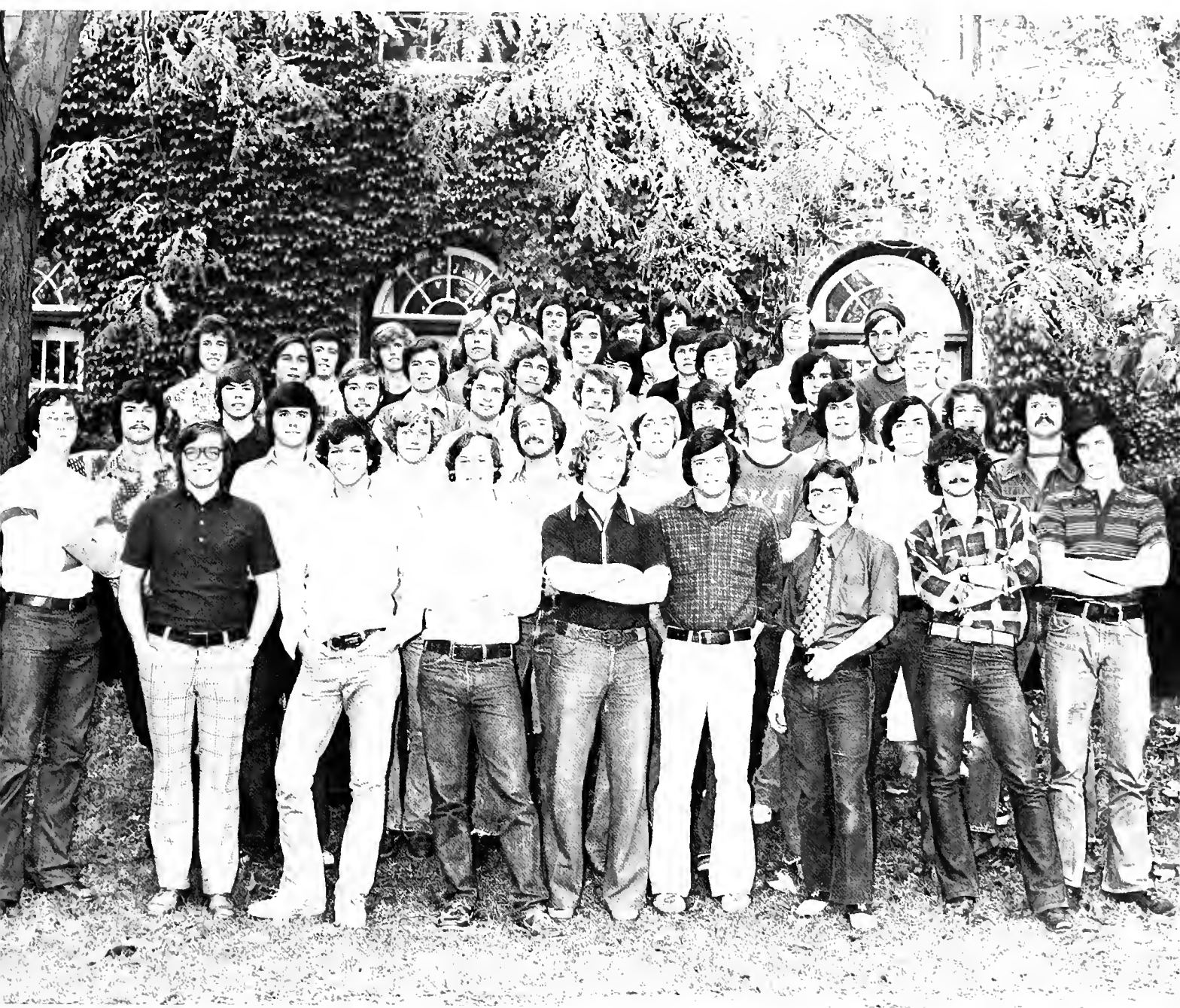
Phi Kappa Psi



Front Row: M. Marshall, J. Neckopulos, P. Nelson, Flash McGrath, R. Hal-
 liday. Second Row: S. Rentsch, B. Shold, J. Stair, M. Emory, B. Mmer, G.
 Knapp, J. Okonski, B. Phillips, M. Wells, G. Barrick, B. Kagan, D. Smith, A.
 Baumann, J. Panknin, J. Huard. Third Row: P. Unwin, C. Perry, M. Ste-
 fanini, D. Williams, S. Holden, W. Mathews, D. Garavalia, D. Blair, A.
 Hildebrand, M. Klem, J. Groesbeck, T. Koritz. Fourth Row: C. Hildebrand,

B. Dudley, C. Groesbeck, B. Schneider, K. Paetsch, D. Cornes, S. Johnson,
 T. Devane, B. Plath, C. Pike, T. Jenkins, M. Signorelli. Fifth Row: T. Ni-
 cari, D. Jaenicke, C. Williams, P. Johnson, D. Fulleron, D. Greenman, J.
 Goss, B. Piersma, J. Olsen. Top Row: R. Niemann, D. Mann, S. Fay, R.
 Cecchi

Phi Kappa Tau



Front Row: Greg Green, Tom Swarthout, Doug Moore, George Blogg, Ray Cebold, Rick Ross, Scott Day, Tom Donahue. **Second Row:** Doug Walters, Jeff Hawkins, Curt Burnett, Doug Ralph, Bob Anda, Mark Zilly, Ken Kauffmann, Andy McDonald, Brian McConnell, Ron Novotany, Tom Dobins, Scott Sim, Tom Boyd, Rich Finno, Jim Nalam, Mark Henning. **Third Row:** Bill Snyder, Rich Kruke, Lou Belletire, Dan Dodge, Chad Hageman,

Mike Nejman, Keith Grobe, Mike McAndrew, Larry Maneke, Bob Mishur, George Muschler, Scott Johnson, Phil Magiera, Mike Lopata, Rob Hiser. **Top Row:** Bob Kuypers, Tim Locchl, Ed Hyde, Tom Vercillo. **Not Pictured:** Bob Lachky, Bob Strelecky, Bruce Colter, Tom Kaptur, Andy Merz, Tim Tully

Phi Mu



Front Row: Kathy Fairchild, Peggy Barrett, Peggy Baker, Joanie Zoros, Mary Ann Burge, Leslie Greene, Marsha Adkisson, Carrie Lobb. **Second Row:** Debbie Batko, Sharon Vincoleso, Ellen Moyer, Marsha Padgett, Holly Gibson, Sue Engdahl, Marianne Wright, Pat Denning, Linda Good, Pat Ross, Carol Bartel. **Third Row:** Mary Coyne, Cathy Costakis, Lorri Lee, Kathy LaMonica, Sue VanCura, Donna Anhalt, Pam Kapicak, Judy Faulkner, Betty Giusz. **Fourth Row:** Rita Carbonari, Michelle Patleron, Joy Jeanine, Dawn Smithson, Terri Reinert, Irene Phee, Stephanie Boehmer, Kim Buck, Marlene Schaeffer, Candy Sawyer, Kim Chamblin, Kathy Matlock, Jill Levy. **Fifth Row:** Deb Gemoules, Janet Blachman, Lyn Cross, Karen Reifsteck, Jane Baughman, Terry Wende, Sandy Riddle, Patti Thiel, Jean Wilson, Mary Ellis, Carol Walsh, Penny Creech, Cathie Cox, Mimi

Mrowiec. **Sixth Row:** Nancy Mendohlson, Susan Zimmerman, Pam Angus, Debbie Williams, Sue Doyle, Julie Gilmour, Eileen Gavin. **Top Row:** Karen Brocker, Melody Moniger, Nancy Johnson, Andrea Wurzer, Jeanine Knickrehm, Jackie Stehn, Vicky Randolph, Connie Block, Lolly Heuston, Patty Herbert, Jojo Tenboer, Mrs. Ruth McCall, Jennifer Matson, Lynne Karolich, Debby Krause, Jean Lazzaretti, Vicki Adams, Nancy Abrahams, Cathy Muldoon, Jan Campbell, Cathy Wiley, Candy McMillan, Debbie Rowland, Marla Johannes. **Not Pictured:** Jean Bonneau, Michele Cunningham, Janet Jacobs, Stephanie Ledwell, Lou Ann Lemaire, Joyce Lopatka, Dory Melman, Kim Miller, Shawn Sell, Jill Springston, Bunny Stone.

Phi Sigma Kappa



Front Row: Bill Martin, Chris Laffey, Scott Carter, Mark Fuchs, Chuck Bambridge, Rich Grodsky, Bob Miller, Steve Mercer, Jim Thonn, Pete Vilim, Eric Rieft. **Second Row:** Jim Young, Mark Zatt, Dwight Dobson, Mike Nickey, Dave Kline, Jay Lackus, Dave Olsen, Pat Kelly, Bruce Ruberg,

John Ackley. **Top Row:** Willy White, Jim Brown, Mark Werth, Dan Parks, Darwin Awe, Steve Finnerty, John Wilcox, Brad Emge, Daryl Awe, Don Rutledge, Dave Neighbour.

Phi Sigma Sigma



Front: Renee Colby, Wendy Yedor. **Second Row:** Barbara Stein, Debbie Steinberg, Linda Ikenn, Barbara Isenberg, Catherine Mains, Carol Achterhof, Marilyn Burke. **Third Row:** Andrea Silberman, Nancy Schnieder, June Segreti, Joanne Frattiani, Karen Goldberg, Cindy Collins, Wendy Hirsch.

Fourth Row: Betsy Behr, Mary Lou Collins, Jody Konopken, Sue Goldman, Elaine Rowinski, Melissa Theivs, Lynn Dierksheide. **Top Row:** Mary Ann Garrow, Regina Schlicksup, Maria Gonzales.

Pi Beta Phi



Front Row: Jody Lubliner, Pam Blatt **Second Row:** Patti Maloney, Linda Kaneski, Wendy Baron, Marsha Cruzan, Susan Deege, Susan Wilcox, Peggy Piazza, Nancy Crawford, Elaine Carlson, Suzi Lukeman **Third Row:** Ann Bitzer, Cheron Miller, Nancy Rankin, Ilene Galassi, Liz Novaria, Dee Dee Dicarich, Meredith Engert, Peggy Schafer, Sue Kelley, Nancy DeWaele, Lee Ann Saladino, Ann Lukeman **Fourth Row:** Kim Snyder, Nancy Lickerman, Lee Ziegler, Mary Beth Jacobsen, Jane Boyer, Julie Strang,

Maggie O'Malley, Laurie Mitchell, Laurie Mester, Laura Kiolbasa **Fifth Row:** Patty Jeckel, Nancy Goldstein, Julie Freischlag, Linda Aeschliman, Sue Ann Sullivan, Lore Carlton, Karen Velde, Candy Killan, Judy Dustin, Nancy Searls, Mrs. Hedgecock, Kathy Kleitz, Nan Carney **Sixth Row:** Carol Dipper, Mary Ann Kiley, Mary Hewitt, Jan Jones, Julie Bruns, Cindy Harmon, Val Miller, Jane Enslin, Judy Morgan, Nancy Lohuis, Ann Bartolotta, Marge Cichon **Top:** Patti Rabbe, Betsy Kuhle

Pi Kappa Alpha



Front Row: Russ Mayerfeld, Steve Collsen, Dave Kesler, Rand Diamond, Mark Appell **Second Row:** Jan Ohlander, Greg Pulaski, Terry Deady, Hal Hindley, George Binek, Larry Debb, Jim Staunton, Jim Gacki, Sean Reilly **Third Row:** Ray Club, Tom Lucas, Chuck Otto, Pat Smith, Dick Wake, Al Palma, Rich Marshalla, Bruce Strohm, Tom Hanover, Don Diotallevi **Fourth Row:** Jim C. Meyer, Bob Hardy, Dave Artz, Bill Stewart, Fred Wietes, Dale Lomis, Marc Cella **Fifth Row:** Steve Dammann, Jim Gasparich,

Will Ulaszek, Jeff MacDonald, Jeff Adams, Tom Handler, Tom Meyer, Jeff Hedge, Frank Bernatowicz, Gary Wydeveld, Greg Johnson, Mark Dunavan, Kevin Deady, Bill Delbridge, Craig Klass, Tom McGrath, Tom Weber, Neil Kelley, Dave Beck, Brian Deady, John Snyder, Dan Sleezer **Top Row:** Rich Western, Greg Konneker, Kevin Kasmar, Charlie Dunn, Bob Grant, Jim E. Meyer, Brian Steppig, Mark Houser, Jim Noth, Brudd Rohr

Presby Hall



Front Row: Denene Deverman, Jan Bekermeier, Carolyn Carter, Sally Holtzelaw, Linnea Halfvarson, Nadine Haluzak, Gail Dunbar, Naney Terrill **Second Row:** Nancy Seitz, Martha Tolley, Bobbie McGee, Jill Gesse, Mary Hertenstein, Maggie Phister, Linda Degenkolb, Debbie Gemoules, Brenda Green, Marty McClintick, Carol Sroka, Janet Bertelson **Top Row:**

Ann Smiley, Elizabeth Wagner, Susan Smith, Becky Clark, Julie Long, Kelly Collier, Linda Robbins, Jan Bertram, Ginny Heffernan, Kathy Parr, Lynn Kendrick, Andrea Bertelson, Peggy Elmore, Terese Conn, Cindy Henert, Becky Smith, Karen Hall

Psi Upsilon



Front Row: Bob Blanco, Bob Mathews, Jim Van Hook, Tom McCaffer
 Second Row: Dave Bell, Chris Stagg, John Culp, Steve Childs
 Third Row: Andy Larson, Bill Keating, Steve Jelm, Bill Shepardson, Pete Desmond
 Fourth Row: John McIntosh, John Daly, Dave Toftay, Bob Beatty, Mike
 Wal Mathers, Jeff Jelm
 Fifth Row: Brian Killian, Jon Buchanan,

George Allspach, John Haas, Dave Slack, Roger Cathey, Dan King, Scott
 Carlson, Greg Smith, Dave Curtin, Tom Brennan
 Sixth Row: Scott Connell, Gene Gurley, Jeff Chicoine, John De Groote, Jeff Parr, Mark Norris,
 Walt Baylan
 Top Row: Tom Martin, Scott Souza, Tim Evans

Sigma Alpha Epsilon



Front Row: Lee Goeddel, Don Smith, Ken Ruehrdanz, Doug Fink **Second Row:** Jeff Myers, Rob McAdam, Dave Shuman **Third Row:** Dan Drake, Tim Doody, Jeff Price, Jeff Smith, Antilio Stazzone, Roger Wenthe, Neil Lohuis **Top Row:** Mark Replogue, Keith Shuman, John Carmichael, Chuck

Watson, Mike Porter, John Miller, Jeff Hammel, Frank Young, Jim Miller, Chuck Murphy, Marty McGraw, Mike Nelson, Paul Freischlag, Dave Freeto, Jerry Gust, Rick Lebo, Dave Hambouger, Scott Witt, Larry Gust

Sigma Delta Tau



Front Row: Linda Gordon, Helene Gurvitz, Linda Ballis, Judy Ludwig, Karen Loeb, Barb Morrison, Lori Levin, Caryn Gutmann. **Second Row:** Amy May, Marcy Schwakman, Bandi Urkov, Sheri Kurtz, Linda Field, Nancy Portugal, Carol Septow, Amanda Anders, Nancy Pivar, Laurie Block, Lori Sucherman, Darlene Friedman, Maralee Sabath. **Third Row:** Juli Prance, Lori Wolfson, Lynn Feiger, Karen Lirtzman, Leslie Brant-

man, Lynn Schreiber, Wendy Greenspan, Mrs. Cothren, Sheree Nierman, Nancy Davis, Janine Cohen, Jill Schlan, Gina Yellin, Marla Bernay, Bobbi Messinger. **Fourth Row:** Marla Baygood, Sandie Eisenstein, Suzi Share, Cindy Goldberg, Charlene Sehler, Emily Hill, Sue Schy. **Top Row:** Dede Gilbert, Janice Meisner, Sandra Bodenstein, Jackie Glickstein, Diane Brown, Cindy Glickson

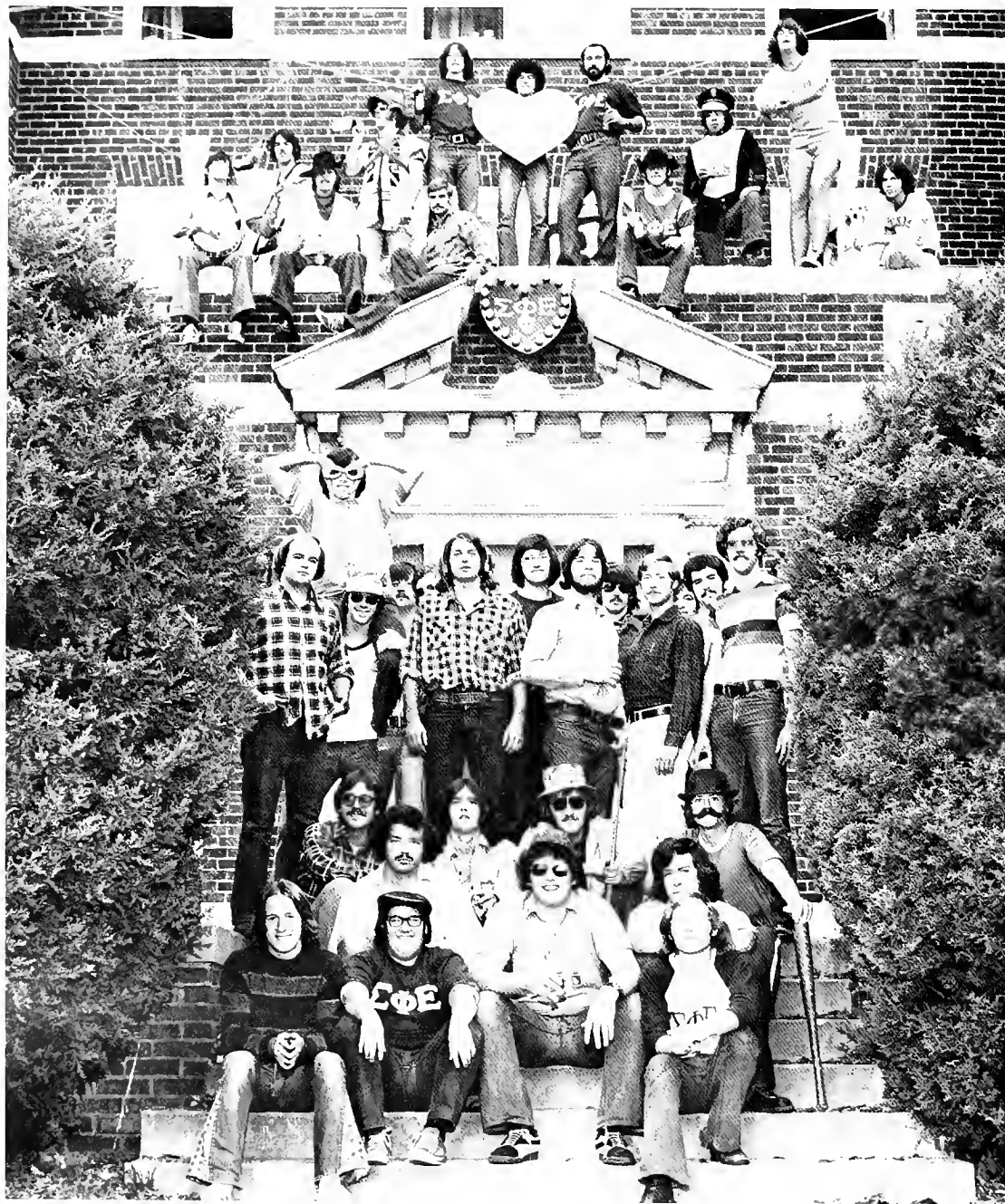
Sigma Phi Delta



Front Row: Norm Laws, Ralph Grimse, Dwight Simpson, John Wood, Ralph Moshage, Steve Shaffer, Wayne Hood, Tony Bielat, Gordy Knowlton, Mike Stevens, Dave Graffam. **Second Row:** John Whitt, Scott Barnett,

Russel C. Smith Jr., John Kos, Ed Wicus. **Third Row:** Phil Hauck, Arnie Taube, Dave Chamness. **Top Row:** Ray Lulewicz. **Not Pictured:** C.S. Baker, Tom Durkin, Z.Z. Gough, John Larkin, Bill Rissmann

Sigma Phi Epsilon



Front Row: John Wemlinger, Jim Kuhn, Chris Walsh Second Row: John Vercellino, Kelly Grant, John Doherty Third Row: Phil Dortch, Tom Naatz, Jay Husavko, Paul Wemlinger Fourth Row: Gary Ward, Wally Byrne, Jim Moravec, Jim Adelt, Paul Gasion, Tom Bryant, Mike Salazar, John Korman, Rich Gustafson, Joe Wemlinger, Imposter Rushee, Jim

Guyetter, Mike Healy. Top Row: Bob Tempas, Bill Perchak, Ken Macur, Gary Burkhardt, Chuck Brescia, Tom Wemlinger, Paul Parkinson, Dan Hopkins, Paul Prohaska, Clair Pearson, Bob Jordan, Reid Larson. Not Pictured: Bob Perchak, Al Snyder, Steve Kaplan, Ken Dutton, Joe Ryan, Roger Williams, Milt Kruger

Tau Kappa Epsilon



Front Row: Jeff Sacks, Ron Johnson, Vic Alferivie, Rick Propst, Joe Torsan, Paul Tice, Bob Culler. **Second Row:** Andy Block, Lou Dolmon, Tim Ashe, Ken Blake, Jim Quinn, Ted Lancaster, Larry Coha, Bill Poleva, Mark Worden, Dan Ruberry. **Third Row:** Scott Jeffery, Mark Duenser, Kevin Kivik-

ko, Mike Hiller, Steve Zavodny, Dave Scherer, Steve Hansen, Glenn Tracy, Mike Hughes. **Fourth Row:** Jay Talaber, John Temmerman, Brian Browne, Matt Haseman, Dave Pitrak, Larry Szendrei. **Top Row:** Charles Marks, Pete Simon, Bud Goblsh

Triangle



Front Row: Jim Ulinski, Bob Schweitzer, Steve Smunt, Bob Weder, Gene Sheldon, Steve Weygandt, Scott Wetter, Manfred Enburg, Rick Wobbe, Bob Rock, Fred Chin. **Second Row:** Don Wilmes, Al Gertich, Ken Shimashita, Harnando Moreno, Dennis Rosglowski, Dave Born, Aud Eckstein, Greg Blomberg, Steve Mecherle, Mike Simons. **Third Row:** Bob Cloy, Tom [unclear], Fry Bonatz, Tom Hepburn, Mike Capple, Bob Shuman, Dick Schow [unclear], Gene Honda, Phil Shuda, Steve Wilmes, Marty Vaneck. **Fourth**

Row: Mike Amoroso, Jason Theios, Tom Mittendorf, Fred Schmidt, Mitch Brackman, Fred Deutschmann, Gary Franzen, Bill Harris, Paul Purdom. **Fifth Row:** Paul Behrens, Frank Laux, Gary Bye, Scott Franzen, Jeff Wallace, Andy Burow. **Sixth Row:** Paul Signorelli, Tim Schroeder. **Seventh Row:** Mike Micci, Mike Cyeyota, Tom Novatny, Steve Sias, Pete Varga. **Not Pictured:** John Thorse, Wayne Walschot.

Zeta Beta Tau



Front Row: Nat Radwine, Bill Shiner, Larry Snyder, Harry Nurstein, Andy Clark, Bob Pinzur. **Second Row:** Henry Daar, Mike Karasik, Jeff Golman, Joe Schmitt, Howard Bloom, Steve Meisner, Scott Kohn, Jamie Kahn, Joe Weil, Al Green. **Third Row:** Bob Levin, Lee Becker, Steve Holzman, Larry Stone, Manny Miller, Cary Demont, Paul Kohlenbrenner, Rich Goldsand, Micky Lorber. **Fourth Row:** David Menn, Brian Wolpa, Jim Eisenberg, Merrick Ross, Cary Glenner, Gary Pivar, Fred Nagel, Barry Meister, Steve Swidler, Shelly Maltz, Neil Pinzur. **Fifth Row:** Wayne Altschul, Steve Lavin, Wayne Williams, Hal Lipschutz, Scott Lapins, Steve Weinstein, Fred

Joosten, Mick Evnin, Steve Lisker, Howard Freedberg. **Sixth Row:** Larry Stein, Gary Lewison, Scott Frumm, Larry Kinoshito, Bill Weinstein, Alan Boruzsak, Steve Schifrin, Jim Levinson, Bob Seeling, Bob Wigoda, Steve Messer. **Seventh Row:** Noel Wilner, Jim Longua, Dave Frishman, Rich Schoenstadt, Rick Patimkin, Marty Ellen, Robbie Fisher, Bart Rabelow, Rob Golding, Steve Brown, Randy Kurtz, Phil Bradley, Bob Mabley. **Top Row:** Bruce Darin, Dave Lorber, Rick Shae, Dave Klein, Ira Blumen, Jeff Silverman, Bob Channon, Steve Kooperman, Mike Klass, Craig Gilbert, Mark Solls, Jim Derrick, Bob Edelman, Bob Gluckman.

Zeta Tau Alpha



Front Row: Lisa Lorenzon, Mary Hansman, Gwen Stahnke, Becky White, Pam Schutz, Lisa Allen. **Second Row:** Kara Sauder, Kathy Kelly, Cassandra Rodgers, Dianne Allen, Carol Stasiek, Sue Eckenbeck, Gretchen Bockhorst, S. Ellen Brya, Sue Huddleston. **Third Row:** Sue Albert, Louann Laird, Nan Cole, Paula Spencer, Rita Hill, Sharon Kransz, Sari Pemberton, Williams. **Fourth Row:** Tammie Moore, Sara Tate, Holly Moore,

Mary Beth Tokarski, Mary Pat Forkin, Denise Parchment, Barb Pomeranke, Colleen Smith, Sue Patzer, Martha Vineyard. **Fifth Row:** Nan Hoedebecke, Joan Selig, Deb Bliefnick, Viv Deppert, Karen Larson, Nancy Jurgens, Jan Mascher, Kathy Griffin, Ann Finkenbinder. **Top Row:** Paula Sieracki, Debi Damer, Carol Barry. **Not Pictured:** Katye Weller, Kathy McCartney, Liz Therkildsen, Mary Liptrap.



ALPHA CHI RHO: Front Row: Mike Kellerman, Jerry Leanna, Randy Bisping, Mark Crowell, George Booth, Kevin Burgard, Scott Cunningham, Marty Maness, Mike Robinson, Paul McWilliams, Ward Brown, Carl Dueur, Rich Junk, Greg Randall, Charles Schmidt, Earl Gurley, Jim Klein
 Second Row: Daryl Lindemann, Barry Jesse, Rich Shimkus, Vic Loitz, Gary

Knosher, Jim Reedy, Dave Riley, Tom Johnson, Mike Richards, Steve Miller, Roger Clemens, John Kujawa, Carl Germain, Dan O'Dekirk, Mike Brnns, Steve Johnson, Carl Amrhein, Steve Glos, Guy Jackson
 Top Row: Brad LaPayne, Tim Duez, Rich Sturm, Joe Mellske



ALPHA EPSILON PHI: Front Row: Barb Lieberman, Mara Waxman, Joanna Charnes, Betty Schaffer, Sandy Schwartz, Linda Kirsch, Susy Baker, Debbie LeBoyer. Second Row: Randi Silverman, Vicky Averbach, Bonnie Friedman, Pam Gritton, Cheryl Frazes, Susy Schwartz, Jody Kroll. Third Row: Karen Sachs, Judy Lean, Susy Bleiweiss, Audrey Levinson, Jeri Zucker, Debbie Kahn, Mimi Fink, Kim Ellis, Gale Rose, Alene Krom. Fourth Row: Sue Marcus, Peggy Momlok, Tina Bernstein, Evan Maling, Jan Lipson, Jan Mechlenberger, Wendy Muchman, Janis Karp, Darey Adler. Fifth Row: Ninna Palkes, Jill Franklin, Bonnie Gross, Julie Warsak, Gale Goldstick, Nina Lundquist, Franci Truetlen, Marcy Brotman, Melanie

Miller, Sue Loseff, Vicki Friedman. Sixth Row: Susie Silverberg, Lynne Agron, Debbie Crain, Paula Menzer, Gail Abrahams, Sue Zeller, Lynn Kurtz, Jeri Friedman, Marcie Price, Carol Barron, Sue Levie. Seventh Row: Sheeri Baizes, Audie Fridstein, Andy Zucker, Monica Bank, Lisa Friedman, Margot Keen, Wendy Schwartz, Paula Shapiro, Laurie Amsterdam, Barbara Silverman, Leslie Pollakoff, Nancy Burdman. Top Row: Carvn Bark, Sandy Kaell, Felice Lazar, Denise Drucker, Karen Watman, Jamie Kitzis, Sandie Dribin, Maxine Barnett, Judy Keidan, Elaine Berman, Cookie Stender, Sandy Strauss.

ALPHA EPSILON PI: Front Row: Steve Elisco, Scott Jacobson, Steve Schloss, Mike Weiner, Lee Shapiro, Roger Wolf, Jerry Nach. Second Row: Ira Sender, Randy Abeles, Bill Schloss, Marty Singer, Ed Nickow, Neil Zimmerman, Stu Pearl, Bruce Yaillen. Third Row: Ira Alport, Glenn Nudelman, Jeff Mowerv, Eddy Kaplan, Howie Fields, Larry Silberman, Ziggy

Issen, Mark Joseph, Skippy Frost. Fourth Row: Bruce Kohen, Larry Greenberg, Ken Bressler, Scott Bernstein, Dan Maccabee, Barry Weinberg, Ronald Seplov, Bruce Barron, Dave Charney, Kenny Walnack. Top Row: Steve Kiefus, Al Gold, Murry Gold, Dan Malfar, Dan Felix, Gary Meyers, Ron Rubin, Mark Saperstein, Hege Glink, Dave Axelrod.





ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA: Front Row: Winnie Wilson, Debbie Eaves. Second Row: Carol Dixon, Paula Payne. Top Row: Patricia Brown, Joycelyn Gardner.

BETA SIGMA PSI: Front Row: Ken Young, Dave Zierath, John Schweitzer, Mike Chapman, Jim Haver, Bruce Bockelman, Mark Dettman, Dale Heinkel, Fred Mulch, Duane Wenner, Dave Ward. Second Row: Mark Meres, Helmut Welke. Third Row: Dave Roos, Art Brosius, Mike Halls, Chet Roe, Steve Nevnaber, Mark Helmke, Bob Kunkel, Mark Hoffman.

John Anderson, Alan Miller, Duane Kolbus, Rod Gieske, Dave Gustafson. Top Row: John Bergman, Greg Pearson, Mark Borneman, Carl Papp, Vince Engel, Kenn Smith, Lyle Wachtel, Steve Burrow, Guy Goldammer, Craig Sorenson. Not Pictured: Steve Stuckemeyer, Noel Manhart, Ken Busse, Dave Uhrig, Jeff Hugus, Mark Ritz.





BUSEY HALL: Front Row: Jane Wood, Mary Pat Wassman, Jan Michael, Amy Wolf, Linda Warren, Pam Rahn, Nancy Larson, Karen Morris, Wendy Schulenberg, Nicole Sklenar. Second Row: Kathi Bouma, Mariann Yevin, Jan Jensen, Sue Abbott, Lauren Alman, Pat Thome, Karen Slevin, Ruthie Beberman, Elena Shaktko, Sue Holland. Third Row: Barb Beaman, Pam Vogt, Jackie Johnson, Judy Sanders, Gail Paoli, Martha McConnell, Denise Furness, Kim Chamblin, Lori Wachowiak, Sue Austin, Sandy Williams, Susan Johnson, Debbie Hester, Linda Regli. Fourth Row: Sheila Larkin,

Julie Cannell, Melanie Kubale, Mary Szpui, Aidan O'Conner, Martha Parrish, Linda Culver, Marcia Hilan, Sue Trebs, Mary Hickey, Liz Oglesby, Nancy Budd, Judy Ruhl, Barb Gnaedinger, Debbie Bartash, Marge Maloney, Nancy Pugh, Cindy Allen, Pat Leonard, Lisa Robinson, Angie Connolley, Mary Ann Boggs, Betty Dubina, Kathy Baird, Linda Weber, Mary Anderson. Top Row: Mary Ellen Wilson, Maggie Illyes, Wilma Hooks, Margaret Schrock, Mary Pat Drennan, Elke Amenda, Carol Coghlan, Laura Geiger.



CALHOUN HALL: Front Row: Gary Keil, Bob Sowa, Charly Moorehouse, Lee Thompson. Second Row: Jim Nixa, Keith Storck, Mike Matthews. Third Row: John Muir, Larry Oeth, John Zelhart, Pat Horn, Marty Varble, Jeoff Stevens, Walter (J. R.) Brune. Top Row: Ray Hemann, Joe Fox, Roy Grubb, Ron Zwilling, Bob Prange, Steve Rogers, Roger Shupe. Not Pictured: Steve Beyers.

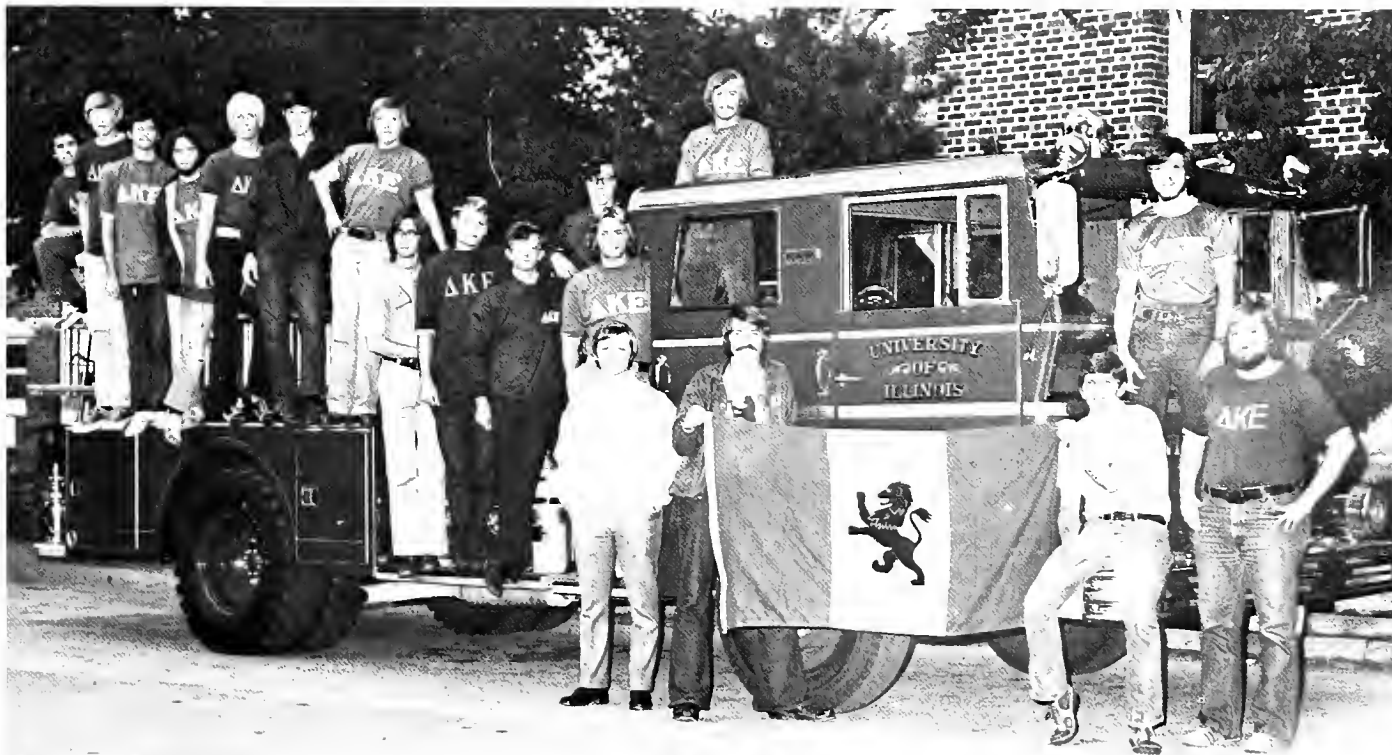


CHI PSI: Front Row: Steve Smith, Jim Hastings, Tim Molloy, Bich Reid, Paul Pedtke. Second Row: Mark Anderson, Gary Hoshizaki, Al Jacoby, John Burkes, Don Feuner. Third Row: Steve Olson, Gary McCormick, Jim Diebel, Kurt Gokbudak, Todd Matocha, Neil Finlen. Fourth Row: Jim

Meeker, Randy Decker, Tom Muraski, Bill Swick, Bob Johnson. Top Row: Dave Harms, Lee Joy Parker, John Chapman, Pat Raleigh, Joe Bartowiak, Jim Imminorino, Bill Hutchison.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON: Front Row: Bob Bridwell, Tom Roselius, Phil Brockamp, Gary Beck. Top Row: Larry Farmer, Al Petersohn, Paul Farris, Mike Byrne, Ken Benson, Dale Luckey, Mike Zierk, Jim McGinty, Lenny

Waller, Paul Dally, Kris Berglund, Jim Nold, Bob Bunchman, Bill Seyfert. Not Pictured: Ed Brown, Ed Meador.

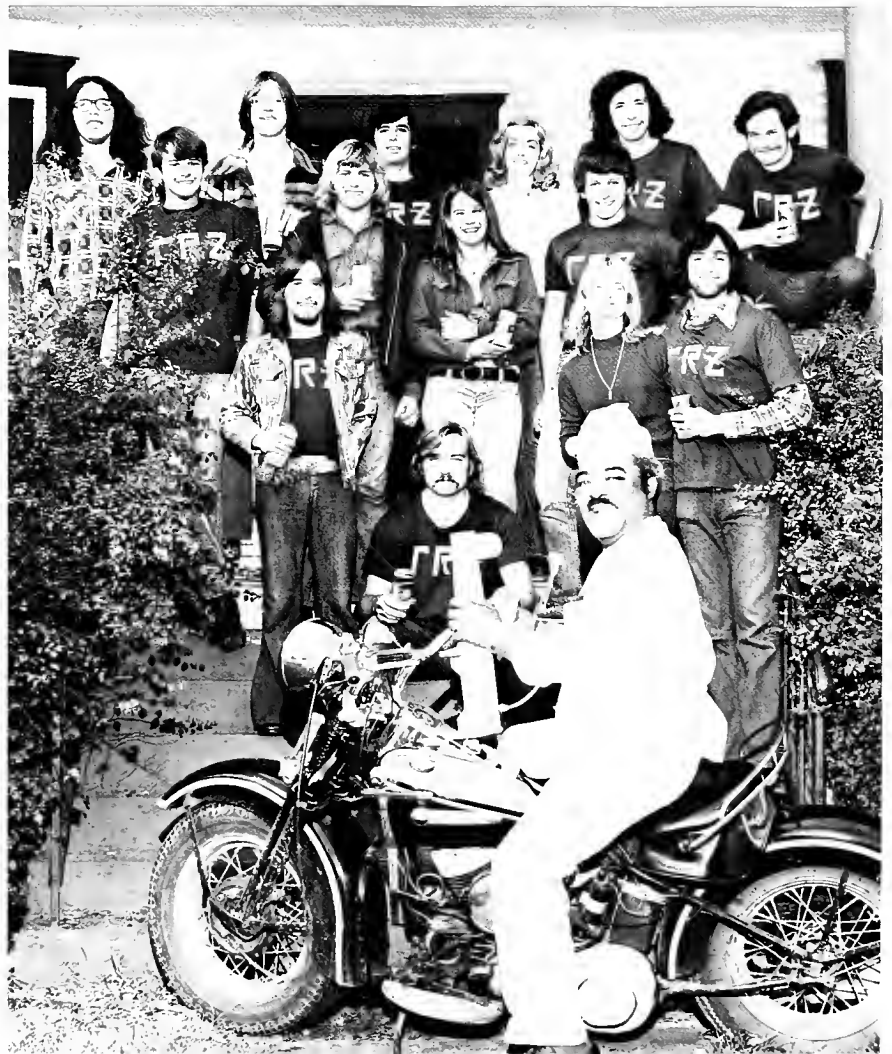




EVANS HALL: Front Row: Mary Wanhoorn, Joanne Graham, Rosemary Ervin, Celeste Leonard, Paula Henthorn, Debbie Brooks, Linda Edmunds, Alma Hernandez. Second Row: Jami Yonka, Pat Urzedowski, Gail Daluga, Sharon Elliott, Janet Waligora, Lauri Nelson, Lauri Pierce, Denise Rencher. Third Row: Mary Ann Rackauskas, Terry Hodal, Robin Williams, Suzs Smith, Eileen Moshane, Lisa Eld, Sally Griffin, Carol Merrill, Maureen Connolley, Becky Corlew, Barb Schneider, Vicki Moreland. Fourth Row: Phyllis Rider, Nancy Tabot, Helen Lehman, Susan Joiner, Cathy Sav-

onmeyer, Barb Hoosline, Liz Lohkmann, Brenda Ohlau, Sue Woodell, Joan Larson, Edith Morrison, Julie Dilman, Sharon Iverson, Denise Drace. Fifth Row: Paula Bachert, Nancy Krett, Regina Delporto, Ann Petry, Diana Rita, Janet Serwin, Lynn Bogen. Top Row: Gayle Williams, Linn Lourcey, Barbella Magas, Mary Kelly, Janet Maloney, Nadine Vallencourt, Joan Miller, Karen Carlisle, Karen Parker, Diane Bild, Becky Brase, Jean O'Brien, Pat Choice, Mary Clare Jakes, Jeanine Kasprowiez, Janet Cult, Annita Holzrichter

GAMMA RAY ZAPPA: Front Row: Bill Turner. Second Row: Dave Hannon, Rich Greenwood, Janis Walker, Stue Moment. Third Row: Carl Cole, Mike Pohlman, Denise Wojtowicz, Dungie, Steve Geshwim. Top Row: Rich Trevor, Todd Seabold, Karl Erickson, Karen Korthaze, Bruce Artwick, Dan Lendy





ILLI-DELL: Front Row: Mark Warnsing, Gary Reinhardt, Mike Casler, Jim Nelson, Preston Allen Second Row: Jim Barkhurst, Mark Thursby, Gary Largent, Third Row: Earl Burkbyble, Mike O'Leary, Rod Drendell, Marvin Taake, Don Janssen, Grant Basting Top Row: Dave Gommel, Rick

Wikoff, Mike Sulzberger, Doug Madden, Steve Clausen, Brian Wright, Dave Illyes, Warren Basting, Dave Price, Larry Hosto, Jim Lock, Rick Battles, Curt Weller, Steve Plocher, Sherman Hollins, Craig Twaunt, John Salzman Not Pictured: Jay Fillman



KOINONIA: Front Row: Bob Banker, Gerry Hausam, Neil Puhse Second Row: Chuck Spencer, Ed Mercer, Bob Smith, Dan Kennicutt, Jim Hagen, Mike Tager, Jeff Schramm Third Row: Dennis Reside, Mark Larson, Russel Farren, Don Kron Fourth Row: Kevin Coultas, Paul Manning Fifth Row: Rob Clary, Randy Ashlock, Rick Gersch, Rob Rowe Top Row: Bruce Fritz, Dan Beals, Rusty Anderson, Neal Lavbourne, Jeff Kaar, Jim Reppert



NEWMAN HALL: Front Row: Kris Rosentreter, Ed Kalina, Steve Murray, Lawrence Wooters, Gene Satrun, Bob Trone, Lance Hannah, Wally Lotz, Doug Olivero. Second Row: Bob Gregory, Mike Marrow, Tom Grant, Kelly O'Donnell, John Lawicki, Ken Bertram, Phil Jordan. Third Row: George Guderley, Pat McAtee, John Cuchna, Dave Mack, Ed Bond, Levi Matis, Robert Roberts, James Karkula. Fourth Row: Steve Rotello, Larry Schup-

bach, Joe Nieson, William Karpas, Larry Deger, Joe Switzer, Vic Ranalletta, John Boland, Dan Kallal, Kevin Ramza, Bernie McKean, Doug Arthur, John Olivero, Bernie Piotrowski. Fifth Row: Bob Schaefer, Robert Bellm, Mike Resner, Jim Arsenault, Paul Briggs, Mark Mench, Scott Williams, Jim Schuetz, Steve Moran, Loren Urfer

NEWMAN HOUSE: Front Row: Maria Ross, Barb Clayton, Patty Viall. Second Row: Mona Hoffman, Kathy Holstadt, Mary Olivero, Sandy Miller. Third Row: Catherine Burke, Mary Lynn Owen, Gayle Malley, Val Allen,

Sandy Wagner. Top Row: Kathi Schmitt, Catherine Watson, Nancy Brewer, Mary Staunton, Jenni Boyd, Maureen Culleeney, Fran Jencius, Mary Feeny





EIGHTH FLOOR OGLESBY: Front Row: Jose Topete, Jeff Piediscalzi, John Nord, Brother Obba Staph Brand, Mike Gibbs, John Lotzy, David Marquart. Second Row: William A. Munson, Bill Yedor, Keith Baker, Dan Latta, Dave Simon, Norm Schnoutka Jr., Bob Frenzer, Steve Bakers, Kirby

Middlemeyers. Top Row: Chris Shepard, Chuck Applebee, Dan Goral, Scott Ball, Marvin R. Mehler, Irv Kieback, Ed Myers, Dave Baldrige, Rick Etter, Tom Traverser, Marc Skaletsky, Scott Bailey, John Jay Jr., Yossarian Carrillo

SIGMA ALPHA MU: Front Row: Fred Weiss, Bernie Asher, Craig Boyer, Bob Ganz, Ken Jacobson, Irwin Bernstein. Second Row: Joe Ingram, Joe Cohen, Jerry Shapiro, Dan Silverman, Bud Blinick, Craig Goldstein, Ken Hoffman, Al Kallen, Mickey Herst, Andy Freundlich. Third Row: Aron Katz, Larry Ross, Jeff Blackman, Steve Coleman, Steve Schwartz, Brad

Berman, Dennis Henrich, Rich Schneider, Mark Price, Tom Stramer. Fourth Row: Dan Robbin, Mike Mogil, Eli Lawrence, Jeff Crane, Dave Kern, Mark Oberrottman, Eric Lyons, Rich Schneider, Bob Ramis, Bruce Goldstick, Bob Ramis, Mike Cohen, Dave Weil, Ira Berk. Top Row: Joel Heller, Steve Teitelbaum, Mark Brown, Dave Schlanger, Jeff Sweet





SIGMA CHI AND LITTLE SIGMAS: Front Row: Bob Kramer, Randy Kalal, John Bradford, Bob Lee, Jim Novaria, Travis Murphy, Celeste Kula, Mark Sarovich, Steve Piercey, Robin Mandel, Grant Cape, Eric Rahn, John Gummersall, ane Brinkworth, Sue Hill, Susie Wittman, Doug Michels, Greg Paisios, Bill Runzel, Barb Uecker, Delena Kemna, Marilee Machon, Robin Rahn, Ned Reilly, Kirke Machon, John Ringenberg, Bob Georges, Rex Miller, Bob Novaria, Mary Sharkey, John Frothingham, Sherry Johnson, Judy Helmgren, Allison Lindberg. Second Row: Judy Faulkner, Randy Hills, Vicki Randolph, Tracy Boehmer, Mark Cressy, Steve West, Bob Bills,

Georgy Trees, Kevin Berger, Leif Burns, Colleen McNamara, Jim Lynch, Debbie Steinkamp, Nancy Paulis, Frank Herold, Mike Fogarty, Beth Cofel, Cheryl Flota, Jill Reilly, Cathy Nehel, Elaine Finney, Leesa Carls, Mark Anderson, Lynn Lichtfuss, Sheree Shaffer, ellen McConnell, Nancy Houkum, Sheila Weaver. Third Row: Brad Vaughn, Rick Williams, Pat Makris, Doug Damrow, Dwight Selby, Jeff Conrad, Dave Young, Tim Morrey, Bob Doty, Rick Winter. Top Row: Russ Suetic, Debra Raney, Paul Veatch, Doug Wilson, Doug Steger, Jeff Herndon

STRATFORD HOUSE: Front Row: Marla Allison, Pat Wong, Helen Maidment, David Maidment, Larayne Dallas. Second Row: Jane Baumberger, Barb Barry, Melody Wallace, Janice White, Julie Coleman, Jensine Eriksen, Denise Parkinson, Lori Schwander. Fourth Row: Brenda Cox, Beverly Short, Patty Barry, Sue Weil, Kim Dillon, Sue Pistorius, Diana Smith, Mary

Rodino. Top Row: Patty Barnard, Jan Short, Maureen Poole, Linda Ulmer, Sue Anderson, Marijo Dluzak, Kathy Romine, Mary Schwander, Debbie Dawson, Rohin Kirkland.





WESCOGA: Front Row: Roma Szesznowicz, Wendy Hoylman, Rhonda Feuhring, Nancy Baer, Daren Davis, Sarah Duvich. Second Row: Dena Gill, Kathy Dupree, Betty Bunker, Joy Steidl, Donna Reigh, Chris Goby, Nancy Shane. Third Row: June Johnston, Deb Jones, Gloria Yagow, Judy

Ernst, Martha Hallford, Carol Duvick, Cathy Rowe. Top Row: Bev Shane, Becky Rowe, Lynn Riskedal, Judy Conley, Chris Otis, Roberta Wettroth. Not Pictured: Marilyn Firestone, Jane Porter, Jean Wolf.

ZETA PSI: Front Row: Al Nelson, Don Denis, Jerry McCarthy, Jim Ardissono, Steve Gilberts, Carl Palczewski, Heidi, Cato. Top Row: Dave Griffith, Mike Hall, Joy McKelvie, Harlan Lovitt, Tim Letter, John Junis, Don

Hughes, James Soon, Craig Holman, Mark Carrol, Paul Halterman, Sherman Tweet, Brian Foote, Jack Vasen.





ALPHA PHI OMEGA: Front Row: Rick Schram, Dave Robbins, Bill Fox, Kathy Treeca, Jack Striebel. Second Row: Charlie Huber, Debbie Romaek, Gretchen Bockhorst, Sue Dahlstadt, Ruth Anderson, Jerry Kanter, Sue Has-

tings, Gene Matsui. Top Row: Paul Du Montelle, Bob Beckman, Chuck Edminston, Mike Lippner, Paul Jordan, Roger Irland

CHI GAMMA IOTA: Front Row: Bob Beyers, John Johnson, Jimell Erwin, Robert Waltz. Second Row: Ken Stone, Howard Garver, Robert Robbins, Norman Kempka, John Tibbets, Gene Beasley, John Lolise





DELTA SIGMA PI: Front Row: Stan Gross, Al DuBose, Bob May, Robert Dillon, Herb Anders, Nate Gross. Second Row: Tom Mueller, Ron Bryant, Tom McAdam, Ray Matthews, Stan Wallach, Steve Ross. Third Row: Rich

Seligman, Gary Manthe, Marc Schissler, Gary Wydeveld, Roger Irland, Dave Prosperi, Willie Yassinger. Top Row: Dave Moeller, J.C. Schmitt, Richard Ziegler.

ILLINI SPORT PARACHUTE CLUB: Front Row: Steve Shaffer, Steve Hester. Second Row: Yahnik Trancart, Mike Pohlman, Terry Montieth, Rich Greenwood, Elliot Bedows, Mary Sue Schaffer, Denise Wojtowicz, Carl Cole, Donna Sonf. Third Row: Ken Hamilton, Ron Ryrum, Bill Ober-

holtzer, Stu Moment, Karen Korthaze, Bob Korbus, Win Wehrle, Walt Black, Dave Rivera, Don Schofield, Ken Gietgohmann, Ward Peterson. Top Row: Easy Flyer, Cessna S766X.





INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL: Front Row: Hilarie Swanson, Diane Gilmartin Second Row: Dean Willard Broom, Phil Carmichael, Dave Williams, Barney Shultz, Paul Rigby, Brian Carley Top Row: Brown Hitt, Jim

Ekblad, Brent Holmes, Bill Kottas, Eric Rahn, Bob Georges, Keith Groebe, Dennis Williams, Bill Bishop Not Pictured: Dean Grossman, Mark Paoli, Mike Cohen, Ringy

PANHELLENIC COUNCIL: Front Row: Nancy Abrahams, Carol Wanberg, Susi Weeks Second Row: Tracey Glaney, Libby Johnston, Suzanne Meyer, Mickey Konecki Top Row: Sue Maggio, Beckie Bauer, Linda Kaneski, Sue Miceli





PERSHING RIFLES: Front Row: Tina Woltframm, Chris Register. Second Row: Larry Wexler, Robert Hutchings, Rich Maciejewski, Nicky Sklenar, Pete Della Vedova, John Morgan, Larry Jackson, Jim Poe, Dave Klaus. Third Row: Lynn Arden, Jay Carlson, Rick Johnston, Keith Sullivan.

Fourth Row: Walt Jenkins, Scott Killinger, Paul Kohl, Terri Bauer, Dave Kulthoff, Greg Furst, Doug Seeber, Dave Ambors. Top Row: Bob Chevas, Wayne Webb, Jeff Briesacher, Ken Bertram

SHORTER BOARD: Front Row: Beth Reitsveld, Sue Kuriga, Nancy Abrahams, Sara Marsh, Lynn Olson. Top Row: Katie Weller, Nancy Rankin,

June Mitchell, Joanne Eagen, Nancy Lykkebak, Janiece Horn



DI News



Front Row: Bandy Kulat, Bob Sheppard, Louise Gilmore, Terry Carnes, Martha Hirsh, Margie Buschau, Pat Wingert, Janet Nieman, Mark Fergusson. **Second Row:** Marc Cherney, Bob Vladova, Jim Hillis, Paula Godwin, Sher Watts, Susan Smith, Bob Cosentino, Mary Beth Balika, Greg Miller,

Jeff Metcalfe, Mary Mayer, Rick Shapiro, Jeff Brody. **Top Row:** Rich Cahhan, Cathy Griffith, Art Drake, Bob Cook, Gerry Labedz, Mick Ireland, Barry Kliff, Janice Brown, Richard Anderson

DI Production



Front Row: Diana Wakely, Lori Nelson, Steve Hoffner, Terri Blommaert, Barbara Feathergill, Jacquie McClellan, Sheryl Larson, Nancy Edwards
Second Row: Sharon Wellhausen, Janice Hoffman, Mary Stauton, Pam Gritton, Arnie Bennett, Ilene Turovitz, Patti McCarthy, Phil Wagner **Top**

Row: Ken Reurhdanz, Mark Oberrotman, Ed Smith, Donna Sunderman, Almaria Salonga, Bill Shaw, Alice Thompson, Allan Taylor, Dick Sublette, Iris Levenshon, Gayle Gleichman, Susan Charuhas, David Remesch



WPGU FM

WPGU AM



Illinettes



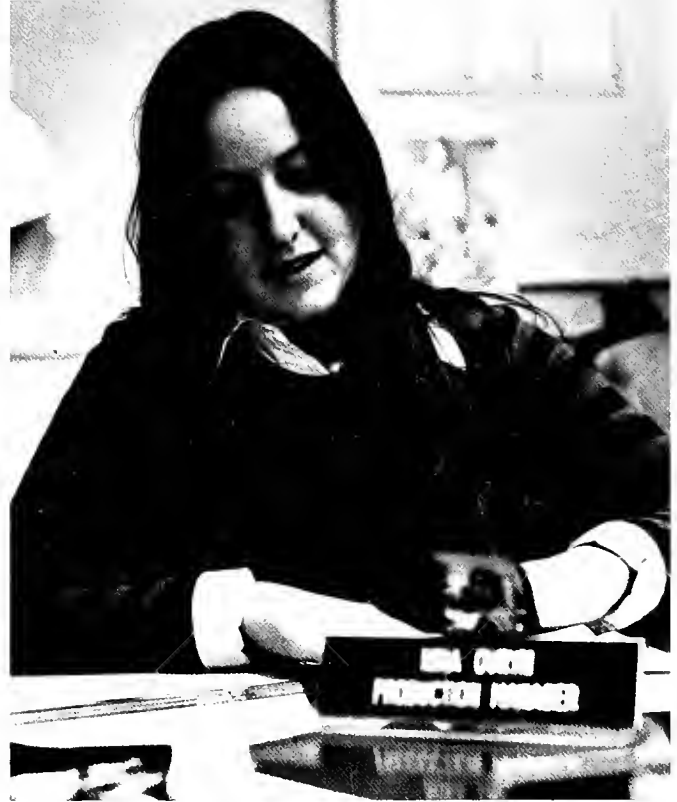
Front Row: Terry Guerin, Patty Justus, Julie Willions, Debbie Simms, Eugena Payne, Debbie Alleman **Second Row:** Cynde Jahneke, Laura Kaldlec, Terry Morgan, Nancy Butz, Jan DeMay **Third Row:** Mary Paroubek, Pat Ross, Jonie Zorros, Nina Albano, Marcia Hager, Jackie Hoskins. **Fourth**

Row: Sandi Sellergren, Chris Pletcher, Nancy Gibson, Sue Murphy, Kathy Sible. **Top Row:** Diane Kummer, Ellen Dowel, Carol Walsh, Jan Rouse, Sue Siefert, Sue Crawford

illio 75



Chris Cashman, Editor-in-Chief



Nina Ovryn, Production Manager



Charla Krupp, Managing Editor



Ross Miller, Copy Editor



Jane Karr, News Editor



Diane Brown, Art Director



Marci Perlman, Residences and Seniors Editor

Editorial Staff



Steve Pokin, Sports Editor



Peggy Schroeder, Features Editor



Rod Gipson, Production Assistant



Holly McCray, Photo Editor



Illio Contributors



Front Row: Lori Wachowiak, Janice Brown, Mary Lynn Sagat, Bruce Silverglade, Paula Martersteck, Francine Sanders **Top Row:** Scott Krieger,

Jon Jorstad, Candace Gitelson, Barbara Schotemeyer, Peggy McDonell, Sam Cahnmann, Bob Cosentino, Bob Vance.

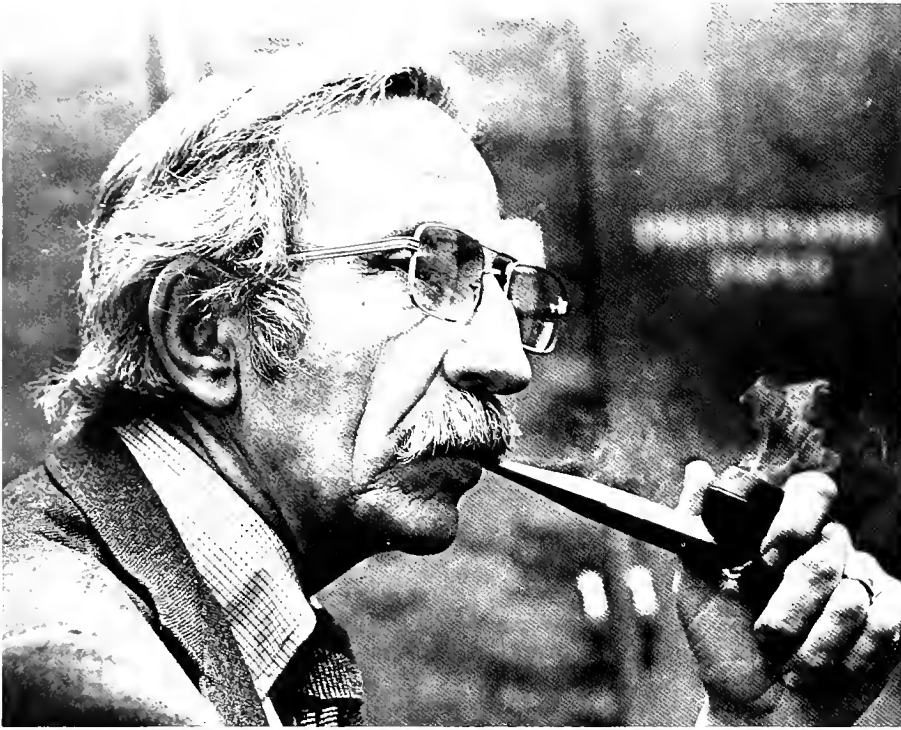
Illio Business Staff



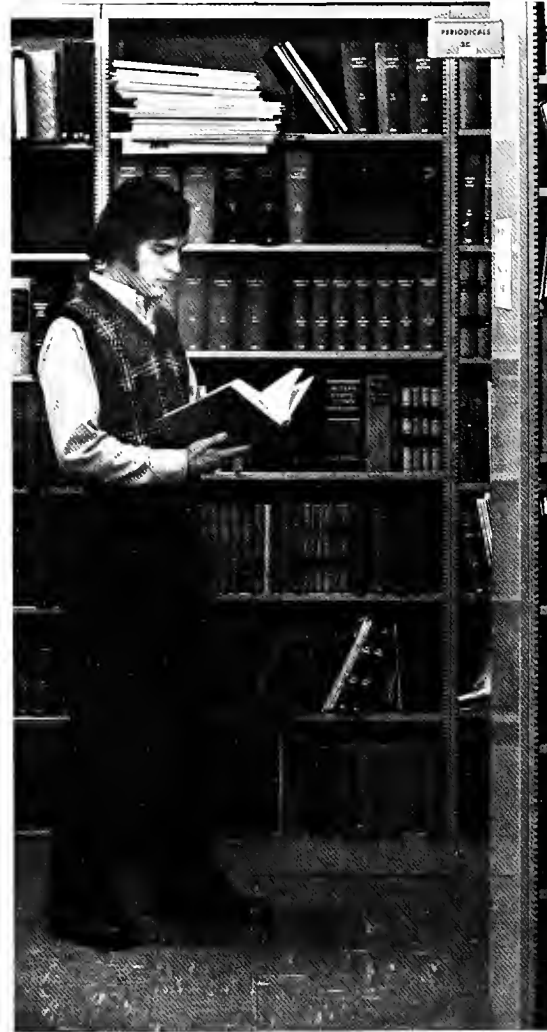
Front: Linda Weiner, office manager, David Weiner, campus sales manager, Dave Tauber, office manager **Top:** David Simons, office manager, Debbie Ohlson, office manager, Pam Blatt, Paula Senek, campus sales

manager, Ellen Werdan, business manager, Barbara Mandel, advertising manager **Not Pictured:** Andy Boyer, office manager

Mini Publishing Company



Richard Hildwein, Chairman



Greg Roosevelt



Glenn Hanson, Secretary



Lynn Corusy



Kenneth Perry, Vice Chairman

Board Members



Peggy Hines



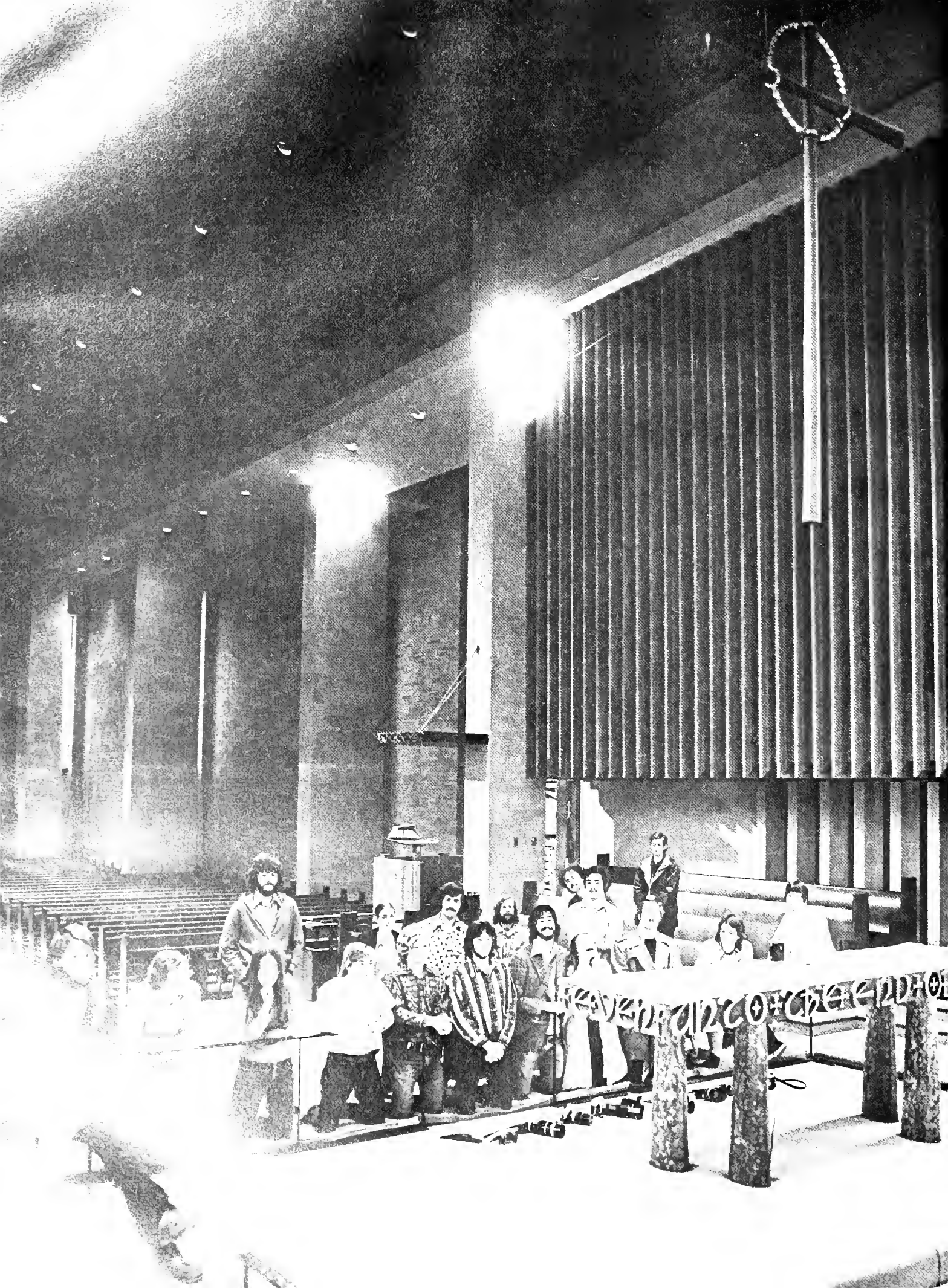
John Erickson



Lynn Slovisky



Brent Holmes



IPC Photo Staff



Bachert Paula 378
Bachman Paula 348
Baer Nancy 385
Bahrer Randy 330
Bahr Phillip 340
Bahto Myrla 1180
Barley Jane 300 324
Barley Scott 381
Barly Sharon 70 77
Barndrage Charles 359
Barr Kathrine 376
Barker Beth 320
Barker Barb 336
Baker C 307
Baker Charles 300
Baker Keith 381
Baker Mary 270
Baker Peggy 358
Baker Steven 381
Baker Susan 374

Balasi Mark 295
Baldridge Dave 381
Baldwin Linda 322
Baleiko Susan 295
Baluka Mary 388
Ball John 335
Ball Jon 335
Ball Scott 381
Ballin Susan 328
Ballis Linda 366
Balow Stephen 355
Baudelick Steven 276
Baue Ed 353
Baue Samuel 353
Baingasser Linda 295
Bank Harriet 285
Bank Monica 374
Banker Bob 379
Baranowski David 312
Barbakoff Robin 285
Barber Wayne 276
Barbour Daniel 349
Barbour James 331
Barbour John 349
Barber Alan 270
Barclay Allen 343
Bardeen John 124 125
Barndt Gloria 300
Barger Bonnie 323
Barkhurst James 370
Bark Caryn 371
Barnard Patricia 382
Barns David 195
Barnes Jeffrey 354
Barns Richard 283
Barnes Sharon 324
Barnett Maxine 374
Barnitt Scott 467
Barnwolf Debbie 325
Baron Barry 230
Baron Wendy 300 361
Barra Ray 331
Barrett Margaret 358
Barrett G. 356
Barron Bruce 374
Barron Carol 374
Barry Barb 382
Barry Carol 372
Barry Edward 295
Barry Patty 382
Bashinger Nancy 276 329
Bartsh Deborah 376
Bartel Carol 358
Barth Elizabeth 295
Barth Stephen 300
Bartolotta Ann 361
Barton Michael 373
Bartow Gene 184 185 186 187 188 189
Bartowiak Joe 377
Basile Evelyn 118
Baskin Jan 233 98
Bastong Grant 379
Basting Warren 379
Bates Ann 285 286
Bates Annette 276
Batina Thomas 342
Battles Richard 379
Bauer B. 334
Bauer Barbara 276
Bauer Becki 270 77 386
Bauer Kevin 295 330
Bauer Terri 387
Baumfeld Richard
Bauman Jon 327
Baumann Alan 356
Baumbarger Lane 382
Baureus Dale 4 300
Baygood Marla 365
Baylau Walter 384
Baylor David 290
Bazil Chuck 351
Bazzetta Robert 276
Beagley Daniel 276
Beagley Patricia 317
Beal John 290
Beals Dan 379
Beam Bruce 192 193
Beaman Barbara 376
Beaman Bruce 171 172
Beamer Norman 43 49
Beam Melissa 300
Beard Deborah 336

Brasley, Gene 384
 Beatty, Bruce 353
 Beatty, Robert 364
 Beatty, Scott 342
 Beaumont, John 276
 Beaver, Dana 170, 172, 173, 174
 Behrman, Ruth 376
 Bechtel, David 298
 Beck, David 276, 362
 Beck, Gary 377
 Beck, Howard 190, 191
 Beckenmeier, Gaylon 285, 286
 Beckenstein, Susan 95, 96, 97
 Becker, Carla 346
 Becker, Dean 352
 Becker, Lee 371
 Beckhart, Julia 325
 Beckman, Robert 384
 Bedford, Norton 133
 Bedows, Elliot 385
 Behle, Charlotte 270
 Behr, Betsy 304
 Behrens, Paul 370
 Benke, Lonnar 290
 Benemann, Laura 328
 Benner, Lyle 300
 Benkeener, Janet 300, 303
 Belair, Alan 290
 Belodere, Judy 329
 Bell, David 304
 Bell, Joanne 300, 337
 Bell, Joe 300
 Bell, Judy 314
 Bell, Kathleen 322
 Bellocourt, Clyde 154
 Bellette, Louis 357
 Bollinger, James 347
 Bollin, Robert 380
 Belsir, Carl 186
 Bolton, Dawn 300
 Bonas, Thomas 352
 Bonas, Jeanne 295
 Bender, David 290
 Bender, Mary Ann 226
 Bernier, Byron 270
 Bennett, Ed 169
 Bennett, Arnold 384
 Bennett, Christine 300
 Bennett, Stith 142
 Benson, Cary 290
 Benson, Christopher 26, 39
 Benson, Dennis 329
 Benson, Kenneth 76
 Benson, Kenneth 76
 Benson, Kim 377
 Benson, Melvady 165, 167
 Benzon, Arla 270
 Berg, William 321
 Bergantino, Louis 276
 Bergen, Kathy 148
 Berger, Karen 285, 286
 Berger, Gloria 317
 Berger, John 276
 Berger, Kevin 382
 Berglund, Kris 377
 Bergman, John 375
 Bergren, Mark 175, 193
 Bergstrom, Joan 347
 Berk, Ira 381
 Berl, Seth 331
 Berle, Laura 328
 Berman, Bradley 276, 381
 Berman, Elaine 374
 Berman, Leslie 285, 286
 Bernard, Iris 380
 Bernatowicz, Frank 362
 Bernas, Maria 366
 Bernstein, Erwin 381
 Bernstein, Scott 374
 Bernstein, Tina 286, 374
 Bertelsen, Andrea 363
 Bertelsen, Janet 300, 363
 Bertram, Janet 363
 Bertram, Kenneth 380, 387
 Berthomer, Fred 276
 Bethel, Julie 286
 Bethell, William 323
 Betsko, Debbie 358
 Bettenhausen, Kenneth 276, 338
 Betts, Joan 328
 Beyer, Robert 384
 Beyer, Steven 270, 375
 Bieher, Michael 338

Biehler Stephen 338
 Bielat Anthony 367
 Biehlfeldt Michael 338
 Bierman Bonnie 286
 Bild Diane 378
 Bilgertson Ralph 351
 Bilinski Elaine 295
 Biller Mike 326
 Bills Robert 3 352
 Birch Samuel 4 314
 Birck George 362
 Bing Dennis 52, 95 96
 Bingham Steven 353
 Birck Terrie 341
 Bird Mary 300
 Bird Robert 300
 Birubam Brian 276
 Bishop Stephen 354
 Bishop Tracy 324
 Bishop William 270 386
 Bispung Randy 373
 Bitler David 333
 Bitter John 152
 Bittermann David 295
 Bitzer Ann 361
 Bitzer Donald 127, 128 155
 Blackman Janet 2 358
 Black Cliff 339
 Black Walt 385
 Blackman Bob 165 167 168 169 171 172 199
 Blackman Jeffery 1 281
 Blahnik Cynthia 286
 Blair David 356
 Blair Jan 276
 Blair Steven 331
 Blake Kenneth 369
 Blakely David 295
 Blanchard John 283
 Blanco Robert 1 364
 Blasco Mark 321
 Blassfield Sue 322
 Blatt Pamela 305 361
 Blattner Barbara 300
 Blauvelt Beverly 33
 Blechl Ann 300
 Bleck James 340
 Blewens Susan 374
 Bliehnck Deborah 300 372
 Blinnck Bud 381
 Black Andy 369
 Block Constance 358
 Block Laurie 365
 Blogg George 296
 Blommaert Therese 324
 Bloom Howard 371
 Bloom Jeanne 286
 Blommaert Terri 384
 Bloomberg Greg 370
 Bloomer Thomas 298
 Bloomfield Daniel 41
 Bloomstrand James 290
 Blount Daniel 340
 Blow Debra 336
 Blue Stephen 300
 Blumen Ira 374
 Blumenthal Julianna 276
 Blundell Cynthia 270
 Blve Steven 196 330
 Board Thomas 290
 Bobrowicz Bruce 300
 Bobzien Renee 286
 Bochte Susan 229
 Bock Gary 342
 Bock Peter 133, 134
 Bockelman Bruce 375
 Bockhorst Gretchen 372, 384
 Boesky Tina 300
 Bodenstein Sandra 314 365
 Boe Deborah 300
 Boehme Robert 300
 Boehmer Michelle 300
 Boehmer Stephanie 358
 Boehmer Tracey 337, 382
 Boehler Mike 335
 Boerselinger Michael 300
 Boesen Ann 329
 Bogdanoff Robert 276
 Bogen Lynn 378
 Boggs Donald 270
 Boggs Mary 376
 Bohrer Anne 300
 Boom Nancy 276

Bokenkamp Jody 324
 Bokosky John 300
 Boland John 380
 Boldt Carl 317
 Bohm Diane 322
 Bohm Patricia 332
 Bollero Barbara 300
 Bolsega Cynthia 296
 Bona Stanley 290 327
 Bonatz Edwin 370
 Bond D C 39
 Bond Ed 380
 Bond Gene 370
 Bondham Greg 321
 Bonini Allen 321
 Bonneau Jean 378
 Booth George 373
 Butchers Weber 49 155
 Borgognoni William 296
 Bornar Jerry 313
 Borman Michael 333
 Born David 370
 Borneman Mark 375
 Boruszak Allan 300 371
 Bosch Barbara 276
 Bost Stephen 323
 Boswell Parley 300
 Bonna Kathryn 376
 Bouxsein Jeanne 347
 Bovie Michael 270
 Bowen Don 300
 Bowen Harold 270
 Bower Sandra 300
 Bowker Susan 226
 Boyaris Karen 301
 Boyd Byron 301
 Boyd Janet 344
 Boyd Jennifer 380
 Boyd Tom 357
 Boyer Andrew 395
 Boyer Craig 381
 Boyer Jane 361
 Boyle S 334
 Boyle Sally 270
 Brachman Mitchell 290 370
 Bradford John 382
 Bradford William 330
 Bradley Anne 336
 Bradley Marjorie 276
 Bradley Philip 371
 Brady Ronald 103
 Brada Richard 301
 Brandon Robert 301
 Brandt Lauren 314
 Brandwein Michael 301
 Brannan Monte 296
 Branson Barbara 296
 Brantman Leslie 366
 Brantner Mike 343
 Brase Rebecca 378
 Brasil Frank 230 231
 Bratt Joseph 290
 Brauer Carol 276
 Brechin Jane 301
 Brekke Barbara 328
 Bremer Jaime 270
 Brennenmann Debra 341
 Brennenmann Michael 326
 Brennen Tom 364
 Brenner Alison 301
 Brenner Donna 301
 Brenta Jack 3
 Brescia Richard 368
 Bressler Dawn 337
 Bressler Kenneth 374
 Britz Tom 339
 Breuing Diane 64 261 283 392
 Brewer Nancy 380
 Bruns Nancy 350
 Bridges Michael 176 178 179
 Bridwell Bob 377
 Briesacher Jeffrey 387
 Briggs Bruce 270
 Briggs Nancy 270
 Briggs Paul 380
 Brill Rosemary 328
 Brink Jo 276
 Brinkworth Jane 382
 Brockamp Philip 377
 Brocker Karen 358
 Brockett Leslie 270
 Brody Jeffrey 283 388
 Brogdon Stephen 296

Bronch Francis 340
 Bromberg Debra 301
 Bromars Paulette 286
 Brooks David 181
 Brooks Debbie 378
 Brooks Deborah 329
 Brooks Deborah 286 301
 Brooks Richard 176 177 178 179 181
 Brooks Terrence 301
 Brown Willard 386
 Brush Kenneth 321
 Brosius Arthur 375
 Brotman Marc 374
 Brownstein Julie 336
 Brown Barbara 301
 Brown Diane 270 365
 Brown Douglas 324
 Brown Edward 87 377
 Brown Ellen
 Brown Gary 276
 Brown Jackie 276
 Brown James 313
 Brown James 290 379
 Brown James 283 388 394
 Brown Jay 276
 Brown Mark 381
 Brown Mark 286
 Brown Patricia 301 375
 Brown Robert 112 115
 Brown Roland 29
 Brown Sally 329
 Brown Sloan 331
 Brown Theo 296
 Brown Ward 373
 Browne Brian 368
 Browne Marcia 301 325
 Brownfield Randall 333
 Brune Walter 375
 Bruns Julie 361
 Bruns Michael 373
 Brva Suellen 372
 Bryant Ronald 276 321 385
 Bryant Thomas 368
 Buchanan John 321 364
 Bucher Mary 301
 Buck Clancy 333
 Buckman Susan 301
 Budd Nancy 376
 Budris Lisa 346
 Buchler Gale 348
 Buerschholz Elizabeth 346
 Buis John 340
 Buis Leslie 340
 Bokenas Dale 229
 Bumgarner Marc 341
 Bunch Elvis 286
 Burchman Robert 276 377
 Bunker Betty 383
 Bunyard Nancy 301
 Bunzol Michelle 341
 Bury Bob 36
 Burditt George 52 53
 Burdman Nancy 374
 Burgard Kevin 373
 Borge Marvanna 358
 Burgoner Dennis 296
 Burger Patricia 344
 Burgh Tanya 348
 Burk Marilyn 283
 Burke Janet 286
 Burke Kathryn 380
 Burke Marilyn 360
 Burkes John 377
 Burket Thomas 212
 Burkhalter Mary 301
 Burkhardt Gary 368
 Burksbile Earl 379
 Burksbile Mary 286
 Burnett Curtis 357
 Burnett Gary 331
 Burnett Lynn 353
 Burns Les 382
 Burns Paul 326
 Burns Tom 326
 Burnison Richard 301
 Burrow Andrew 370
 Burrow Steve 375
 Burton James 321
 Buschbach Debi 350
 Buss Mark 343
 Busse Julie 328
 Busse Kenton 375

Bute Jane 314
 Butler Suzanne 348
 Butz Nancy 270 325 391
 Buzard Duke 351
 Buzard George 276
 Bears Robert 138 140 141 142 143
 Bye Gary 296 270
 Byers Diane 317
 Byers Robert 290 352
 Byers Roy 352
 Byrd David 276
 Byrne John 335
 Byrne Michael 342
 Byrne Michael 377
 Byrne Walter Joseph 363

C

Cagnier Betty 329
 Cagnier Maribeth 276
 Cahlan Richard 388
 Calhoun Samuel 35 252 283 394
 Cain Lynn 328
 Cain Tim 327
 Calabrese Vanessa 226 229
 Calcaterra John 355
 Caldwell David 326
 Caldwell Pamela 332
 Callahan Diane 301
 Calzaretta Richard 327
 Canasta Joseph 342
 Camferdant Steven 374
 Camm Jake 339
 Camp Barbara 337
 Camp Carl 339
 Campbell Allison 228
 Campbell Greg 326
 Campbell James 358
 Campbell Kristin 301 350
 Campbell Tracy 171 172 174
 Campion Ann 324
 Campion William 353
 Cannell Julie 376
 Canterbury Barbara 311
 Cantrell Bradley 296
 Capan Roger 226
 Capodice Catherine 328
 Cappel Michael 370
 Capriotti Cheryl 283
 Carbonari Rita 358
 Cardella Charles 276
 Care Candy 322
 Carey James 66 67 69
 Carley Brian 333 386
 Carlisle Debra 301
 Carlisle Karen Marie 378
 Carlisle Rebecca 270
 Carls Leesa 382
 Carls Michael 270
 Carlson Elaine 361
 Carlson Jay 386
 Carlson Joy 301
 Carlson Scott 361
 Carlson Timothy 335
 Carlton Lore 301
 Carman Renee 13
 Carmichael John 365
 Carmichael Philip 354 386
 Carmichael Thomas 184 189 270
 Carmody Carla 336
 Carnes Therese 48 96 388
 Carney Nanette 361
 Carney Penny 347
 Carpen Bill 190 191
 Carpenter Abba 301
 Carpio Jose 301
 Carr Gregg 270
 Carr Rex 352
 Carr Steven 301
 Carrillo Yossarian 381
 Carroll Berenice 141, 143
 Carroll Dan 327
 Carroll Mark 383
 Carson Timothy 331
 Carter Bridget 322
 Carter Carolyn 363
 Carter Mary 322
 Carter Scott 359
 Carter Steven 335
 Carter Susan 322

E 200 Lynn 350
 Edelman Christopher 4 106 162 283 392
 Easler, Michael 379
 Cassidy, Floyd 335
 Castles, Jeffrey 340
 Cathes, Roger 304
 Catlett David 206 209 229 283
 Cattron, Conrad 343
 Cattron, Patricia 344
 Caughey, Karen 276
 Cavanagh, Ann 301
 Cawley, Lynn 286
 Cebold, Raymond 276 357
 Cecchi, Richard 356
 Cederberg, David 209 342
 Cederstrom, Carol 347
 Cella, Marc 362
 Cehner, Carl 304
 Chatter, Linda 286
 Chambers, Susan 286
 Chamber, Kimberly 376
 Chamness, David 367
 Channon, Robert 371
 Chan, James 301
 Chapin, Richard 301
 Chapman, John 377
 Chapman, Keith 354
 Chapman, Mike 375
 Chapman, Nancy 344
 Charles, Joanna 374
 Charney, David 374
 Charnas, Susan 389
 Chase, Emily 332
 Chase, Michael 333
 Chase, Peter 333
 Charsow, Sharon 301
 Cheatham, Steve 290
 Cheney, Carl 335
 Cheng, Monica 283
 Cherney, Marc 385
 Cherry, Steven 339
 Chevas, Robert 387
 Chez, Larry 276
 Chiccone, Jeffrey 364
 Chilcote, Sandra 348
 Childs, Steven 364
 Chilla, Judith 324
 Chimenti, Joseph
 Chin, Frederick 370
 Chirco, Douglas 193
 Chirco, Randy 193
 Chione, Patricia 332, 278
 Christy, L 334
 Christal, Jeff 172 174
 Christal, William
 Chmiele, Charles 134
 Church, Larry 290
 Cialar, Joe 331
 Cochon, Marjorie 361
 Cokoy, Cynthia 301 341
 Colabough, Charles 252
 Claro, Brian 340
 Clark, Andrew 371
 Clark, Becky 363
 Clark, Gale 270
 Clark, Jon 326
 Clark, Marlene 286
 Clark, Michael 326
 Clark, Pamela 301
 Clark, Rebecca 270
 Clark, Richard 276
 Clark, Roger 132
 Clark, Sally 325
 Clary, Robert 379
 Clatt, Barry 301
 Clausen, Marcia 347
 Clausen, Steven 379
 Clayton, Barbara 380
 Cleary, Susan 301
 Clemens, Roger 20 373
 Clemens, Charles 321
 Cleveland, Richard 276
 Cline, Joseph 301
 Cloninger, Mary 314
 Cloninger, Robert 370
 Cloutier, Raymond 362
 Cloutier, John 290
 Cloutier, Tom 314
 Cloutier, Peter 310
 Cloutier, John 347
 Cloutier, John 340
 Cloutier, John 340

Coha, Larry 369
 Cohen, Bertha 301
 Cohen, Genene 366
 Cohen, Janne 283
 Cohen, Joel 283
 Cohen, Joseph 381
 Cohen, Michael 381, 386
 Cohen, Rhonda 270
 Cohn, Anne 286
 Cohn, Samuel 276
 Come, Carol 317
 Colby, Gregory 214 215
 Colby, Bruce 360
 Cole, Carl 378 385
 Cole, David 321
 Cole, Nancy 372
 Cole, Richard 339
 Coleman, Cecil 196 198 202, 217 224 235
 Coleman, Jeffrey 371
 Coleman, Julia 382
 Coleman, Roger 173
 Coleman, Steven 381
 Colfel, Beth 341
 Colgan, Jane 348
 Colglazier, Jeff 270, 326
 Colinger, Mary 337
 Colky, Scott 98 99
 Collier, Kelly Marie 363
 Collins, Cynthia 360
 Collins, Gregory 333
 Collins, Jacqueline 336
 Collins, Mary 360
 Collins, Robert 276
 Collins, Steve 276, 362
 Colter, Bruce 357
 Conby, Jeanne 301
 Conerford, Patricia 301
 Confort, J 334
 Condon, Kevin 301
 Condon, William 52
 Congrove, George 195
 Conley, Judith 383
 Condon, Cathy 322
 Conn, Teresa 363
 Connell, Scott 364
 Conner, Connie 328
 Conner, Nik 321
 Conner, Robert 270
 Connett, Nancy 324
 Connolly, Angela 376
 Connolly, Maureen 378
 Connor, Catherine 347
 Conrad, Carol 301 328
 Conrad, Jeff 382
 Conrad, Michael 342
 Conroy, Dorothy 270
 Conroy, J 334
 Cook, David 270
 Cook, Frances 301
 Cook, Robert 388
 Cooks, Eileen 286
 Coolley, William 276
 Cooney, Cynthia 325
 Cooper, Karen 322
 Cooper, Nancy 286
 Copeland, Bruce 301
 Copp, Melissa 347
 Corbally, John 41 46 48, 103 106 109
 Cordogan, Patricia 325
 Corkery, Kathleen 317
 Corkle, Nancy 336
 Cordew, Rebecca 378
 Cornell, John 351
 Cornes, David 356
 Corry, Mary 324
 Coruss, Lynne 283 396
 Cosentino, Robert 102, 283 388 394
 Cosenza, Mary 325
 Cosgrove, Terry 13, 14 48 100
 Costakis, Catherine 358
 Costello, Mary 270, 337
 Cotthurst, Doug 335
 Cottong, Kathy 1 322
 Coughlan, Carol 376
 Coughlin, Laurence 335
 Coultas, Kevin 379
 Coulter, Kenneth 290
 Council, Joyce 344
 Court, Barbara 301
 Court, John 323
 Cox, Brenda 382

Cox, Catherine 358
 Coxley, David 351
 Coyne, Mary 2 358
 Craddock, James 290
 Craft, James 270
 Cram, Debra 374
 Crane, Richard 353
 Cramer, Gregory 323
 Crane, Jeff 381
 Craver, John 321
 Crawford, David 323
 Crawford, Nancy 301, 361
 Crawford, Susan 347, 391
 Creditor, Morton 41
 Creech, Penny 358
 Cramer, Peter 283
 Cresce, Anne 329
 Cressy, Mark 290 382
 Cristase, Susan 347
 Crill, Madeline 301, 346
 Crim, Charles 339
 Criswell, Thomas 335
 Crohan, Bob 338
 Cross, Lynette 1, 358
 Crotty, Thomas 276
 Crowell, Mark 373
 Crowley, Michael 47
 Crowley, Sheila 344
 Crump, Nancy 270 328
 Cruzan, Marsha 361
 Cuchina, John 380
 Culkar, Susan 332
 Culleeny, Maureen 380
 Cullen, John 290
 Culler, Robert 369
 Culp, John 364
 Cult, Janet 378
 Cultra, Missy 328
 Culver, Linda 276 376
 Cunningham, Carolyn 301
 Cunningham, Kathleen 329
 Cunningham, Lucy 301
 Cunningham, Michele 358
 Cunningham, Pamela 301
 Cunningham, Scott 373
 Cunningham, Sheila 346
 Curran, Michael 2 355
 Curran, Nancy 350
 Curry, Kevin 340
 Curry, Mark 340
 Curtin, David 364
 Curtin, Kathleen 324
 Curtis, Rita 301
 Cusack, Sandra 301
 Cushman, Grant 211
 Cusick, Bob 351
 Cutting, Molly 324
 Cycyota, Debra 348
 Cycyota, Michael 370

D

Daab, Jeffrey 199
 Darr, Henry 371
 Dalldorf, Claudia 301
 Dalheim, Bruce 2, 354
 Dahlstedt, Susan 302, 384
 Dallas, Larayne 382
 Dallas, Larry 353
 Dalbey, Stephen 331
 Dally, Paul 377
 Dalugga, Carl 378
 Dalrymple, Janet 348
 Daly, John 364
 Damer, Debra 372
 Dammann, Stephen 277, 362
 Damrow, Douglas 382
 Daniels, Linda 347
 Damm, Patricia 332
 Dapkins, Gerald 290
 Darin, Bruce 277 371
 Danksas, Tom 342
 Davenport, Lora 344
 Davidson, Greg 331
 Davidson, Lynn 332
 Davidson, Robert 290
 Davidson, Victor 6, 64
 Davies, Darin 383
 Davis, Barbara 224, 228
 Davis, Howard 133, 134
 Davis, K 334
 Davis, Laurel 277

Davis, Michael 323
 Davis, Nancy 314, 360
 Davisson, Danny 340
 Dawdy, Randy 57, 382
 Dawn, Carolyn 336
 Dawson, Deborah 382
 Day, Bill 213
 Day, Scott 357
 Dayment, Constance 322
 Dea, Frank 290
 Deady, Brian 362
 Deady, Kevin 362
 Deady, Matthew 302
 Deady, Terence 362
 Deble, Lawrence 362
 DeBias, Karen 325
 Decker, Randal 339 377
 Deege, Susan 361
 Degenkolb, Linda 363
 Dege, Lawrence 380
 Degischer, Bette 325
 Degenkolb, Linda 363
 Degood, Martha 264, 302
 Degroot, John 364
 Dehaan, Paul 327
 Dehaven, Robert 330
 Deifel, Steven 277
 Dress, Debra 350
 Dellbridge, William 362
 Deleuw, Jeffrey 321
 Dellamorte, Gary 87
 Delavedova, Peter 387
 Delporto, Regina 378
 DeMar, Cynthia 286
 Demay, Janet 391
 Demirel, Mehmet 290
 Demont, Cary 371
 Denen, Matthew 354
 Denning, Patricia 358
 Dennis, Don 383
 Deppe, Vix 372
 Derose, Ralph 277
 Derrick, James 371
 Desmond, Peter 364
 Desutter, Randall 333
 Dettman, Mark 375
 Detwiler, John 331
 Deutschmann, Fred 370
 Devane, Thomas 356
 Devaney, Judith 277
 Deverman, Denene 363
 Devore, Douglas 333
 Dewaele, Sally 361
 DeYoung, Amanda 302 324
 DeYoung, Nancy 302
 D'Halloran, Kathy 332
 Dial, Debra 337
 Diamond, Howard 137
 Diamond, Howard 14 16 46
 Diamond, Ray
 Dilbern, Lisa 64, 302
 DiCarich, Dee Dee 361
 Dickey, Anne 346
 Dickson, Bradford 352
 Diebel, James 377
 Diedrich, Brian 173
 Diehl, Catherine 290
 Dieckshede, Lynn 360
 Dietmeier, Lisa 302
 Dietz, Samms 76
 DiFelicianantonio, John 168
 Diller, Rebecca 348
 Dillon, Deborah 302
 Dillon, Kimberly 382
 Dillon, Robert 385
 Dillow, Carla 322
 Dills, Mark 349
 Dilman, Julie 378
 Dmit, M 334
 Dimond, Virginia 302
 Dimonesotes, Marcia 302
 Distalleva, Donald 362
 Dipazo, August 277
 Dipper, Carol 361
 Dittmer, Dan 327
 Dittmer, Michael 326
 Davis, Carol 322
 Dixon, Carol 375
 Dixon, Diane 302
 Dixon, Sandra 322
 Dixon, Scott 335
 Dlabal, Theresa 347
 Dluzak, Marjo 382

Dobins, Tom 352
 Dobles, Duane 47
 Dobson, Dwight 359
 Dodge, Daniel 290, 357
 Dodson, Colleen 156
 Doebl, Paul 43, 48, 49
 Doering, Deborah 302
 Doherty, John 368
 Dotch, Phil 368
 Dole, Steve 355
 Dollinger, Mary 344
 Dolmon, Louis 369
 Dombrowski, James 290
 Domannos, Stephen 349
 Dominguez, James 277
 Donahue, Thomas 357
 Donaldson, Lula 325
 Donnellan, Andrea 286
 Donnelly, Barb 324
 Donoho, Craig 343
 Donovan, Gordon 277
 Donovan, John 331
 Doody, Timothy 365
 Dorn, Beth 302
 Dorn, Steven 302
 Dortch, Philip 302
 Doty, John 271
 Doty, Robert 382
 Douglass, Stephen 142
 Dowell, Ellen 391
 Dowell, Murray 333
 Downey, Clare 302, 346
 Downs, Alan 302, 352
 Doyle, Lawrence 271
 Doyle, Mary 336
 Doyle, Susan 358
 Drabik, Mary 302
 Drablos, Scott 333
 Drace, Denise 378
 Drake, Arthur 388
 Drake, Daniel 365
 Drake, Richard 330
 Draper, Laurel 302
 Dray, Donald 217
 Drendel, Rodney 379
 Drennan, Mary 376
 Drevens, Robert 283
 Dublin, Sandra 374
 Drish, Thomas 55
 Drucker, Denise 374
 Dubina, Elizabeth 376
 Dublin, Felice 302
 DuBoise, Al 385
 Dubow, Marlene 314
 Duchene, Mark 339
 Dudley, Robert 356
 Dudzik, Ronald 342
 Duenser, Mark 369
 Dugewer, Carl 373
 Duez, Timothy 373
 Dugan, Mary 302, 336
 Dugan, Sharon 336
 Duginger, Robert 277
 DuMontelle, Paul 384
 Dunahoe, Douglas 326
 Dunavan, Mark 362
 Dunbar, Carl 363
 Duncan, Cynthia 344
 Duncan, Michael 321
 Dunn, Charles 362
 Dunn, James 39
 Dunn, Karen 325
 Dunnett, Terri 296
 Dunphy, Patricia 344
 Dupree, Kathryn 383
 Dupuis, Mark 302
 Durkin, Michael 176, 178, 179, 180, 181
 Durkin, Thomas 367
 Dustin, Judy 361
 Dutton, Kenneth 368
 Duxal, Patricia 271
 Duvick, Carol 383
 Duvick, Sarah 271, 383
 Dvorak, Susan 302, 350
 Dye, Rodney 271, 353
 Dyer, Gaddy 72
 Dykes, Margaret 302
 Dyme, Bernard 302
 Dymit, Alice 296

E

Eagan, Joanne 296, 387
 Easter, Robert 333
 Eaves, Deborah 375
 Ebersol, Larry 323
 Eberspacher, David 333
 Ebert, Gary 271
 Eby, Diane 332
 Eckenbeck, Susan 372
 Eckerle, Patricia 329
 Eckhart, Edward 354
 Eckhoff, Linda 302
 Eckstein, Ann 370
 Economou, John 340
 Edelman, Robert 371
 Edelson, Judy 286
 Edgescombe, Marla 344
 Edgerley, Cynthia 344
 Edgren, Thomas 193
 Edmiston, Charles 384
 Edmonds, Linda 378
 Edmondson, Susan 350
 Edwards, Barbara 302, 235
 Edwards, Martha 271
 Edwards, Mary 324
 Edwards, Nancy 389
 Edwards, Rich 343
 Ehnizelen, Charlton 180, 181, 183
 Ehrhardt, James 271
 Eickenburg, Marcia 347
 Eibbraught, Lee 198, 214, 215
 Eimbrecker, Donald 340
 Eisenberg, James 371
 Eisenmayer, Margaret 302, 344
 Eisenstein, Sandra 366
 Eitel, David 351
 Elblad, James 386
 Eld, Lisa Beth 378
 Elegroot, Nora 302
 Elisco, Steven 371
 Ellen, Martin 371
 Ellinger, Marie 302, 329
 Elliott, Mary 344
 Elliott, Robert 271
 Elliott, Sharon 378
 Ellis, Kim 374
 Ellis, Lynne 328
 Ellis, Robert 302
 Ellis, Shannon 328
 Ellison, Steven 349
 Elrich, John 335
 Ellsworth, James 277, 355
 Ellyne, Judy 271
 Elmore, Peggy 363
 Elmer, Sue 332
 Elson, Beverly 344
 Emery, Linda 302
 Emge, Brad, 359
 Emerson, Tom 323
 Emory, Delbert 326
 Emory, M. 356
 Emory, Walter 326
 Emvantiotti, Janet 99
 Emburg, Manfred 370
 Emenbach, Mary 302
 Engdahl, Susan 358
 Engel, Vincent 375
 Engert, Meredith 361
 English, Margaret 329
 Enshin, Javne 361
 Epplin, Thomas 323
 Ergas, Helen 338
 Erickson, Judith 283, 346
 Erickson, David 326
 Erickson, Jensen 382
 Erickson, John 397
 Erickson, Karl 378
 Erickson, I. 334
 Erikson, Sharon 322
 Ernst, Judith 371, 383
 Ervin, Rosemary 378
 Erwin, Frank 190, 191
 Erwin, Jimell 384
 Erwin, Kyle 338
 Espenschied, David 335
 Esposto, Rick 302

Etison, Janice 302
 Eitten, Sherry 302, 328
 Etter, Richard 381
 Evans, Ann 228
 Evans, Donna 277, 332
 Evans, John 277
 Evans, Ann 337
 Evans, Merle 314
 Evans, Timothy 364
 Evans, Judy 336
 Lynn, Michael 302, 371
 Iwert, Susan 322

F

Faber, David 326
 Fackler, James 302
 Lagerburg, Ruth 302, 350
 Fagot, Marc 277
 Fairchild, Kathy 378
 Fairchild, Sissy 252
 Farley, Art 342
 Farmer, Larry 283, 377
 Farmer, Polly 350
 Farmer, Paula 260, 314
 Farnan, Mary 341
 Farnham, Brad 185, 187, 333
 Farren, Russel 379
 Farris, Paul 377
 Fassett, Lynda 324
 Fasth, David 339
 Faulds, Leonore 325
 Faulkner, Judy 358, 382
 Faw, Cynthia 296
 Fav, S. 356
 Feagan, Marvin 302
 Feathergill, Barbara 389
 Feeheley, Thomas 302
 Feehling, Tom 173
 Feeze, Mary 380
 Feezer, Donna 325
 Fehrenbacher, Jeffrey 302
 Fehrenbacher, Melissa 271
 Feiger, Lynn 366
 Feinartz, David 277
 Feinstein, Roberta 302
 Feldman, Debbi 13
 Felix, Daniel 371
 Fellmann, Susan 332
 Feltnmeyer, Tenny 91
 Felton, Gloria 286
 Fencil, Kathleen 314, 329
 Feng, Vivian 302
 Fensterman, Gregory 342
 Ferber, Martianne 32
 Ferenbacher, Dave 349
 Ferguson, Jon 243, 251
 Ferguson, Mark 302, 388
 Ferguson, Roger 271
 Fernandes, Stanley 351
 Ferry, John 302
 Freuhong, Rhonda 383
 Feurer, Don 377
 Fey, Edgar 333
 Fey, Lawrence 277
 Field, Alan 355
 Field, Linda 366
 Field, Lynn 302
 Fields, Beldon 64, 139, 140, 141, 142, 172
 Fields, Howard 374
 Fieser, Terry 302
 Fipolek, William 340
 Fillman, Jay 379
 Filson, Gay 350
 Finch, Janice 302
 Finch, Robert 46
 Finder, Earl 48, 49, 99
 Fine, Janis 302
 Fine, Mark 302
 Finestien, Victor 190
 Fink, Douglas 365
 Fink, Miriam 374
 Finken, Douglas 291
 Finkenbinder, Ann 372
 Finlay, Chris 314, 351
 Finlen, Neil 377
 Finley, P. R. 353

Finmity, Stephen 359
 Finney, Danny 302
 Finney, Elaine 336, 382
 Finno, Richard 289, 303, 357
 Finoretti, Robert 46, 47, 49, 99, 100, 101, 105
 Firestone, Marilyn 383
 Fischer, Martha 271
 Fischvogt, Jeffrey 339
 Fisher, Charles 321
 Fisher, Gary 232
 Fisher, Gregory 321
 Fisher, Jane 322
 Fisher, John 351
 Fisher, Nancy 329
 Fisher, Robert 371
 Fitch, Nancy 303
 Fitchie, Robert 303
 Fitzpatrick, David 333
 Flannery, Kathleen 336
 Fleisher, Thomas 343
 Fletcher, David 355
 Flota, Cheryl 382
 Flynn, Edward 323
 Flynn, George 335
 Foerder, Steven 339
 Fogarty, Kathy 337
 Fogarty, Michael 382
 Foley, Debra 328
 Foley, James 326
 Follmer, Mark 321
 Foltz, Leslie 133
 Foote, Brian 383
 Forap, Robert 331
 Ford, Jan 303
 Ford, Richard 291
 Ford, Roger 291
 Foreman, Bette 347
 Forkin, Chris 335
 Forkin, Mary 372
 Forrester, Patricia 314, 336
 Fox, Joann 376
 Fox, William 384
 Foxcroft, George 210
 Foxy, James 303
 Fraggos, Penelope 286, 336
 Francis, Andrea 366
 Francis, Wanda 283
 Frank, Jane 337
 Frank, William 271
 Frankel, Gary 305
 Frankel, Neal 321
 Frankenberg, Julian 112, 115
 Franklin, Jill 374
 Franks, Bruce 202, 203, 204, 205
 Franks, Sally 286
 Franks, Shelley 314
 Frauen, Scott 296, 370
 Fraumann, Joann 380
 Fransio, Barbara 303
 Fravel, Patricia 303
 Frayne, John 263
 Frazee, Cheryl 374
 Friesenberg, Laurie 68
 Friedrich, Nancy 271
 Freding, Mark 321
 Fredrickson, Jim 349
 Fredberg, Howard 371
 Frechill, Jean 286
 Frechling, Betty 156
 Freeman, L. 334
 Freeman, Leslie 303
 Freeto, David 365
 Freidinger, Edward 277
 Freie, Michael 165, 321
 Freischlag, Julie 361
 Freischlag, Paul 365
 French, Elizabeth 271
 French, Stephen 352
 Frenkel, Samuel 303
 Frese, Stanley 343
 Freundlich, Andrew 381
 Frey, Eileen 296
 Frey, Sylvia 336
 Frezer, Bob 381
 Friedstein, Audrey 374
 Friedman, Bonnie 374
 Friedman, Darlene 366

Friedman, Jeri 374
 Friedman, Judy 303
 Friedman, Lisa 374
 Friedman, Vicki 374
 Friel, Martin 172
 Fries, William 339
 Frishman, David 371
 Frisque, Susan 316
 Fritz, Bruce 379
 Fritz, Julie 277
 Fritz, William 176-178
 179
 Froehle, Larry 271
 Froehlich, Phillip 314
 Frouse, William 283
 Frost, Paul 350
 Frost, Skippy 371
 Frothingham, John 382
 Frothing, Julian 271, 339
 From, John 338
 Fromm, Scott Allan 371
 Fry, Steven 296
 Frye, Alycia 303
 Fryman, William 291
 Fuchs, Mark 359
 Fullerton, D. 356
 Fulton, Gary 291
 Fulton, Kathryn 322
 Fulton, Mark 354
 Fulton, Marsha 303
 Fultz, Bonnie 154
 Fupna, Terry 151
 Furch, Alyson 347
 Furman, Kevin Keith 342
 Furness, Denise Lorna
 376
 Furst, Gregory Samuel
 387

G

Gabel, Carlton 326
 Gack, James 302
 Gaddy, Jeffery 327
 Galassi, Hene 277, 261
 Galassi, Thomas 291
 Gallbreath, Debra 303
 Gallagher, Mossa 303, 332
 Gallo, Frank 126, 127
 Galvin, Gary 277
 Gannon, Caroline 328
 Ganz, Robert 381
 Garavaha, 356
 Gardier, Joyceelyn 375
 Garreys, Ronald 277, 354
 Garrow, Mary Ann 360
 Gartner, Warren 303
 Garlon, Roland 296
 Garver, Howard 384
 Garza, Joseph 303
 Gasaway, Richard 283
 Gasparich, James 362
 Gassell, James 277
 Gassion, Paul 368
 Gaughan, Patrick 321
 Gause, Carolyn 283
 Gause, Elizabeth 358
 Gavin, Lileen 358
 Gaydos, Marguerite 314
 Gaynor, Duffy 195
 Gazda, Thomas 303
 Geamons, Gregory 303
 Geirke, Thomas 291
 Geiger, James 326
 Geiger, Laura 376
 Geiger, Richard 335
 Genoudes, Deborah 363
 Genaze, Robert 340
 Geosch, Kurt 291
 Georges, Robert 382, 386
 Gerard, Angelina 277
 Gerhardt, Thomas 184
 Germain, Carl 373
 Germann, Cecil 303
 Germondes, Deb 358
 Germon, Michael 354
 Gerretts, George 349
 Gerst, Richard 379
 Gerst, Robert 379
 Gerst, William 379
 Gerst, Martin 93
 Gerst, Michael 48
 Gerst, William 379

Geshwin, Steven 291
 Gesse, Jill 363
 Getty, George 335
 Gibbs, Michael 381
 Gibson, Holly 358
 Gibson, Marguerite 156
 Gibson, Nancy 314, 391
 Gicks, Elvce 76
 Gieseke, C. 334
 Gieseke, Rodney 375
 Giel, Robert 323
 Gilbert, Craig 371
 Gilbert, Dede 366
 Gilbert, Donald 303
 Gilberts, Jim 383
 Gill, D. 383
 Gill, John 327
 Gill, Theodore 296
 Gilligan, Skip 335
 Gililand, William 277
 Gilman, Stuart 277
 Gilmartin, Diane 337, 386
 Gilmore, Dianne 325
 Gilmore, Louise 388
 Gilmore, Julia 358
 Ginsberg, Beverly 303
 Ginzkey, Jim 277, 354
 Gipson, Rod 10, 283, 393
 Gish, Richard 327
 Gistelson, Candace 148
 303, 394
 Given, Barbara 296
 Gjeklum, Richard 291
 Glad, Betty 143
 Glancy, T. 334, 386
 Glasa, Robert 277
 Glasson, Dong 355
 Glathhaar, Walter 303
 Glenn, N. 334
 Glenner, Cary 371
 Glickson, Cynthia 303
 366
 Glickstein, Lucalen 303
 366
 Glink, Hugo 374
 Glinksky, Lisa 257, 258
 Glogovsky, Barbara 303
 Glos, Stephen 373
 Glos, V. 334
 Glickman, Robert 371
 Goh, Chris 383
 Gohlisch, Bud 369
 Goddard, Robin 337
 Godwin, Paula 388
 Goeddel, Lee 365
 Gockindak, Kurt 377
 Goetz, Elaine 277
 Goeta, Karen 303
 Goettsch, David 277
 Goetz, Joel 326
 Gold, Alan 374
 Gold, Howard 303
 Gold, Lou 64, 139, 140
 142
 Gold, Murray 374
 Gold, Nancy 156
 Gold, William 331
 Goldammer, Gus 375
 Goldberg, Cindy 366
 Goldberg, Deborah 303
 Goldberg, Karen 2, 360
 Goldberg, Renee 286
 Goldfarb, Marla 296
 Golding, Robert 371
 Goldman, Gary 48, 49
 Goldman, Susan 360
 Goldsand, Richard 371
 Goldsmith, Judell 314
 Goldsmith, Lori 325
 Goldstein, Craig 381
 Goldstein, Nancy 361
 Goldstick, Bruce 381
 Goldstick, Gab 314, 374
 Goldstrom, Karen 150,
 283
 Gollay, Randy 314
 Goltnermann, Carl 296
 Gomerford, Missy 337
 Gommel, David 379
 Gonczy, Monique 322
 Gonzalez, Maria 360
 Gonzalez, Michael 152
 155

Good, Ellen 350
 Good, Linda 314, 358
 Goodell, James 354
 Goodfriend, Bonnie 286
 Goodman, William 303
 Goral, Daniel Michael 381
 Gordon, Glenn 303
 Gordon, Linda 286, 366
 Gordon, Maurice 321
 Gordon, Robert 330
 Gorcham, Steven 327
 Gorenz, Theresa 303
 Gorny, Richard 340
 Gorski, Marie 271, 329
 Gory, Chris 271
 Goss, Jo 356
 Gottschalk, Betty 341
 Gow, Michael 168, 170
 172, 173, 174, 314
 Graber, William 291
 Grabo, William 321
 Gracdingen, Rarb 376
 Graff, Dennis 118
 Graffman, David 277, 367
 Graffy, Catherine 303
 331
 Graham, Donna 347
 Graham, Gene 129, 130
 Graham, Joanne 378
 Graham, Mary 332
 Gramer, Nancy 303
 Grange, Rod 162, 163
 165, 172
 Grant, Kelly 368
 Grant, Robert 362
 Grant, Thomas 380
 Grashorn, Ann 286
 Gratkowski, Kevin 333
 Gray, Maurice 303
 Grazian, Gail 332
 Greathouse, Teresa 350
 Greco, Louis 303
 Green, Alan 371
 Green, Brenda 363
 Green, Chris 327
 Green, Gregory 337
 Green, Herbert 291
 Green, Steve 168, 169
 Greenberg, Bonnie 283
 Greenberg, Lawrence 374
 Greenberg, Maxine 341
 Greene, Christopher 303
 Greene, Donna 271
 Greene, Lee 303
 Greene, Leslie 358
 Greene, Ronald 277
 Greenleaf, John 271
 Greenman, D. 277, 356
 Greenman, Susan 322
 Greenseth, William 323
 Greenspan, Wendy 366
 Greenwood, Mike 192
 Greenwood, Randi 317
 Greenwood, Richard 378,
 385
 Greese, Nadine 286
 Gregg, Sandra 303
 Gregory, Robert 380
 Greiner, Terry 321
 Gretchenmum, Ken 385
 Grey, Pamela 322
 Grigas, William 286
 Grider, Barb 226
 Griffin, Ann 347
 Griffin, Kathy 372
 Griffin, Sally 328, 378
 Griffith, Cathy 388
 Griffith, David 383
 Grimmer, Michael 354
 Grimsie, Ralph 367
 Griswold, Thomas 271
 Gritton, Connie 271
 Gritton, Pamela 283, 374
 389
 Grobe, George 291
 Grochowski, John 184
 Grodsky, Richard 339
 Groche, Keith 337, 386
 Groesbeck, C. 356
 Groesbeck, J. 356
 Groesch, Robert 351
 Grolla, Janet 336
 Grooms, Clyde 291

Gross, Bonnie 374
 Gross, David 303
 Gross, Judith 322
 Gross, Nate 385
 Gross, Patricia 303
 Gross, Stanley 385
 Grossman, Dean 323, 386
 Grossman, Steven 327
 Groth, Warren 353
 Grubbs, Roy 376
 Gruenwald, Sheila 303
 350
 Grunfeld, Aliza 325
 Grunlich, Richard 291
 Guderley, George 380
 Guderley, Susan 348
 Guerin, Patricia 322
 Guerin, Terri 322, 391
 Gungerty, Michael 303
 Gunter, Carla 314
 Gunn, Valerie 314
 Gunnup, Susan 347
 Gullio, Robert 283
 Guly, Rhonda 231
 Gummertsall, John 277,
 382
 Gunderson, Holly 336
 Gunhouse, Camilla 323
 Gurke, James 340
 Gurley, Earl 373
 Gurley, Gene 291, 364
 Gurny, Carol 303
 Gursvitz, Helene 366
 Gust, Lawrence 365
 Gust, Thomas 365
 Gustafson, David 375
 Gustafson, Richard 368
 Gutgesell, Barry 321
 Guthrie, Gayle 329
 Guthrie, Mark 277
 Gutmann, Caryn 366
 Guyette, James 291, 368
 Gypsum, Nancy 336

H

Haack, Dave 291
 Haake, Richard 342
 Haas, Debra 303, 348
 Haas, John 364
 Haase, Gordon, 271
 Hadlock, Deborah 303
 Haefele, Mark 327
 Hadner, James 121
 Hagal, Terry 378
 Hagel, Susan 231
 Hagen, Jim 379
 Hagen, Robert 277
 Hager, Marcia 347, 391
 Hahn, Nancy 346
 Harkowicz, Kenneth 291
 Hake, Harold 48
 Halbur, Catherine 286
 Halikarson, Lamea 363
 Hall, Beverly 277
 Hall, Jeff 352
 Hall, Joann 336
 Hall, John 338
 Hall, Lisa 303, 332
 Hall, Michael 383
 Hall, Nancy 336
 Hallen, Kitty 314
 Hallen, Mark 355
 Halliday, R. 356
 Halls, Michael 3, 375
 Halter, Lynne 317
 Halterman, Paul 383
 Haluzak, Nadine 363
 Hambourger, David 365
 Hamilton, Kenneth 385
 Hamilton, Linda 347
 Hammack, Robert 323
 Hamman, Janet 347
 Hammel, Jeffrey 365
 Hammer, Russell 209
 355
 Hammennan, Robert 340
 Hammes, Daniel 327
 Hammutt, Stephen 291
 Hammous, Herbert 339
 Hampton, Larry 355

Hancock, Ronald 277
 Handler, Thomas 362
 Hanger, Grace 336
 Hankes, James 271, 326
 Hankes, Joan Marie 344
 Hankins, Kathryn 283
 Hanks, Cheryl 325
 Hannah, Laurie 380
 Hannan, Gail 228
 Hannasch, Richard 303, 355
 Hammon, David 246, 378
 Hanover, Thomas 362
 Hansen, Donna 271, 377
 Hansen, George 354
 Hansen, Jeffrey 327
 Hansen, Keven 277
 Hansen, Steve 369
 Hansman, Mary 372
 Hanson, Bradley 355
 Hanson, Glenn 396
 Hanson, Heidi 303
 Hanson, Jon 291
 Hanson, Lois 271
 Hanson, Sara 325
 Hanson, Susan 323
 Hantle, Larry 271
 Harada, Terry 331
 Harber, Kristen 296
 Harder, Harold 216, 217
 Hardwick, G. L. 13
 Hardy, Nancy 271
 Hardy, Robert 362
 Harrel, Bill 213
 Harlan, Joseph 353
 Harnes, Kevin 342
 Harneson, Linda 332
 Harmon, Cynthia 361
 Harmon, James 277
 Harnis, Catherine 303, 324
 Harnis, Daniel 351
 Harnis, David 377
 Harnis, Kevin 271
 Harold, Frank 382
 Harper, Stanley 326
 Harr, Kristin 311, 336
 Harres, Daniel 291
 Harrington, Janet 344
 Harris, David 303
 Harris, Jean 228
 Harris, Jeffrey 291
 Harris, Renee 271
 Harris, Robert 28
 Harris, Robin 304
 Harris, Ruby 304
 Harris, Tim 231
 Harris, William 370
 Harrison, Judy 227
 Harry, Janet 304
 Hart, Anita 325
 Hart, Patrick 335
 Hartman, David 333
 Hartman, Lynn 16
 Hartzel, Richard 351
 Haseman, Matthew 369
 Haselbrock, Frank 304
 Hassel, Mark 354
 Hastings, Jim 377
 Hastings, Kendall 296
 Hastings, Susan 271, 384
 Hatfield, Joseph 173
 Hattenhans, Karen 286
 Haug, Carla 341
 Hausam, Gerald 271, 379
 Havens, Paul 355
 Haver, James 375
 Hawk, Larry 304
 Hawk, Michael 304
 Hawkins, Jeffrey 357
 Hawn, Laurie 87
 Hawrysko, Susan 271
 Haws, Susan 271
 Hayasaka, Yoshi 190, 191
 Hayes, Jacqueline 296
 Hayes, Laurie 322
 Hayes, Patrick 333
 Hayne, Web 203, 204
 Hays, Jane 329
 Haywood, Kathie 229
 Healy, Michael 368
 Hearn, Allen 210, 211

Heidberg, Hollis 347
 Hedge, Jeffrey 362
 Hedrich, Jill 350
 Heendhan, Joan 304
 Heenchen, Joan 325
 Hehrman, Jenny 363
 Helmer, Hugh 127
 Hendike, Thomas 296
 Heikel, Dale 375
 Heim, Michael 291
 Hemen, Jacqueline 277, 328
 Heiple, Teresa 350
 Heise, Wayne 333
 Heister, Gerald 271
 Helene, Charles 291
 Helfrich, Kim 229
 Helfrich, Mary 347
 Heller, Hollis 350
 Heller, Joel 381
 Helinke, Mark 375
 Helmann, Ray 376
 Hemmer, Gary 277
 Hemp, Lawrence 327
 Hemp, Jeanne 296
 Hemphill, Patricia 347
 Henderson, Douglas 326
 Henderson, Kim 347
 Hendricks, Dwight 352
 Hendricks, K. 304
 Hendrickson, Perry 291
 Henert, Craig George 326
 Henert, Cynthia 363
 Henneman, Michael 291, 333
 Henneman, Theresa 347
 Henning, Mark 357
 Henninger, Sam 352
 Henninger, Skip 331
 Heinrich, Dennis 381
 Henricks, Bob 39
 Henry, David 103, 104
 Henry, Eileen 346
 Hens, Wendy 304
 Henthorn, Paula 378
 Hepburn, Robert 370
 Herbert, Patti 358
 Herleman, Christine 304, 334
 Herdix, James 283
 Hermansen, Donthea 304
 Hernandez, Alma 378
 Hernandez, Vivian 328
 Hermecheck, Leonard 39
 Herriot, Craig 351
 Hertwig, Jeanne 341
 Hertzig, Barry 277
 Herzing, Dennis 291
 Hess, Michael 355
 Hesseman, Richard 342
 Hester, Debbie 376
 Hester, Kathleen 329
 Hester, Steven 384
 Heuston, Laura 358
 Heyerly, Cheryl 337
 Hewitt, Gwen 277
 Hewitt, Mary 361
 Hinch, Barbara 277
 Hickey, Gary 291
 Hickey, James 277, 355
 Hickey, Mary 376
 Hickey, Thomas 355
 Hickmann, Bonnie 277
 Hicks, Cathy 304
 Hicks, Thomas 169, 170, 173
 Higgins, Ann 357
 Higgins, Nancy 328
 Hilar, Marcia 326
 Hilduen, Richard 93, 396
 Hill, Bill 230
 Hill, Dwight 291
 Hill, Emily 366
 Hill, Jean 146
 Hill, Martha 328
 Hill, Norman 353
 Hill, Phyllis 224
 Hill, Rebecca 332
 Hill, Rita 372
 Hill, Robby 347
 Hill, Susan 347
 Hill, William 216, 230, 283

Hiller, Michael 369
 Hillis, James 358
 Hillman, Scott 351
 Hills, Randolph 382
 Hiltbrand, Linda 271
 Hilton, Ann 304
 Hilton, Donald 304
 Hinderliter, A. 356
 Hindley, Hal 362
 Hindsley, Scott 354
 Hines, Ellen 332
 Hines, Peggy 397
 Hinchis, Nancy 332
 Hinson, Gary 304, 321
 Hintsche, John Earl 343
 Hinz, Janice 286, 346
 Hippensteel, Kim 335
 Hirata, Judy 296
 Hirschert, Janelle 283
 Hirsch, Allen 291
 Hirsch, Wendy 360
 Hirschfeld, John 42, 252
 Hirsch, Martha 358
 Hiser, B. 357
 Hiser, James 355
 Hitt, Brown 64, 333, 386
 Hoajavecke, Noen 372
 Hoban, David 304
 Hoblit, John 340
 Hochschild, Sally 336
 Hodges, William 214
 Hodnik, John 342
 Hoffman, Douglas 304
 Hoffman, Jane 389
 Hoffman, Joanne 325
 Hoffman, Kenneth 381
 Hoffman, Mark 375
 Hoffman, Marvin 277
 Hoffman, Mona 380
 Hoffman, Susan 341
 Hoffner, Steven 301, 321, 389
 Hohmann, Joseph 351
 Hohmann, Susan 304
 Hogan, Mark 342
 Hoganson, Barbara 329
 Houghtlin, John 342
 Hohmann, Mari 333
 Homacki, Michelle 291, 324
 Holata, Joanne 336
 Holden, S. 356
 Holdenbeck, Alan 291
 Holdener, Robert 296
 Holdener, Thomas 291
 Holder, Mary 304
 Holecik, Thomas 335
 Holey, John 330
 Hollahan, Thomas 304
 Hollans, Susan 376
 Hollander, Sharon 286
 Hollenbach, Jeffrey 168, 171, 172, 173, 174, 304
 Hollenbeck, Darrell 304
 Hollins, Sherman 379
 Holloway, Gail 304
 Holman, Craig 383
 Holmbach, Rick 342
 Holmes, Brent 283, 327, 386, 397
 Holmes, Donald 86, 87
 Holmgren, John 291
 Holmstrom, Cynthia 271
 Holzrichter, Anita 378
 Holstad, Kathy 380
 Holt, Jon 277, 351
 Holt, Michael 326
 Holton, David 331
 Holzb, Carla 229
 Holtzelaw, Sally 363
 Holz, Catherine 336
 Holz, John 341
 Holze, Deborah 314
 Homann, Ronald 351
 Hommoway, William 99
 Hood, David 327
 Hood, Wayne 367
 Hoogheem, Debra 336
 Hoogheem, Timothy 340
 Hook, John 331, 332
 Hooker, Susan 332
 Hooks, Wilma 376
 Houshine, Barbara 378

Hopkins, Dan 368
 Hopkins, Laurie 347
 Horan, Kevin 72, 73
 Horn, Janice 304
 Horn, Patrick 376
 Horton, Randall 323
 Horton, Dave 210
 Horvath, Paul 304
 Hoshizaki, Gary 377
 Hoskins, Sally 304
 Hostkins, Jackie 391
 Hosto, Larry 379
 Both, Joanne 317
 Hougham, Kevin 217
 Houghtlin, John 277
 Houkom, Nancy 346, 381
 House, Joseph 357
 Houseworth, Dave 342
 Houser, Diane 337
 Houser, Mark 362
 Hoyman, Debra 330
 Howames, Linda 346
 Howard, Michael 327
 Hoyle, Nancy 326
 Hoyman, Wendy 384
 Howard, Jeffrey 356
 Huber, Charles 384
 Huber, Dianne 325
 Huber, Joan 260
 Hubler, Dave 49
 Hubly, Teresa 344
 Huddleston, Susan 277, 372
 Huey, Martha 347
 Huges, Rick 376
 Hughes, Donald 383
 Hughes, Kay 341
 Hughes, Michael 369
 Hughes, Victoria 304, 347
 Hull, Emily 291, 329
 Huls, Leslie 339
 Hulbing, Jean 296
 Hulbing, Wayne 277
 Hulbs, Karen 304
 Hummel, Glenn 203, 204, 205
 Humphrey, Janice 344
 Humphrey, Lynn 337
 Humphreys, Floyd 137
 Humphreys, Jan 286
 Hundley, Heather 332
 Hunt, Kristy 350
 Huppert, James 340
 Hurd, Daniel 317
 Hurd, Joyce 225
 Harford, Susan 296
 Hursch, Laurence 91
 Hurst, Mike 381
 Hurt, Janet 350
 Husacko, Jay 368
 Husasako, Jerome 314
 Huss, Lynn 336
 Huston, Dave 353
 Hutchings, Robert 387
 Hutchinson, Patricia 332
 Hutchinson, William 377
 Hyde, Ed 357
 Hyman, Paul 291
 Hyman, Richard 362

I

Iken, Linda 296, 360
 Iltf, Ron 1271
 Ilyes, Margaret 376
 Imamura, Cary 304
 Imbke, William 304
 Immonino, James 377
 Incinelli, Victor 342
 Ingardina, Alex 335
 Ingram, Daniel 214
 Ingram, Joe 381
 Inskip, Mary 271
 Ireland, Mike 263, 388
 Ireland, Roger 278, 384, 385
 Irwin, Perry 196
 Isaac, Steven 304
 Isenberg, Barbara 304, 360
 Ishikawa, Tom 304
 Israel, Jow 283

Itkonen, Jarmo 304
 Ito, Gail 314
 Iversagen, D. 334
 Ivanhoe, Andrea 347
 Iverson, Sharon 375
 Iwersen, Karen 304
 Izeuman, Randi 283

J

Jeas, Fern 337
 Jacobson, Lee 278
 Jack, Colin 323
 Jackson, Carol 304, 350
 Jackson, Guy 373
 Jackson, Larry 291, 387
 Jackson, Mark 141
 Jackson, Nell 225, 226
 Jackson, Patti 271
 Jacob, Pamela 304
 Jacobs, Al 321
 Jacobs, Helena 346
 Jacobson, Janet 332, 358
 Jacobson, Jill 328
 Jacobson, Karen 271
 Jacobson, Kenneth 381
 Jacobson, Scott 374
 Jacoby, Alfred 377
 Jacmick, D. 356
 Jahek, Frederick 141
 Jahneke, Cynde 325, 391
 Jahnke, Richard 275
 Jahraus, Mark 271
 Jakes, Mary Clare 375
 Jakubowski, Stephan 304
 James, David 296
 James, Edward 352
 James, Timothy 352
 Jameson, Edward 291
 Jans, Michelle 332
 Janota, Neil 195
 Janowski, Amy 348
 Janssen, Donald 379
 Janssen, Taffy 271
 Jaro, Wesley 283
 Jay, John 381
 Jeckel, John 326
 Jeckel, Patricia 361
 Jeffrey, Scott 369
 Jelm, Jeffrey 364
 Jelm, Steven 364
 Jencious, Fran 380
 Jenkins, Cynthia 322
 Jenkins, T. 356
 Jenkins, Walter 387
 Jennant, Michelle 325
 Jenner, Kyra 347
 Jenner, Paul 304
 Jenness, Jov 355
 Jennings, Thomas 355
 Jensen, Janet 376
 Jensen, Julie 336
 Jensen, Lore 347
 Jensen, Melissa 322
 Jensen, Jennifer 322
 Jeske, Steven 275
 Jesse, Barry 271, 373
 Jilek, Sandra 304
 Jimenez, Michele 323
 Joellenbeck, Rick 304
 Johannes, Marla 355
 Johansen, Judith 347
 Johansen, Kathy 337
 Johns, Steven 339
 Johnson, Alva 271
 Johnson, Barbara 304
 Johnson, Catherine 325
 Johnson, Craig 275, 304, 340, 355
 Johnson, Cynthia 304
 Johnson, David 291
 Johnson, Diane 296
 Johnson, Dwight 283
 Johnson, Eric 304
 Johnson, Fuzzy 170, 171, 172
 Johnson, Howard 189
 Johnson, J. 334
 Johnson, James 296
 Johnson, James 304
 Johnson, Lance 275

Johnson, Jackie 376
 Johnson, John 384
 Johnson, Jon 291
 Johnson, Lynn 329
 Johnson, Mark 327
 Johnson, Nancy 271, 324, 358
 Johnson, P. 356
 Johnson, Perry 349
 Johnson, Rebecca 286, 347
 Johnson, Robert 377
 Johnson, Ronald 369
 Johnson, S. 356
 Johnson, Scott 362
 Johnson, Sheryl 336, 382
 Johnson, Stephen 278
 Johnson, Steve 373
 Johnson, Steven 335
 Johnson, Susan 376
 Johnson, Thomas 373
 Johnson, Toby 296
 Johnson, William 327
 Johnson, William 134
 Johnston, Charles 304
 Johnston, Elizabeth 304, 334
 Johnston, June 383
 Johnston, Kimberly 386
 Johnston, Richard 387
 Johnstone, James 351
 Jomer, Susan 304, 375
 Jolley, Deborah 286
 Jones, Barbara 304
 Jones, Beatrice 94
 Jones, Bruce 372
 Jones, David 291
 Jones, Deborah 383
 Jones, Jan 361
 Jones, Jeffrey 321
 Jones, Jeffrey 291
 Jones, Jennifer 296
 Jones, Larry 331
 Jones, Ruth 286
 Jones, Sandra 305
 Jones, Sharon 325
 Jones, Thomas 305
 Jones, Vanessa 296
 Jonsten, Fred 371
 Jordan, Brad 291
 Jordan, Debra 317
 Jordan, Paul 384
 Jordan, Philip 340
 Jordan, Robert 368
 Jorgensen, Robert 278
 Jorstad, Jon 238, 240, 244, 247, 248, 394
 Joseph, Marc 374
 Joseph, Natalie 286
 Jottschalk, Nancy 329
 Joyce, Mary 342, 347
 Jozwiak, Joann 296
 Juhlin, Bruce 325
 July, Rhonda 231
 Jump, Susan 347
 Junk, Richard 373
 Jurek, Christine 341
 Jurgens, Nancy 372
 Jurgensen, Michael 333
 Justus, Patti 391
 Juziowski, Pat 325

K

Karr, Jeffrey 379
 Kaatz, Lori 332
 Kabelka, Diana 348
 Kaczkowski, Thomas 180, 181, 333
 Kadlec, Laura 347, 391
 Kaell, Sandra 374
 Kaemerer, Dave 180, 181
 Kagan, B. 356
 Kahle, John I. 326
 Kahler, Chris 339
 Kahn, Debra 374
 Kahn, Jamie 371
 Kahrs, Carol 225, 227
 Karkumba, Francis 208
 Kasser, Richard 278
 Kakarsh, Bernard 142
 Kal, Harris Jerome 214, 215

Kalal, B. 334
 Kalberg, Gary 339
 Kale, Peter 352
 Kallen, Alan 381
 Kalin, Richard 305
 Kalina, Edward 380
 Kalkstein, Karen 271
 Kallal, Dan 380
 Kallal, Harold 353
 Hallal, Michael 333
 Kallal, Randy 382
 Kallman, Jeffrey 342
 Kalol, Ellie 344
 Kalus, Jeanette 350
 Kaluzna, Debra 305
 Kamen, Gayle 305
 Kamper, Dennis 278
 Kane, Patricia 322
 Kaneski, Linda 64, 271, 360, 386
 Kangler, Mike 364
 Karpie, Cindy 325
 Kantner, Jerry 278, 384
 Kanton, Linda 305
 Kapieak, Pamela 358
 Kaplan, Edward 374
 Kaplan, Lisa 286
 Kaplan, Mandy 337
 Kaplan, Steven 365
 Kapral, Gary 355
 Karacis, Joseph 352
 Karampelas, L. 334
 Karasek, Edward 275
 Karasek, Linda 271
 Karasik, Mike 371
 Karbowiak, Christine 283
 Kardas, Kim 352
 Karkow, William 327
 Karkula, James 380
 Karloski, Daniel 305
 Karoff, Michael 278
 Karolich, Lynne 358
 Karp, Jans 374
 Karpas, William 380
 Karpen, William 190, 191
 Karplus, Lester 90
 Karr, Jane 4, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 47, 132, 283, 392
 Karr, Randy 354
 Karrah, Earl 210
 Kasamoto, Leslie 286
 Kash, Richard 305
 Kasmar, Kevin 305, 362
 Kasproiewicz, Jeanine 378
 Kastholm, Michael 321
 Katagas, Elena 296
 Katsimas, Stephen 340
 Katz, Aron 381
 Katz, Mark 283
 Katzenstein, Bea 283
 Kauchak, Martin 323
 Kaufman, Robert 275
 Kaufmann, K. 357
 Kanth, Robin 350
 Kavathas, Samuel 173
 Kavathas, Wendy 347
 Kawahara, Wanda 305
 Kazz, Andrea 305
 Kean, Jay 342
 Keating, Neal 354
 Keating, Patrick 305
 Keating, William 275, 364
 Kehler, Kathleen 348
 Kedzior, Karen 323
 Keegan, Thomas 296
 Keeling, David 314
 Keen, Margot 374
 Keesev, Kim 325
 Keidan, Judith 374
 Keil, Gary 376
 Keim, Charlotte 272
 Keith, Walter 46
 Keller, Kathy 372
 Kellerman, Michael 373
 Kelley, Ann 347
 Kelley, David 305
 Kelley, Jean 286
 Kelley, Jim 305
 Kelley, Kathryn 272
 Kelley, Mary 305
 Kelley, Neil 362
 Kelley, Susan 360

Kelley, Thomas 272
 Kelly, Karen 272
 Kelly, Mary 378
 Kelly, Patricia 359
 Kendrick, Lynn 363
 Kennedy, Bruce
 Kennedy, Jean 336
 Kennedy, Rod 352
 Kelly, Susan 347
 Kelly, Terence 331
 Kelly, Tom 210, 211
 Kelso, Charles 305
 Kelso, Kevin 202, 203
 Kemna, Dalena 322, 382
 Kemna, Kevin 209
 Kemmer, Carl 218, 219
 Kempka, Norman 384
 Kempton, Cecelia 305
 Kendall, David 333
 Kendrick, Kenneth 291
 Kennedy, Kevin 305
 Kenney, Graham 331
 Kenner, Larry 186
 Kennicutt, Daniel 379
 Kenschler, Gary 373
 Kensingler, Ronald 272
 Kenyatta, Brother 28
 Kern, David 381
 Kerr, Marsha 305
 Kerrigan, Kup 339
 Kerschman, Kevin 343
 Kesler, David 362
 Kesler, Richard 272, 339
 Keto, Gary 323
 Keyser, Donna 286
 Kezerle, James 291
 Kidd, Patricia 341
 Kiebaek, Irvin 381
 Kiebus, Steven 374
 Kieft, Michael 342
 Kiersch, T. A. 82
 Kilbride, John 291
 Kiley, Mary 361
 Killan, Candy 361
 Killina, Brian 364
 Killinger, Scott 387
 Kimpel, Janice 227, 228
 King, Andrew 217
 King, Daniel 364
 King, Dennis 291
 King, Elizabeth 305
 King, Gayle 296
 King, Margaret 322
 King, Nancy 229, 305
 Kingsbury, Brian 173
 Kinoshita, Larry 371
 Kinsella, John 338
 Kinsman, Cheryl 305
 Kinzer, Lawrence 321
 Kiolbasa, Laura 272, 361
 Kirby, Jocelyn 272
 Kirby, Nancy 314
 Kirkenmeier, Thomas 335
 Kirkland, Robin 382
 Kirkpatrick, J. 334
 Kirsch, Linda 374
 Kirschler, Ron 351
 Kite, Bruce 305
 Kitko, Barbara 305
 Kitzis, Jamie 374
 Kivikko, Kevin 369
 Klamn, Kenneth 209, 291
 Klass, Craig 362
 Klass, Michael 371
 Klass, Palmer 192
 Klaus, David 387
 Klaus, Douglas 321
 Klaus, William 291
 Kleber, Douglas 215
 Kleckner, William 173
 Kleinheld, Barbara 305
 Klein, Barbara 148, 283
 Klein, David 371
 Klein, James 373
 Klein, M. 356
 Kleitz, Kathryn 361
 Kient, Dan 137
 Klepper, Elizabeth 305
 Kliff, Barry 388
 Kline, David 359
 Klingel, Allen 333
 Klitzing, T. 334

Klonhaus, Bambi 347
 Kloss, Jack 331
 Kluge, Timothy 305
 Klump, William 305
 Klynnus, Judy 272
 Kmetz, Andy 321
 Kmetz, Robert 342
 Knapp, Margaret 328
 Knapp, Gregory 305 356
 Kneriem, David 278
 Knobloch, Carla 348
 Knowlton, Gordon 367
 Knuth, Cynthia 305
 Kobold, Ronald 296
 Koch, Jeffrey 343
 Kochanski, Michael 330
 Koenig, F. 334
 Koenig, Katherine 328
 Koenig, Kathi 305
 Koenig, Steve 272
 Koenker, Roger 32
 Koesterer, Patricia 305
 Kohlen, Bruce 374
 Kohl, Paul 387
 Kohlbacher, Kathy 305
 329
 Kohlenbueener, Paul 371
 Kohlbase, Janet 305
 Koldaczkowski, F. 305
 Kole, Kathy Louise 228
 Kolens, Diane 375
 Kolkebeck, Ann 272
 Kolmer, Michael 291
 Kolodczyn, Edward 139
 141, 142, 143, 299
 Kolot, Alan 305
 Kolwitz, Diane 296, 341
 Komerski, Linda 336
 Kominsky, Robert 208
 Kump, Donald 272
 Konecki, Michaelene 350
 386
 Konneker, Gregory 291
 Knoopken, Judi 360
 Knoopman, Steven 371
 Kopatz, James 168, 169
 170, 171, 172, 275
 Korbus, Robert 385
 Korgie, Kimberly 350
 Kowitz, Ronald 339
 Kowitz, F. 356
 Kowitz, Thomas 305
 Kowitz, Timothy 333
 Korst, Peter 331
 Korst, Richard 331
 Korthaze, Karen 378, 385
 Kos, John 367
 Kostelny, Gerald 331
 Kothloff, Dave 387
 Kutowski, Darlene 305
 Kottas, William 349, 386
 Kotzin, Michael 305
 Kovar, Kenneth 305
 Kovey, Kevin 349
 Kowalewski, Sue 305 346
 Koziel, Raymond 261
 Krabbe, Stanley 354
 Kraft, Kelly 339
 Kramer, Elaine 338
 Kramer, Robert 382
 Kramer, Robin 272
 Krass, Jackie 79
 Kraszewski, C. 305
 Krause, Ann 344
 Krause, Deborah 348, 358
 Krause, Debra 272, 348
 Krause, Janet 283
 Krause, Lawrence 305
 Krause, M. 334
 Krause, Margaret 305
 Krause, Michael 326
 Krause, Randi 286
 Krause, Randy Steven
 326
 Krausz, Linda 328
 Krausz, Sharon 317, 372
 Kravich, Robert 278
 Kravitz, Harvey 291
 Krawebuk, Cynthia 305
 Kreng, Janet 344
 Kremers, Gayle 328
 Krett, Nancy 378
 Krieger, Renee 337

Krieger, Scott 195, 394
 Kriscinnas, Jina 325
 Kriscinnas, Zita 325
 Krochman, James 341
 Kroeger, John 305
 Krohn, William 335
 Kroll, Bradford 342
 Kroll, Judy 374
 Kron, Donald 278, 379
 Kron, Nancy 322
 Krommer, Vicki 87
 Kroys, Kent 334
 Krue, Joan 314
 Krueger, Donald 278
 Krueger, Karen 364
 Krueger, Anthony 291
 Krueger, Milton 278, 368
 Kruke, Richard 357
 Kruhwach, Lawrence 283
 Krumbeck, Kevin 310
 Kropp, Charles 22, 245
 256, 258, 283, 392, 393
 Kruse, Michele 376
 Kruse, Randy 349
 Kruth, Cindy 329
 Kubale, Melaine 376
 Kubinski, Jill 348
 Kucera, Rebecca 305
 Kuchanz, Robert 278
 Kucheren, Diane 329
 Kuehl, Douglas 339
 Kuehle, Elizabeth 361
 Kuhn, James 368
 Kuhn, Overton 305
 Kuhn, William 96
 Kuhns, Catherine 322
 Kujawa, Johnny 373
 Kukla, Charles 335
 Kukla, Richard 278
 Kula, Celeste 350, 383
 Kulat, Randall 388
 Kulczycki, Andrew 305
 Kulwan, Jacqueline 305
 Kummer, Diana 226, 227
 347, 391
 Kuncel, Linda 296
 Kuraga, Susan 296, 324
 387
 Kurland, Judith 286
 Kurtz, Lynn 374
 Kurtz, Randy 371
 Kurtz, Sheri 366
 Kuryle, Margaret 99
 Kushi, Fred 335
 Kusmierzak, Gary 278
 Kuypers, Robert 195, 357

L

Lahedz, Gerry 388
 LaBelle, Colette 306
 Lachky, Robert 213, 283
 357
 Lacina, Janet 306
 Lafferty, Barbara 120
 Laffey, Christopher 359
 Landlaw, Scott 354
 Langhty, Rick 184
 Laine, Melinda 286
 Laird, Lomann 372
 Laird, Pamela 324
 Lake, Barbara 324
 Lam, Alan 306
 Lamb, Deborah 350
 Lamb, Steven 306, 331
 350
 Lambert, Bradley 291
 Lamonia, Kathleen 358
 Lamont, Philip 323
 Lamothe, Stephen 278
 Lancaster, Ted 369
 Lano, Constance 133
 Landato, Jeanne 286
 Landsberg, Eileen 306
 Lane, Bruce 342
 Lane, D. 68
 Lane, Louise 346
 Lane, Mary Lou 306
 Lang, Robert 306
 Lange, Karen 322
 Lange, Loren 278
 Langendorf, Michael 306
 Langley, Rosemary 306
 Lantier, Jan 306
 Larson, James 290
 Lapavne, Bradley 373
 Laping, Marlene 306
 Lapis, Ronald 215, 278
 Lapis, Scott 371
 Laplaca, Suzanne 322
 Largent, Gary 379
 Larivien, John 278
 Larkin, Jon 367
 Larkin, Sheila 376
 Laros, Katina 306
 Larson, Andrew 364
 Larson, David 326
 Larson, Jay 326
 Larson, Joann 378
 Larson, Joseph 299
 Larson, Karen 372
 Larson, Luanne 314
 Larson, Mark 292, 379
 Larson, Nancy 376
 Larson, Norm 326
 Larson, Reid 368
 Larson, Sheryl 388
 Lasher, Susan 328
 Lassaris, Tom 335
 Lasswell, Deborah 334
 Lat, Paul 191
 Latzer, Joseph 340
 Latondress, Mary 348
 Latter, Daniel 381
 Lattvak, Deborah 347
 Lauffenburger, Dong 306
 352
 Laughlin, Gary 351
 Laughlin, Kevin 327
 Laughlin, Ray 278, 331
 Launspach, Daniel 333
 Lauridsen, Kenneth 292
 Lauschie, David 331
 Lauschie, Richard 331
 Lavy, Douglas 331
 Lavy, Frank 370
 Lavery, F. 334
 Lavin, Steven 371
 Lavin, Terrence 238
 Lawicki, John 380
 Lawler, Kevin 333
 Lawrence, Eli 381
 Laws, Norman 367
 Lawson, Robert 272
 Laybourne, Neal 379
 Layden, Rose 322
 Layden, Sinaime 322
 Lazar, Leche 374
 Leach, Sandra 306, 228
 Leach, Judy 374
 Leanna, Jerry 373
 Leas, Paul 354
 Lebadly, Adrienne 306
 Lebo, Nardo 336
 Lebo, Richard 365
 Lebover, Debra 371
 Leblum, Francis 306
 Lecl, Lisa 341
 Ledlie, Dave 338
 Ledwell, Stephanie 358
 Lee, Lori 358
 Lee, Mary Ann 272
 Lee, Robert 382
 Lee, Stanley 314
 Lee, Stephen 306
 Leet, Alan 351
 LeFebvre, Linda 325
 Leffko, Gary 292
 Legel, Merna 325
 Lehman, Dan 219
 Lehman, Helen 378
 Leichter, Dale 325
 Leigh, Mark 313
 Leighton, Cynthia 272
 324
 Leiper, Susan 328
 Lemaire, Lomann 314
 Lemay, Robert 306
 Lemke, Michael 352
 Lems, Kirstin 233, 234
 Lenahan, Richard 282
 Lendy, Daniel 378
 Lenhardt, Terrance 306
 Lentz, Robert 252

Leonard, Celeste 378
 Leonard, Mary 296
 Leonard, Patricia 376
 Lepin, Michael 173, 314
 Lepper, Gregory 272
 Leuner, Marla 306
 Leuner, Robert 297
 LeRow, Susan 274
 Lesner, Dean 327
 Lester, Tim 385
 Lettichy, Robert 326
 Levay, Richard 321
 Levenshine, Iris 389
 Levenstam, Barry 306
 Levin, Susan 379
 Levin, Tom 360
 Levin, Michael 306
 Levin, Michael 306
 Levin, Robert 371
 Levinson, Andrea 306
 374
 Levinson, James 371
 Levy, David 342
 Levy, Jill 296, 378
 Levey, Alayne 286
 Lewis, Jasper 89
 Lewis, Kirk 172, 174
 Lewis, Melinda 272
 Lewis, Robert 306
 Lewis, Steven 292
 Lawison, Gary 371
 Lezark, Joseph 349
 Libner, Richard 296, 330
 Licht, Douglas 278, 334
 Lichtenwalter, F. 306
 Lichtbuss, Lynn 382
 Lickerman, Nancy 361
 Lickhart, Al 326
 Lickus, Jay 359
 Liddy, Elizabeth 324
 Lihner, Robert 306
 Lieberman, Barbara 374
 Liebovitz, Roberta 278
 Liedberg, Joanne 306
 Ligner, Marilyn 306, 329
 Lihner, Beverly 314
 Lillbridge, Todd 323
 Lloyd, Richard 278
 Linacher, Susan 322
 Linestall, Beverly 49, 278
 Lisch, Jim 382
 Litch, Jill 272
 Lindberg, Alison 322, 382
 Lindell, Richard 272
 Lindemann, Daryl 373
 Lindemann, Richard 278
 Lindemulder, Janet 306
 Lindstrom, Denise 348
 Link, Robert 294
 Linker, Cathleen 344
 Linker, Dennis 272
 Lions, Eric 384
 Linton, Norma 154
 Lipinski, Eddie 213
 Lippner, Mike 384
 Lipschutz, Hal 371
 Lipson, Jan 374
 Liptrap, Mary 286, 372
 Litzman, Karen 306
 Lisker, Steven 371
 Lisowski, Catherine 306
 Liss, William 312
 List, Joann 306
 Litchfield, Bruce 310
 Litrowink, Robert 75
 Little, Dave 219
 Little, Lane 328
 Littrell, William 272
 Littwin, Karen 328
 Livayis, Jack 323
 Litas, Mary 358
 Liddle, Carolyn 358
 Lock, James 379
 Locke, Edward 67
 Loeb, Jane 106
 Loeb, Karen 306
 Lochel, Timothy 357
 Logeman, Ronald 321
 Lohkmann, Laz 378
 Lolise, John 384
 Lohurs, Nancy 361
 Lohuis, Neal 365
 Lortz, Victor 373

Lomax, Sue 314
 Long, Julia 328, 363
 Longua, James 371
 Longua, Robert 292
 Loomis, Laura 306
 Lopata, Michael 357
 Lopatka, Joyce 306, 358
 Lorber, David 371
 Lorber, Michael 371
 Lorenc, Dan 355
 Lorncey, Lynn 378
 Loseff, Susan 374
 Lottman, Mary 306
 Lotz, Walter William 380
 Lotzy, John 381
 Loughlin, Kathleen 306
 Loughlin, Peter 352
 Lourcey, Linnea 229
 Lovejoy, Chris 344
 Lovekamp, Chris 343
 Lovekamp, Constance 344
 Lovekamp, Elizabeth 344
 Lovitt, Harlan Wade 384
 Lowe, Kevin 173, 292
 Lubliner, Judy 306, 361
 Lucas, Tom 302
 Luce, Kathy 341
 Luckey, Dale 377
 Ludwig, Judy 366
 Luedtke, Paul 327
 Lueking, Barbara 306
 Lunsner, Susan 306
 Luthsen, Dan 331
 Lukeman, Ann 361
 Lukeman, Suzi 361
 Lulewicz, Raymond 367
 Lundberg, Peter 351
 Lundquist, Nina 374
 Lundstedt, David 215
 Lundstedt, Robert 331
 Lusk, Roberta 306
 Luster, David 327
 Lutz, Charles 343
 Lykkobak, Nancy 387
 Lykkobak, Susan 334, 336
 Lyke, Charla 306
 Lynch, William 278
 Lynn, Patricia 287
 Lyon, James 331
 Lyons, Tom 323

M

Maass, Carl 306
 Maccabee, Daniel 374
 MacDonald, Jeffrey 296
 Machon, Kirk Robert 382
 Machon, Marilee 322, 382
 Maciejewski, Richard 387
 Mack, David 380
 Mackey, Daniel 292
 Mackey, Ruth 350
 Macklin, Maryann 306
 MacLaughlin, Debra 278
 MacLaughlin, Dan 331
 MacNamara, Colleen 228
 Macnr, Kenneth 368
 Madden, Michael 379
 Maffenbeier, Roman 278
 Magas, Barbella 378
 Magers, Meredith 325
 Maggio, Sue 325, 356
 Magiera, Phillip 357
 Mahdavi, Mehrzad 292
 Maher, George 335
 Maher, Michael 331
 Maher, Priscilla 297
 Maibusch, William 342
 Maidment, Dave 382
 Maidment, Helen 382
 Mail, Deborah 322
 Mailer, Roger 326
 Main, Joe 321
 Main, Patti 334
 Main, Catherine 360
 Main, Tom 352
 Main, Suzanne 337
 Main, Bill 77
 Main, Patrick 382
 Mainardi, Thomas 306

Male, Emma 314, 321
 Maloy, Mary Ellen 347
 Mallar, Daniel 374
 Malhot, Evan 374
 Mallon, Patricia 297
 Malley, Colleen 297
 Malloy, Gayle 272, 380
 Malloy, Jim 377
 Maloney, Janet 378
 Maloney, Lou Ellen 346
 Maloney, Louise 306
 Maloney, Margaret 376
 Maloney, Patricia 306, 361
 Maltz, Sheldon 213, 371
 Malysiak, Steven 323
 Mamlok, Margaret 297
 Mandel, Barbara 395
 Mandell, Robin 382
 Maneck, David 36
 Manecki, Larry 357
 Manella, Mary 328
 Maness, Marty 373
 Mangum, Gregg 351
 Manhart, Noel 375
 Mann, Carol 346
 Mann, D. 356
 Manning, Paul 379
 Mansfield, William 292
 Manthe, Gary 278, 385
 Mapp, Janet 297
 Marchese, Andrew 354
 Marchese, Julie 314
 Marchugiam, Cynthia 328
 Marchuck, Russ 339
 Marconcini, Glen 355
 Marconi, Susan 272
 Marcus, Susan 374
 Mareno, Horrada 370
 Mariowitz, Tim 351
 Marks, Charles 369
 Marks, Susan 306
 Marlin, John 46
 Marlin, Michele 346
 Maro, Lynn 347
 Marquart, David 381
 Marquis, Thomas 343
 Marrimani, S. 334
 Marrow, Mike 380
 Marsaglia, Mark 306, 321
 Marsh, Dean 47
 Marsh, N. 334
 Marsh, Sara 287, 337, 387
 Marshall, F. 355
 Marshall, Mary 348
 Marshalla, Richard 362
 Marsik, Debbie 336
 Marterstock, Paula 147, 394
 Martin, Douglas 306
 Martin, Gary 272
 Martin, Gary 272, 353
 Martin, James 364
 Martin, Samuel 355
 Martin, Scott 323
 Martin, William 359
 Maschek, David 306
 Mascher, Janet 372
 Masciola, John 342
 Mason, Betsy 297
 Mason, Taylor 326
 Masse, Kevin 272, 343
 Massie, Luann 341
 Mast, Norbert 292
 Mast, Terry 287
 Mathers, William 364
 Mathews, Mrs 347
 Mathews, Mike 376
 Mathews, Raymond 335, 382
 Mathews, Robert 364
 Mathins, Jim 342
 Matie, Gregory 278
 Matis, Levi 380
 Matlock, Catherine 358
 Matlock, Gary 193
 Matson, Jennifer 358
 Matsui, Eugene 384
 Mattheessen, William 292
 Matthews, Audie 184, 185, 188
 Matzdorff, Patricia 283, 334

Matzke, Michael 292
 Maul, Sherha 337
 Maurer, Jim 354
 Mavedon, Lynn 292
 Maxwell, Colleen 314
 May, Amy 366
 May, Dale 292
 May, Deborah 297
 May, Robert 385
 Mayhew, Mark 323
 Mayer, Mary 283, 388
 Mayer, Michael 292
 Mayerfeld, Russell 278, 362
 Mazur, James 338
 McAdam, Robert 365, 382
 McAdams, Bonnie 287
 McAnally, Tony 278
 McAndrew, Michael 357
 McAtee, Pat 380
 McBride, Beth 347
 McBride, Melinda 287, 350
 McBride, Pamela 272
 McBride, Susan 351
 McCabe, John 35
 McCaffrey, Thomas 364
 McCaffrey, Charles 306
 McCall, Ruth 358
 McCallister, Dana 314
 McCarthy, Brian 323
 McCarthy, Craig 333
 McCarthy, Gerald 383
 McCarthy, Patricia 342, 389
 McCarthy, Timothy 354
 McCartney, Katherine 372
 McClellan, Jacqui 389
 McClelland, Doug 343
 McClelland, Forrest 278
 McClintock, Marta 363
 McConaughay, Philip 306
 McConnell, Brian 357
 McConnell, Ellen 87, 336, 382
 McConnell, Martha 376
 McConnell, Maureen 322
 McCormick, Gary 377
 McCormick, James 349
 McCox, Dell 326
 McCray, Holly 228, 328, 397
 McCray, Michael 168
 McCrindle, William 340
 McCurdy, Linda 81, 283, 324
 McCurry, Jeffrey 284
 McDaniel, Mark 323
 McDaniel, Thomas 278, 323
 McDermand, Douglas 306
 McDermott, Kevin 355
 McDonald, Andrew 357
 McDonald, Debra 307
 McDonald, Jeff 362
 McDonald, John 321
 McDonald, Maureen 314
 McDonald, Stephen 307
 McDonnell, Margaret 11, 47, 394
 McElrath, Ronald 292
 McElroy, Edward
 McEnroe, Margaret 328
 McEnroe, Patricia 328
 McGarrity, Thomas 33
 McGee, Bobbie 363
 McGee, Glenn 287
 McGee, Joyce 350
 McGinty, Jim 377
 McGrath, Colleen 314
 McGrath, Flash 356
 McGrath, James 278
 McGrath, Thomas 362
 McGraw, Martin 365
 McGreal, Tom 285
 McGrew, Judith 272
 McHugh, Carol 341
 McIlroy, Kevin 307
 McIntosh, John 364
 McKale, Barbara 307
 McKelvie, Joy 383

McKena, Bernie 380
 McKenzie, Mark 354
 McKibben, Susan 287
 McKinley, Pamela 297
 McKinney, Keith 292
 McKinstry, James 278
 McKinstry, Neill 278
 McKinzie, John 278
 McKirgan, Dan 327
 McKown, Michael 323
 McLaughlin, David 326
 McLay, Joseph 338
 McLean, Arlis 336
 McLean, Holly 324
 McLees, Michael 340
 McMahon, Dennis 307
 McMahon, Kenneth 203, 205, 355
 McMillin, Ty 169, 170, 171, 173
 McMullen, Lori 307
 McMurray, Charles 278
 McMurray, Donald 278, 355
 McNamara, Colleen 228, 382
 McNeil, Peggy 337
 McNerney, Shayne 347
 McNicholas, John 278
 McPherson, Craig 292
 McQueen, Michael 307
 McShane, Eileen 328
 McVay, Frances 81, 82, 83
 McWilliams, Bonnie 307
 McWilliams, Paul 373
 Meador, Edward 377
 Meadiff, Daryl 272, 353
 Meadiff, Rilla 341
 Meats, Loren 355
 Mecherle, Steve 370
 Mehlenger, Jan 374
 Medearis, Stephen 307
 Meeking, Melinda 314
 Meeker, Jim 377
 Megginson, Stephen 314
 Mehler, Marvin 381
 Meinke, Susan 287
 Meisner, Raymond 338
 Meisner, Janice 272, 366
 Meisner, Steven 371
 Meister, Barry 99
 Meixner, Mary 347
 Mele, Linda 324
 Mellske, Joseph 373
 Meman, Dorrie 358
 Mench, Mark 380
 Mendelson, Mark 278
 Mendelssohn, Nancy 358
 Menn, David 371
 Menzer, Paula 371
 Mercer, Ed 379
 Mercer, Steven 272
 Mercer, Steven Jon 359
 Merento, Philip 139, 140, 142, 143
 Meres, Mark 375
 Merkin, Michael 278
 Merrill, Carol 328, 378
 Merrill, Leslie 297, 328
 Mersch, William 307
 Mortes, Donna 307
 Morz, Andrew 357
 Messer, Steven 371
 Messina, Mary 307
 Messinger, Roberta 366
 Mester, Laurel 361
 Metcalf, Douglas 195
 Metcalf, Janet 86
 Metcalf, Jeff 202
 Metcalf, Lorraine 272
 Metcalf, Patricia 337
 Metcalfe, Jeffrey 284, 388
 Mettman, Janet 334
 Metzler, Paul 120, 121
 Meunisse, Charles 202, 203, 205
 Meyer, Douglas 307
 Meyer, James 272
 Meyer, James 362
 Meyer, James 362
 Meyer, Janet 284
 Meyer, Monty 351
 Meyer, Robert 278

- Meyer, Sandra 328
 Meyer, Susan 328
 Meyer, Suzanne 386
 Meyer, Thomas 362
 Meyer, Thomas 254
 Meyers, Gary 374
 Meyers, Robert 331
 Micer, Michael 370
 Mich, Susan 386
 Michael, James 376
 Michael, Patricia 307
 Michael, Patrick 338
 Michalowski, Peggy 322
 Michael, Carla 322
 Michels, Douglas 382
 Michels, Judith 307, 328
 Mickey, Dennis 282, 342
 Mickow, John 339
 Mickow, Linda 328
 Middlemevers, Kirby 381
 Miesler, Barry 374
 Mihalic, Jacqueline 322
 Mikolajczyk, James 307
 Mikuls, Dennis 307
 Mihmaki, Cathy 337
 Mithello, Barbara 156
 Millburg, Mark 292
 Miller, Alan 375
 Miller, Ann 344
 Miller, Barbara 341
 Miller, Catherine 324
 Miller, Cheron 364
 Miller, Cindy 121
 Miller, Dale 352
 Miller, Diane 227, 228
 Miller, Greg 326
 Miller, Gregory 297, 388
 Miller, Gwendolyn 307, 348
 Miller, James 364
 Miller, Janet 326
 Miller, Joan 378
 Miller, John 339, 367
 Miller, Kimberly 358
 Miller, Leslie 330
 Miller, Lloyd 321
 Miller, Mandel 96, 371
 Miller, Melanie 374
 Miller, Michael 1279
 Miller, Philip 178, 192, 193, 307, 352
 Miller, Rex 382
 Miller, Robert 321, 359
 Miller, Ross 12, 124, 284, 392
 Miller, Sandra 381
 Miller, Stanton 27
 Miller, Stephen 373
 Miller, Valerie 364
 Miller, Vickie 307
 Miller, Willie 279
 Mills, Kathleen 330
 Milstein, Steven 279
 Miner, B. 356
 Miner, Mark 307
 Minner, Thomas 331
 Mittle, Rodney 351
 Mishur, Robert 357
 Mitchell, Dan 342
 Mitchell, Dave 349
 Mitchell, Gretchen 307
 Mitchell, Laurie 361
 Mitchell, Margaret 341
 Mitchell, Paul 272, 348
 Mittelstaedt, Barbara 330
 Mittendorf, Tom 370
 Mixon, Michael 321
 Moberg, Carol Ann 334
 Mockus, Charlene 78, 307, 341
 Mock, Peggy 229
 Moeller, Christine 307
 Moeller, David 382
 Mogil, Michael 381
 Mohan, Nancy 351
 Mohr, Nick 307
 Mohrman, Carol 307
 Mohrman, Dennis 343
 Moise, Joan 284
 Mohrman, Jane 348
 Molo, Kathryn 287
 Moment, Stuart 378, 382
 Moninger, Melody 358
 Monke, Janice 135, 307
 Monluk, Peggy 374
 Monson, Charles 135
 Montgomery, Mark 327
 Montgomery, Susan 146
 Monteth, Terry 385
 Moody, Gary 279
 Moody, Nancy 324
 Mooney, Paul 374
 Moore, Darin 150
 Moore, Dong 357
 Moore, Earl 355
 Moore, Greg 331
 Moore, Stephen 323
 Moore, Tamara 372
 Moore, Vacci 351
 Montehouse, Charlie 376
 Morabach, Jim 368
 Moran, Donald 307
 Moran, Steven 380
 Morgan, Holly 372
 Morgan, James 292
 Morgan, James 287
 Morgan, John 292, 387
 Morgan, Judith 364
 Morgan, Terry 391
 Morgan, Thomas 371
 Morisato, Susan 307
 Morland, Vicki 378
 Morley, Kevin 203
 Morley, Timothy 382
 Morris, Calvin 352
 Morris, Chris 340
 Morris, Ernest 29
 Morris, Karen 376
 Morris, Kent 341
 Morris, Martha 329
 Morris, Rebecca 346
 Morris, Richard 297
 Morris, Sharon 329
 Morrison, Barbara 386
 Morrison, Bruce 279
 Morrison, Edith 378
 Morrison, Wayne 205
 Morritz, Robin 307
 Morsch, Kent 292
 Morsch, Laurel 307
 Moutson, Jaymes 272
 Morton, Kathleen 341
 Mosborg, David 349
 Moschick, Gregory 355
 Moshage, Ralph 307
 Moshane, Aaron 378
 Moss, Bruce 297
 Moss, Jo 307
 Mostow, Deborah 307
 Motucha, Todd 377
 Motter, Elizabeth 124
 Mountford, Frank 287
 Mowerk, Jeffery 374
 Mowry, Geoffrey 272
 Moyer, Ellen 358
 Mrowiec, Mimi 358
 Mroz, Gloria 324
 Muchman, Wendy 374
 Mucogny, Bill 342
 Muchling, Karen 344
 Mueller, Robert 272
 Mueller, Steven 176
 Mueller, Thomas 385
 Mugendichian, John 321
 Muir, John 376
 Muhle, Frederick 375
 Muldoon, Kathleen 358
 Muller, Jacob 297
 Mullin, Christine 287
 Mullin, Jeffrey 292
 Mumm, Jeffrey 327
 Munch, Daniel 272
 Munson, William 381
 Muraski, Thomas 377
 Murata, Cheryl 324
 Murawski, Dennis 307
 Murovichuk, James 321
 Murphy, Andrew 333
 Murphy, Charles 365
 Murphy, Claire 336
 Murphy, John 335
 Murphy, Susan 391
 Murphy, Susan 347
 Murphy, Thomas 353
 Murphy, Travis 382
 Murray, Edward 173
 Murray, Steven 380
 Murray, William 191
 Muschler, George 357
 Musgrave, Julie 311
 Mustal, Michael 307
 Myers, Beverly 325
 Myers, Cynthia 337
 Myers, Edward 381
 Myers, Jeffery 272, 365
 Myers, Jill 284
 Myers, Leslie 176, 178, 179
 Myers, Susan 307
- ## N
- Naatz, Thomas 308
 Nach, Gerald 374
 Nadborne, Craig 331
 Naffziger, Stephanie 322
 Nagel, Fred 371
 Nagel, Rose 281
 Nagomo, Eileen 324
 Nakamura, Elaine 287, 346
 Napier, Tom 330
 Nappi, Thomas 292
 Nasch, Michael 142
 Nast, Jim 176
 Natarus, Gina 297
 Nathan, Morton 284
 Naylor, Roger 272
 Neal, P. 334
 Neal, Robert 292
 Neal, Wayne 307
 Nebek, Howard 292
 Nebel, Catherine 347, 382
 Nebel, Richard 292
 Neckopulos, J. 356
 Nedrud, Bradley 195, 307
 Neidenbach, Nancy 329
 Neighbour, David 359
 Nelson, Mary 337
 Neuman, Janet 33, 37, 284, 388
 Neuman, R. 356
 Neuman, Sherree 386
 Neuman, Michael 307, 357
 Nelson, Alan 383
 Nelson, Barbara 307
 Nelson, Bradley 339
 Nelson, James 379
 Nelson, Jeanne 322
 Nelson, Kathleen 272
 Nelson, Lori 324, 389, 378
 Nelson, Michael 365
 Nelson, P. 356
 Nelson, Susan 337
 Nelson, William 326
 Nemecsek, Ganger 297
 Nemeth, Cynthia 307
 Nemeth, Thomas 342
 Nesbitt, Bruce 196
 Ness, Ronald 326
 Neuhauer, Mark 307
 Neuhans, Ronald 272
 Nevander, Steve 375
 Newcombe, Darlene 332
 Newell, Robert 292
 Newman, Bruce 279
 Newman, Kathleen 287
 Newman, Penelope 350
 Newman, Rita 190
 Neylon, Therese 322
 Nicard, J. 356
 Nice, Bill 326
 Nichols, Dickronough 307
 Nickelson, Debra 307
 Nicky, Michael 359
 Nickles, Rebecca 290
 Nickols, Linda 340
 Nickow, Edward 371
 Nieira, Sam 342
 Niebergall, Julie 322
 Niebergall, Maria 322
 Niedergang, Norman 292
 Niehaus, Patricia 272
 Niemce, JoAnn 307
 Niesen, Joseph 380
 Newbold, James 343
 Nightingale, Richard 272, 353
 Ninkovich, E. 356
 Nimmong, Kenneth 386
 Nipinak, Mike 381
 Nisa, James 376
 Noel, Brian 349
 Nolan, Cecile 326
 Nolan, James 357
 Nolan, Phyllis 307
 Noland, Duane 326
 Noll, James 377
 Noll, David 292
 Noulury, Bob 327
 Noud, John 381
 Noud, Stanley 341
 Nordstrom, Frank 272, 343
 Norgaard, Jeanne 307
 Norman, Carol 326
 Norris, Elizabeth 307
 Norris, L. 174
 Norris, Mark 304
 Norwell, William 279
 Norsuchi, Kevin 279
 Notardonato, John 321
 North, James 307, 362
 Nothnagel, James 341
 Novantz, Tom 370
 Novaria, Elizabeth 307, 361
 Novaria, James 382
 Novaria, Bob 382
 Nowak, Gale 307
 Novman, Joseph 308
 Nuckman, Robert 374
 Nugent, Tracy 230
 Nurse, Janet 297
 Nursten, Harry 371
 Nyberg, Gary 272
 Nye, Louann 287
- ## O
- Oberholtzer, William 279, 382
 Oberman, Joe 186
 Oberrothman, Mark 381, 389
 Oborg, Pat 352
 Obrecht, Gary 272
 Obrien, Janice 297
 Obrien, Jeanne 378
 O'Brien, Michael 353
 Odus, Brent 331
 O'Connor, Aidan 376
 O'Connor, Susan 349
 O'Dickirk, Dan 373
 O'Dickirk, Kathleen 308, 325
 Ode's, Debra 284
 Odling, Peggy 329
 O'Donnell, Kelly 380
 O'Donnell, Michael 342, 325
 Ode's, Debra 284
 Odling, Peggy 329
 O'Donnell, Kelly 380
 O'Donnell, Michael 342, 325
 Odum, Jerry 237
 Oeth, Larry 376
 Ogg, Brian 331
 Oglesby, Elizabeth 376
 Oldander, Jan 362
 Oldan, Brenda 378
 Oldson, Deborah 279
 O'Keefe, John 199
 O'Konski, J. 356
 Olander, James 340
 Oleari, Michael 379
 Old, William 338
 Olivero, Douglas 380
 Olivero, John 380
 Olivero, Mary 308, 380
 Oloughlin, John 355
 Olsen, David 350
 Olsen, J. 356
 Olson, Dan 202
 Olson, David Michael 292
 Olson, Debbie 395
 Olson, Eldon 308, 321
 Olson, Gwen 272
 Olson, Jerry 37
 Olson, Julie 325
 Olson, Kevin 343
 Olson, Lynn 297, 387
 Olson, Lynne 329, 341
 Olson, Nobel 331

Olson, Pat 330
 Olson, Raymond 353
 Olson, Steve 377
 Olson, William 327
 Omalley, Peggy 361
 Omitto, Dan 346
 Omolowale, Akin 28
 Onak, Gerald 292
 Oneill, John 314, 351
 Oppenheimer, Linda 308, 325
 Opryszek, Paul 308
 Orensby, Sharon 82
 Orington, Dennis 297
 Ortiz, Olga 308
 Ortscheid, Marsha 287
 Osadnick, David 321
 Osgood, Charles 130, 131
 Osterland, Jan 328
 O'Sullivan, Kevin 308
 Otis, Christine 383
 Otto, Charles 362
 Otto, Julianne 287
 Otto, Rebecca 341
 Ourada, Mike 333
 Ourada, Gary 323
 Ovsen, Nina 4, 392
 Owen, Mary 380
 Owens, Raymond 308
 Ownecki, Kathleen 308

P

Paakh, Barbara 328
 Pahelou, Bart 371
 Pacloud, Sonia 308
 Padgett, Marsha 314, 358
 Padri, Mark 333
 Paetsch, Kenneth 279
 Pagano, Stephen 339, 308
 Page, Lawrence 292
 Page, Tracy 101
 Palkar, Lee 377
 Painter, Kathleen 272
 Painter, Thomas 326
 Paisios, Gregory 382
 Palamos, Rick 351
 Palczewski, Carl 292, 383
 Palen, Edward 351
 Paley, Hiram 96
 Palkes, Nina 374
 Palma, Allan 362
 Palma, James 333
 Palmer, Lynne 334
 Paluska, Paula 287
 Pampel, William 308
 Panfil, Jerome 297
 Panikani, James 308, 356
 Panikanskas, Robert 279
 Pankey, Steven 331
 Pantsch, K. 356
 Paoli, Carl 376
 Paoli, Mark 386
 Papke, Frank 279
 Papp, Carl 375
 Paradise, Mark 349
 Parchment, Denise 372
 Parenti, Michael 140
 Paresini, Bill 323
 Parish, Catherine 308
 Parker, Caronetta 314
 Parker, Karen 378
 Parker, Susan 297
 Parkhill, William 354
 Parkin, Roy 335
 Parkinson, Denise 382
 Parkinson, Paul 368
 Parkinson, Tom 264, 265
 Parks, Dan 359
 Parohaska, Paul 368
 Paronick, Mary 322, 391
 Parr, Jeffrey 364
 Parr, Kathy 363
 Parrent, Glenn 308
 Parrish, Gregory 338
 Parrish, Martha 376
 Parrish, David 308
 Parsons, Martin 335
 Parham, Len 324
 Pasous, Keith 355

Pash, Ladd 216, 217
 Pasierb, Theodore 279
 Passler, Lynn 308
 Paterson, Nancy 350
 Patinkin, Richard 371
 Patino, Donna 336
 Patterson, Michelle 358
 Patterson, Victoria 297
 Patzer, Janet 308
 Patzer, Steven 339
 Patzer, Sue 372
 Paul, David Bryan 326
 Paul, James 195
 Paul, John 209, 335
 Paul, Jon 279
 Paul, Susan 350
 Paulis, Nancy 382
 Paulsen, Patricia 348
 Paulson, Janice 287
 Pavahr, Louann 308
 Pavlica, Nancy 314
 Pawlowski, Christine 272, 336
 Payne, Darrell 353
 Payne, Eugenia 314, 391
 Payne, Mark 327
 Payne, Paula 375
 Payne, Sharon 322
 Pearce, Gregory 323
 Pearl, Stuart 374
 Pearsall, Sara 328
 Pearson, Clair 368
 Pearson, Gregg 375
 Pearson, Kenneth 308
 Peart, Connie 337
 Pechter, Sheila 272
 Pedtke, Paul 377
 Peebles, James 292
 Peeckel, Rick 215
 Peltason, J.W. 27, 46, 47, 48, 103, 104, 142, 146, 224
 Pemberton, Michael 372
 Penn, Elizabeth 317
 Perchak, Robert 368
 Perchak, William 368
 Pergande, Jeffery 292
 Perlman, Marco 392
 Peresimni, Bill 217
 Perrin, Lonnie 168
 Perrino, Dan 263, 264, 265
 Perry, Bobbie 341
 Perry, Kenneth 396
 Perry, Lynn 308
 Perschon, Richard 342
 Perucca, Teresa 324
 Pervus, Richard 308
 Pesavento, David 331
 Petak, Steven 308
 Peters, Janet 272, 346
 Petersen, Judy 337
 Petersen, Nancy 350
 Peterson, Alan 377
 Peterson, C. 334
 Peterson, Gayle 336
 Peterson, John 95, 96, 97
 Peterson, Kay 322
 Peterson, Mark 173
 Peterson, Susanne 279
 Peterson, Theodore 282
 Peterson, Ward 385
 Petras, Rodney 308
 Petree, Daniel 333
 Petronis, Barbara 279, 324
 Petrusis, Maria 308, 337
 Petry, Ann 347, 378
 Petry, Martha 347
 Petticrew, Debra 308
 Pfeiffer, Michael 292
 Pfister, Robert Leo 321
 Phee, Irene 358
 Phillippe, Thomas 134
 Phillips, R. 308, 356
 Phillips, Cynthia 350
 Phillips, Chubbly 169, 171, 172, 173
 Phillips, Erna 253
 Phillips, Patricia 287
 Phipps, Roger 349
 Phister, Maggie 363
 Pratchek, Richard 308

Piazza, Peggy 361
 Pick, Susan 329
 Piszka, Brian 308
 Pickrell, Constance 279, 322
 Piebie, J. 334
 Predisalzo, Jeffery 381
 Piekarczyk, James 292
 Pieper, Deborah 287
 Pierce, Lauri 378
 Piercy, Steven 382
 Pietsma, B. 356
 Pifko, Daniel 297
 Piracek, Nancy 273
 Pike, C. 356
 Pinkley, Marcella 347
 Pinkstaff, Kandise 308
 Pinzur, Neil 371
 Pinzur, Robert 371
 Piotrowski, Bernard 380
 Pisciotte, Joseph 52, 96, 97, 232
 Pistorius, Cynthia 336
 Pistorius, Marie 317
 Pistorius, Susan 382
 Pittman, Mark 338
 Pitts, Karen 341
 Pivar, Gary 371
 Pivar, Nancy 366
 Plab, Patricia 308
 Plankenhorst, Robert 351
 Plath, F. 356
 Platt, Janice 308
 Plechayannis, Paul 355
 Pletch, Carrie 297
 Pletcher, Christine 337, 391
 Plocher, Steven 379
 Plunster, Daniel 308
 Podesch, Denise 350
 Poe, James 387
 Poepping, Elise 325
 Poggensee, Lynne 325
 Pohlman, Mike 385, 378
 Pokin, Steven 176, 218, 220, 226, 227, 228, 229, 284, 393
 Polak, Tony 209
 Polena, Bill 369
 Pollakoff, Leslee 374
 Pollock, Mary 95, 96, 97
 Pomerancke, Barbara 372
 Ponleit, William 308
 Pontious, Mitz 332
 Poole, Maureen 382
 Pope, Julie 328
 Pope, Robert 349
 Popik, Bette 297
 Porak, Wesley 308
 Porter, Fred 339
 Porter, Jane 383
 Porter, Thomas 192, 193, 196
 Porter, Todd 308, 321
 Portman, David 279
 Portugal, Nancy 366
 Posh, John 351
 Poss, John 230
 Pote, Anne 308
 Potts, Edward 273
 Poulle, Diane 341
 Poulos, Patrice 308
 Powell, Jeanne 308, 328
 Power, Jeanne 329
 Power, Marian 229, 325
 Powers, Lucinda 279
 Pozzi, James 297
 Prange, Robert 273, 376
 Prast, Lawrence 352
 Pratt, Catherine 350
 Pratt, James 279
 Pratt, Margaret 228, 350
 Praver, Jordan 308
 Prebil, William 352
 Prebil, Martin 354
 Price, David 379
 Price, Jeffrey 365
 Price, Kathleen 308
 Price, Marc 381
 Price, Marcie 374
 Price, Michael 292, 297
 Prichard, David 284
 Pripps, Steve 327

Protak, Dave 369
 Pritchett, James 16
 Pritchett, Sandra 322
 Prochnow, Robert 273
 Prola, James 292
 Propst, Ricky 369
 Prosek, Richard 292
 Prosperi, David 279, 385
 Provenzano, Joann 308
 Pruitt, Peg 228
 Prusinski, James 292
 Prouzato, Susan 341
 Psinas, Elvira 297
 Puetz, Larry 308
 Pugh, Judith 376
 Puhse, Neil 379
 Pulaski, Gregory 362
 Pulver, David 308
 Pump, Gary 321
 Furdum, Paul 370
 Purdy, Richard 335
 Pursell, Frances 347

Q

Quehl, Nancy 308
 Quimby, Dale 308, 351
 Quick, Riley 287
 Quigley, John 292
 Quinn, James 369
 Quinn, Darrel 279

R

Rabbe, Patricia 361
 Raber, Nancy 347
 Rahm, David 381
 Rahm, David 381
 Rabinovitz, J. 289
 Rackauskas, Mary 378
 Radwine, Nathaniel 371
 Raffel, Flame 16
 Rahm, Candace 350
 Rahn, Eric 279, 382, 386
 Rahn, Pamela 376
 Rahn, Robin 382
 Raizes, Sherry 374
 Raleigh, Pat 377
 Ralph, Douglas 357
 Ralph, William 308
 Ralston, Elizabeth 308
 Ramirez, Norma 308
 Ramus, Robert 381
 Ramsey, John 321
 Ramza, Kevin 380
 Ranalletta, Victor 380
 Randall, Gregg 373
 Randazzo, Debra 349
 Randolph, Victoria 382
 Ranev, Debra 382
 Rankin, Nancy 287, 361, 387
 Rannes, Kathleen 348
 Ransom, Preston 137
 Rapinchuk, Peter 352
 Rasmussen, Richard 217
 Rasnak, Sandra 308
 Raso, Robert 313
 Ratko, Thomas 321
 Ratzlaff, David 284
 Rawers, Brian 331
 Rawlins, Daniel 323
 Read, Mark 321
 Reaves, Sheila 160
 Rebecca, Sammy 120, 166
 Reichtin, Kathy 324
 Redmann, Mary Sue 347
 Reed, David 321
 Reed, Debra 308
 Reed, Troy 349
 Reedy, James 373
 Reese, Charles 292
 Reese, Lindsey 297
 Register, Christopher 387
 Regh, Linda 376
 Reich, Alan 309
 Reichard, David 279
 Reid, Paul 309
 Reid, Richard 377

- Reifsteck, Scott 353
Reigel, Paul 26
Reigh, Donna Marie 322
Reilly, Claudia 347
Reilly, Edward 309, 382
Reilly, Jill 382
Reilly, Sean 362
Reinhardt, Gary 379
Reming, Judith 309
Reisevelt, Beth 357
Reisera, Dave 385
Rembos, Lynn 322
Remesch, David 389
Renchler, Denise 375
Renken, Scott 330
Reimer, Debra 334
Rentsch, Stefan 356
Repologue, Mark 365
Reppert, James 379
Reside, Dennis 292, 379
Resler, Janet 324
Resner, Michael 380
Reu, Rex 309
Reuhl, Judy 325
Rev, Rex 351
Reynolds, Paul 349
Rhodes, Ralph 321
Rice, D. 334
Rice, Patricia 287, 325
Richards, Jetta 347
Richards, Jon 309, 351
Richards, Mary Jane 309
Richards, Michael 373
Richardson, David 309
Richardson, Glenda 332
Richmond, Mark 279
Richter, Carol 309, 325
Rickelman, Cynthia 309
Riddel, Sandy 358
Ridder, Betty 328
Rider, Phyllis 378
Riedl, James 292
Rieff, Beth 325
Rieff, Eric 359
Riefsteck, Karen 335
Rielly, John 349
Rienhart, Mark 327
Riermaier, Michael 309
Rietveld, Elizabeth 309, 350
Rigby, Paul 309, 321, 386
Riley, David 373
Riley, John 279
Riley, Margaret 309
Rinehart, Eric 309
Rinert, Terry 358
Ringenberg, John 382
Rippel, Kathleen 328
Risksedal, Lynn 383
Rissman, Lance 279
Rissman, William 367
Rita, Dianne 375
Rutz, Mark 375
Rutzman, Roger 192
Roadcap, Nancy 309
Robbins, David 279, 384
Robbins, Linda 363
Robbins, Robert 384
Roberts, Jeffery 93
Roberts, Robert 380
Robinson, Diane 309
Robinson, Lisa 376
Robinson, Michael 373
Robinson, Phillip 284
Robinson, Roy 171, 172, 173, 355
Rock, Charles 333
Rock, Robert 370
Roder, Marcus 279
Rodgers, Cassandra 309, 372
Rodgers, John 323
Rodino, Mary 382
Rodseth, Jeanne 328
Roe, Chester 375
Roehrick, Robin 309
Roesch, Nancy 350
Roettger, Lisa 309
Roerhdam, Ken 389
Rogers, David 321
Rogers, Mark 178
Rogers, Mary 309
Rogers, Robert 133, 134, 142, 209
Rogers, Scott 321
Rogers, Steven 376
Rogus, Kathleen 287
Rohr, Brad 362
Rollins, Richard 284
Romaack, Debbie 384
Romig, David 279
Romme, Kathryn 382
Romme, Terry 324
Romweber, Constance 297
Romweber, Jane 279
Romey, Tom 335
Roos, David 375
Roos, Sharon 309
Roosevelt, Greg 396
Roppel, Harold 279
Rose, Gayle 374
Rose, Michael 46
Roschus, Thomas 377
Rosen, Gary 279
Rosen, Michele 309
Rosenberg, Mark 132, 135
Rosenberg, Paul 309
Rosenbloom, Barry 284
Rosenbrier, Laura 346
Rosendahl, Richard 279
Rosengren, Steve 326
Rosenthal, Sharon 287
Rosentreter, Kris 380
Rosolowski, Dennis 370
Ross, Larry 381
Ross, Lewis 279
Ross, Maria 380
Ross, Merrick 118, 371
Ross, Patricia 358, 391
Ross, Steven 385
Rost, Gary 354
Rotello, Stephen 380
Roth, Eric 326
Roth, Karen 315
Roth, Michael 193
Roth, Richard 357
Roth, Timothy 326
Rothermel, Lynn 347
Rothschild, Jeffery 354
Rourke, Mary 315, 329
Rouse, Janice 391
Rowe, Becki 383
Rowe, Cathy 383
Rowe, Robert 379
Rowinski, Elaine 360
Rowland, Debbie 358
Rowley, John 99
Roy, Joanne 309
Royal, Christine 309
Rozanski, Randall 292
Rozen, David 309
Rozy, Juli 313
Rubenacker, Dennis 292
Rubenstein, Jill 309
Ruberg, Bruce 359
Ruberry, Dan 369
Rubin, Michael 309
Rubin, Ronald 374
Rubinkowski, Adrienne 309
Rubinstein, Donald 33
Ruly, Paul 279, 321
Rucas, Carol 324
Rucas, Rose 287
Ruck, Kim 358
Ruehrdanz, Dan 365
Ruffner, Harold 292
Rugen, Linda 325
Ruhl, Barbara 376
Rumck, Gary 279
Rundle, Mark 309
Rundquist, John 353
Runzel, William 382
Rupp, Thomas 309
Ruscetta, Barbara 334
Rusch, Kurt 351
Rusch, Matthew 351
Ruschan, Marjorie 388
Rush, Jane 309
Russell, James 279
Rutledge, Donald 292, 359
Rutledge, Lisa 347
Rutledge, Robert 326
Ryan, Joe 368
Ryan, Philip 323
Ryan, Robert 354
Rymer, Andrew 309
Rymer, Jeffery 309
Rymer, Al 214, 215
Rynkar, John 352
Ryryn, Don 385
Rzonca, Richard 292
- ## S
- Sabath, Maralee 360
Sachs, Kerry 371
Sada, John 293
Safareck, Deborah 337
Safareck, Rozanne 337
Sagat, Mary 394
Saillard, Richard 279
Saks, Jeff 369
Saladino, Leeann 361
Salazar, Michael 368
Salberg, Deborah 322
Salonga, Almario 384
Saltzman, Arthur 309
Saltzman, John 379
Samelson, Scott 309
Sammons, Don 195, 196
Sampson, Robert 279
Samuelson, Craig 352
Sander, Steven 279
Sanders, Francine 90, 263, 394
Sanders, Judith 376
Sanders, Robin 287
Sanders, Susan 347
Sandler, Mitchell 309
Sandy, Kent 355
Sanford, Scott 342
Saperstein, Mark 374
Sapp, Susan 309
Saratore, Steve 279
Sarovich, Steven 279, 382
Sartain, Barb 332
Sartain, Ken 332
Sartori, Steve 342
Sasavage, Nancy 309
Sasota, Susan 309
Satarone, Gene 380
Satterlee, Hugh 28, 42, 48, 100, 120, 165
Satterthwaite, Helen 252, 253
Sauer, Karen 371
Sauer, Linda 332
Sauer, Mary 324
Sauer, Joseph 293
Saunders, Holly 289, 337
Savage, Jeff 340
Savala, John 355
Sawyer, Candace 358
Saxenmeyer, Cathy 378
Schaefer, Marlene 358
Schaefer, Pamela 297
Schaefer, Robert 380
Schaler, Peggy 361
Schaffnacker, Dale 349
Schaffer, Betty 374
Schaffer, Marysue 385
Schaffner, James 293
Schankin, Art 218, 219
Schauer, Lynne 315
Schechtman, Barbara 57
Scheffel, Robert 279
Scheffel, William 279
Schneider, Thomas 353
Scheidt, Mark 287
Schepard, Nina 52
Scher, Michael 49, 141
Scherer, Dave 369
Scherpelz, John 309
Scherzinger, James 335
Scheutz, Sherri 328
Schappa, Julie 347
Schelke, Kent 309
Schier, L. 334
Schierer, Gregory 309
Schiffler, Sharon 348
Schiffrin, Steve 371
Schmanski, Robert 342
Schmieder, Gary 209, 273
Schissler, Marc 385
Schlan, Jill 366
Schlanger, David 381
Schlay, Donald 279
Schleicher, Robert 340
Schlicksup, Regina 360
Schlie, Robert 327
Schloss, Steven 374
Schloss, William 374
Schlotter, Deborah 332
Schlupp, Neil 331
Schmid, Steven 309
Schmidt, Charles 373
Schmidt, Fred 370
Schmidt, Gary 184
Schmidt, J. 334
Schmidt, Ireland 289
Schmidt, Rick 186, 187, 189
Schmidt, Steve 34, 35
Schmitt, Janet 309
Schmitt, Joseph 371
Schmitt, Katherine 309, 380
Schmitt, Ronald 321
Schmuckenberg, Susan 322
Schneider, Andrea 16
Schneider, R. 356
Schneider, Barbara 378
Schneider, Michael 330
Schneider, Nancy 300
Schneider, Norma 309
Schneider, Richard 381
Schneff, Kim 309
Schmedwind, Marsha 322
Schoder, Karen 328
Schoenberg, Ellen 356
Schoenberg, Bernard 209
Schoenling, Richard 370
Schoenstadt, Richard 309, 371
Schofield, Bradley 327
Schofield, Don 385
Scholz, David 210
Scholz, Mike 215
Schotemeyer, Barbara 394
Schragely, Dave 353
Schraedt, John 342
Schram, Rick 384
Schramm, Jeffery 379
Schramm, Sandra 322
Schreiber, Clinton 340
Schreiber, Lynn 366
Schrielter, Janet 279, 337
Schrock, Margaret 376
Schroeder, Anne 347
Schroeder, David 309
Schroeder, Janene 273
Schroeder, James 273
Schroeder, John 297
Schroeder, Peggy 55, 152, 289, 393
Schroeder, Steven 335
Schroeder, Tim 370
Schubert, Paul 354
Schubert, Paul 354
Schuster, Dave 323
Schuetz, James 380
Schuldt, Bob 210
Schmidt, Thomas 279
Schulenberg, Wendy 376
Schuler, Carol 337
Schuler, Jenny 309
Schultz, Robert 323
Schulz, Lawrence 171
Schumacher, David 309
Schumacher, John 321
Schuman, Chris 336
Schupacha, Larry 380
Schuster, Steven 309
Schutte, Suzanne 310
Schutz, Pamela 371
Schwam, Gene 353
Schwandner, Laura 382
Schwandner, Mary 382
Schwartz, Sandra 374
Schwartz, Steven 381, 419
Schwartz, Susan 374
Schwartz, Wendy 374

Schweitzer, Janice 310
 Schweitzer, Robert
 Schweizer, John 375
 Schwerer, Louis 273
 Schw, Susan 389
 Scifo, Rosie 75
 Scott, Gregory 195, 331
 Scott, Linda 310
 Scott, Mary 315
 Scott, Michael 279, 326
 Scott, Steven 355
 Scott, Thomas 338
 Scodfas, John 137
 Sereusen, Michelle 346
 Seudler, Matthew 330
 Seudero, David 293
 Sea, Susan 315
 Seabold, Todd 378
 Seaborg, Bob 327
 Searies, Joann 361
 Sears, Terry 352
 Secher, Douglas 387
 Seem, Barbara 360
 Seeliff, Robert 273
 Seeling, Bob 371
 Segal, Garry 310
 Segretti, June 273, 360
 Segretti, Jane 360
 Seidler, Charles 366
 Seimutka, Norman 381
 Seibold, Michael 333
 Seibert, Robert 310
 Seiler, David 331
 Seitz, Nancy 363
 Selby, Dwight 382
 Selig, Joan 372
 Seligmann, Richard 279, 385
 Sell, Shawn 358
 Sellergren, Sandi 348, 391
 Sellers, Cheryl 310
 Selme, Frank 273
 Seltzer, Margaret 280
 Semmens, Terrence 331
 Sender, Ira 374
 Senek, Paula 395
 Senten, Diane 337
 Seplow, Ronald 374
 Septon, Rhonda 310
 Septow, Carol 366
 Seremick, David 335
 Serrakko, Robert 280
 Serlin, Marlene 310
 Serwant, Janet 378
 Settler, Charlene 315
 Sexton, Katherine 289
 Sexton, Valerie 347
 Sevch, Deborah 310
 Sexfert, William 377
 Sgrignoli, Gary 293
 Shade, Susan 273, 324
 Shae, Richard 371
 Shaffer, Sherie 394, 382
 Shaffer, Steven 367, 284
 Shakotko, Leona 376
 Shaller, Bill 351
 Shane, Beverly 383
 Shane, Nancy 383
 Shangland, Gary 333
 Shank, Dane 230
 Shanker, Lawrence 280
 Shannon, Dana 1331
 Shapiro, Janice 310
 Shapiro, Jerrold 381
 Shapiro, Lee 374
 Shapiro, Paula 374
 Shapiro, Richard 388
 Shapiro, Richard 205
 Shapiro, Susan 60, 91
 Shaplano, Susan 336
 Share, Susan 315, 365
 Sharkey, Mary 382
 Sharp, Linda 329
 Shaw, Julie 370
 Shaw, William 389
 Shawler, David 16
 Shay, Elizabeth 322
 Schuchman, Arnold 310
 Shick, Kay, Mary 287
 Shick, Richard 293
 Shindler, David 370
 Sheppard, Christopher 281
 Shepard, Kim 329
 Shephardson, William 364
 Shephard, Nina 252
 Shepherd, Marilyn 287, 344
 Sheppard, Greg 356
 Sheppard, Robert 136, 310, 388
 Shoppelman, Cynthia 332
 Sherwin, Colette 310
 Sherwin, Marilyn 287
 Shields, Lynne 310
 Shiles, Raymond 310
 Shimashuta, Kenneth 280, 370
 Shinkas, Richard 374
 Shimura, Leslie 310, 325
 Shimp, Edward 326
 Shiner, Robert 371
 Shiner, Phil 353
 Shold, William 356
 Shoop, Marvin 299
 Shores, Donna 310
 Short, Beverly 382
 Short, Janice 382
 Shotemeyer, Barb 328
 Show, Gregory 310
 Shrover, Douglas 355
 Shrum, Dave 330
 Shuda, Phil 370
 Shulman, Susan 347
 Shultz, Barrie 386
 Shultz, Pamela 310
 Shultz, Robert 310
 Shuman, Bruce 202, 203, 205
 Shuman, David 364
 Shuman, Keith 364
 Shuman, Robert 370
 Shope, Margaret 273
 Shope, Roger 376
 Sias, Steve 370
 Sible, Kathryn 391
 Sibley, James 293, 326
 Sider, Donald 310
 Sidinger, Kathleen 280, 316
 Sidwell, Michael 343
 Sieberg, Jeffrey 310
 Siedman, Marla 341
 Siefert, Sue 391
 Siegel, Jim 340
 Siegel, Nicholas 340
 Sieger, Cynthia 322
 Siegrist, David 343
 Sieja, Mark 280
 Siemer, Stephen 327
 Sieraski, Paula 372
 Sievers, Ed 315
 Signorelli, Mark 356
 Signorelli, Paul 370
 Sigulas, Kristen 332
 Sih, Daniel 297
 Silberman, Andrea 360
 Silberman, Lawrence 374
 Silverberg, Susanne 297, 374
 Silverglade, Bruce 95, 138, 265, 394
 Silverman, Barbara 374
 Silverman, Dan 381
 Silverman, Jeffrey 265, 371
 Silverman, Randi 374
 Silverstein, Dwight 280
 Silverstein, Regina 310
 Simmons, Earl 352
 Simms, Debora 315, 344, 391
 Simms, Diane 344
 Simon, David 381
 Simon, Ellen 341
 Simon, Peter 369
 Simon, Randi 310
 Simon, Timothy 327
 Simons, David 280, 395
 Simons, Kenneth 321
 Simons, Michael 370
 Simpson, Anne 332
 Simpson, Dawn 358
 Simpson, Dwight 367
 Sindik, Branka 322
 Singer, Loreen 341
 Singer, Martin 374
 Singer, Melissa 350
 Sinickas, Angela 289
 Smita, Leslie 336
 Siron, Jon 214, 215
 Sittler, John 310, 349
 Skaletsky, Marc 381
 Skalski, Paula 297
 Skerkoske, Joann 336
 Sklinsberg, Sandra 310
 Sklenar, Nicole 376, 387
 Skowronski, Joseph 199
 Skolba, Stephen 273
 Skukas, Paul 310
 Skworich, Terry 280, 342
 Sky, Peck, Stephen 310
 Slack, Dave 364
 Slamar, Richard 338
 Slamp, James 321
 Slater, Anne 273
 Slavinkas, Tomas 351
 Slayback, Richard 293
 Slodoff, Greg 342
 Sleszer, Daniel 293, 362
 Slevin, Karen 376
 Slipher, S. 34
 Slycken, Karla 228
 Sloan, Abigail 297
 Slovinsky, Lynn 394
 Small, Richard 253
 Smalzer, Joseph 171, 172, 173, 174
 Smetko, Craig 310
 Smiley, Ann 363
 Smith, Becky 363
 Smith, Carlene 372
 Smith, Catherine 325
 Smith, Cecil 269
 Smith, Christi 337
 Smith, D. 356
 Smith, Deborah 310, 347
 Smith, Diana 310, 382
 Smith, Donald 365
 Smith, D. Edward 293
 Smith, Edward 389
 Smith, Gregory 364
 Smith, Joanne 310
 Smith, Jeffrey 364
 Smith, Juliette 310
 Smith, Karen 310
 Smith, Kenneth 375
 Smith, Kitty 79
 Smith, Marilyn 310
 Smith, Micheline 310
 Smith, Otto 162
 Smith, Patrick 362
 Smith, Rebecca 273
 Smith, Robert 310, 379
 Smith, Russell 367
 Smith, Steven 377
 Smith, Susan 347, 363, 378, 388
 Smith, Timothy 176, 293
 Smoot, Steven 379
 Snell, John 355
 Snella, Deborah 310
 Snively, Allen 280
 Snowden, Linda 348
 Snyder, Alan 368
 Snyder, Bill 357
 Snyder, Courtney 170
 Snyder, Jeffrey 326
 Snyder, John 362
 Snyder, Kimber 361
 Snyder, Larry 371
 Snyder, Paula 310
 Soelker, Juella 325
 Solls, Mark 371
 Sont, Donna 389
 Sooni, Lee 310
 Sosinski, Joseph 349
 Sooni, James 383
 Sorensen, Craig 375
 Sorensen, Vicki 310
 Sorex, Revie 169, 173
 Soskin, Rollin 280
 Sotiroff, Mike 335
 Souza, Scott 364
 Sowa, Robert 376
 Sowka, Melanie 297
 Spears, Roger 339
 Speck, Fred 264
 Spellman, Charles 321
 Spellmire, James 213, 354
 Spellman, Charles 293
 Spencer, Charles 273, 374
 Spencer, Marilyn 344
 Spencer, Nancy 310
 Spencer, Paula 372
 Spengel, Jean 348
 Spelman, Laurence 280, 280
 Speth, Michael 280
 Spinnolas, Walter 280
 Spitz, Julie 315, 350
 Spitzer, Terry 315, 324
 Sprague, Brian 354
 Sprague, Randy 313
 Springston, Jill 358
 Spurney, Robert 190, 191
 Squire, Pamela 332
 Sroka, Carol 363
 Sronkoski, Jeffrey 330
 Stagg, Christopher 364
 Stahnke, Gwen 372
 Stahnke, Phyllis 273
 Starr, Jeffrey 310, 356
 Stamper, Jan 336
 Stanczyk, Stanley 280
 Stanley, Bonnie 310
 Stanley, R. 334
 Starkman, Michael 310
 Starr, Larry 353
 Starr, Thomas 293
 Stasiek, Carol 280, 372
 Staub, Mark 323
 Stauder, Daniel 280
 Stammer, James 171, 172
 Staunton, James 362
 Staunton, Mark 289, 380
 Stazzone, Attilio 364
 Stead, Kenneth 352
 Stebbins, Allen Brian 335
 Steele, Florence 287
 Steen, Karen Lucille 310
 Stefanni, Mario 356
 Steffeter, J. 334
 Steffeter, Jacqueline 287
 Stegall, Kae 344
 Steger, Douglas 382
 Stehn, Jackie 358
 Stehno, Barbara 328
 Steidl, Jon 383
 Steiger, Christine 334, 338
 Stein, Lawrence 371
 Stein, Philip 280
 Stein, Rolly 325
 Stein, Susan 325
 Stein, Tina 310
 Steinmiller, Mary Helen 273, 334
 Steiner, Barbara 324
 Steinhans, Patricia 315
 Steinkamp, Debbi 382
 Steinkamp, Debra 350
 Stelling, Dong 338
 Stelling, Linda 338
 Stender, Cookie 374
 Stenman, Kathy 310
 Stephan, Robert 293
 Stephens, Esther 287
 Stephens, Jacqueline 324
 Stepping, Brian 362
 Sternberg, Susan 289
 Steve, John 339
 Stevens, B. 334
 Stevens, Jeff 376
 Stevens, John 354
 Stevens, Mike 367
 Stevenson, Roberta 322, 325
 Stevenson, Todd 355
 Steward, Debbie 330
 Steward, Jean 287, 324
 Stewart, Tom 215
 Stewart, Bill 351
 Stewart, Thomas 310
 Stewart, William 362
 Stiefeln, Ronald 293
 Stienberg, Debbie 360
 Stierwalt, Steve 343
 Stockhager, Shelli 329
 Stocker, Thomas 289
 Stoddard, Marcia 310
 Stocker, Stephanie 336

Stofen, Teena 322
 Stold, William 293
 Stolla, Robert 352
 Stone, Beulah 358
 Stone, Carl 280
 Stone, Ken 383
 Stone, Larry 371
 Stone, Lois 311
 Stone, Paul 252, 253
 Stone, Ronald 111, 112, 115
 Storck, Keith 376
 Stoner, Jeffery 352
 Storm, Barbara 310, 347
 Stoughtenborough, Kit 325
 Stout, Mimi 246
 Stoughtenborough, Mary 273
 Straug, Arthur 282
 Strabler, Mark 331
 Stramer, Thomas 381
 Straut, Jeffery 335
 Strandberg, David 354
 Straug, Arthur 282
 Straug, Julie 361
 Strange, Christine 370
 Strange, Maki 355
 Strange, Priscilla 310
 Stratton, Nancy 287
 Strauss, Sandra 374
 Streckel, Bob 357
 Street, Paul 335
 Streitz, Suzanne 350
 Strelecky, Robert 310
 Stribling, Sidney 293
 Strickland, Jeffery 333
 Strickel, Jack 384
 Strohm, Bruce 362
 Strow, Beth 347
 Stuart, Larry 337
 Stuart, Richard 311
 Stuckemeyer, Steven 375
 Studwell, Scott 168
 Sturgess, Michael 28
 Sturm, Richard 311, 373
 Sublette, Dick 389
 Sucherman, Lorrin 366
 Sudman, Emily 315
 Sueti, Russ 382
 Sukle, Thomas 370
 Sulaver, Randy 175, 192, 193
 Sullivan, John 321
 Sullivan, Keith 293, 357
 Sullivan, Robert 327
 Sullivan, Sue 361
 Sullivan, Timothy 351
 Sulzberger, Michael 379
 Sumler, David 140
 Summar, Holly 337
 Summar, Paula 160, 289
 Summers, Stuart 137
 Sumner, Susan 311
 Sun, Scott 357
 Sundell, Darrell 273
 Sundell, Ronald 280
 Sunderland, Cathy 325
 Sunderman, Donna 289, 384
 Suppan, Michael 173
 Sus, Laura 273, 348
 Sutton, Terry 1287
 Sutor, John 273
 Sutter, Bonnie 341
 Sutton, Sharon 348
 Sutton, Terry 348
 Sveti, Russell 295
 Swan, David 289
 Swakon, Dorcen 273
 Swakon, Lawrence 214, 215, 315
 Swanson, David 210
 Swanson, Elizabeth 273
 Swanson, Eric 351
 Swanson, Hilaree 287, 337, 386
 Swanson, Patrice 311
 Swanson, Wendy 522
 Swarthout, Tom 357
 Sweat, Randal 293
 Sweeney, Marvin 311
 Sweet, Jeffrey 381

Swick, Bill 377
 Swidler, Steven 371
 Szczepanski, Julie 311
 Szczepanowicz, Roma 383
 Szendrei, Laurence 369
 Szpil, Marty 376
 Swisher, Val 311
 Switzer, James 327
 Switzer, Joseph 380
 Switzer, Roger 336

T

Taake, Marvin 379
 Tabot, Nancy 378
 Tager, Michael 379
 Takamoto, Ellen 311
 Takan, Mark 351
 Talaber, L. 369
 Tallman, Susan 324
 Tanner, Alan 297
 Tarr, Pamela 311, 321
 Tate, Sara 372
 Tautbe, Arnold 293, 367
 Tautber, David 395
 Tautner, Patricia 311
 Taylor, Alan 311, 389
 Taylor, Dave 263, 331
 Taylor, Elizabeth 349
 Taylor, Michael 293
 Taylor, Rick 379
 Taylor, Rosemary 284
 Tegeder, Charlotte 314
 Teichman, Debra 287
 Tejido, Thomas 293
 Temmerman, John 369
 Tempas, Robert 368
 Temperly, Terrance 287
 Templeton, Elmore 336
 Tempin, Roger 335
 Tenboer, Joanna 358
 Tenboer, Mark 335
 Tendick, James 346
 Tennant, Michelle 311
 Terp, James 287
 Tesnow, Candace 311
 Thalgott, John 311
 Theios, Jason 370
 Theobald, Don 216
 Therklidson, Liz 372
 Thierren, Ed 340
 Theives, Melissa 360
 Thiel, Pat 358
 Thiel, Michael 311
 Thies, Beth 329
 Tholman, Pam 325
 Thomas, Jeffrey 351
 Thomas, Beverly 315
 Thomas, David 311
 Thomas, Grant 335
 Thomas, Lawrence 293
 Thomas, Mark 315
 Thomas, Patrick 323
 Thomas, Thomas 352
 Thomas, Walt 352
 Thome, Patricia 376
 Thompson, Alice 389
 Thompson, Andrew 332
 Thompson, Carol 311
 Thompson, David 354
 Thompson, Dawn 230
 Thompson, Douglas 273
 Thompson, John 217
 Thompson, Lee 376
 Thompson, Leo 293
 Thompson, Tracy 332
 Thompson, William 289
 Thonn, James 359
 Thornton, Kathy 332
 Thorse, John 370
 Threlfall, Georgia 332
 Throop, Jane 322
 Thulstrup, Euanne 311
 Thumm, Laurel 322
 Thursby, Mark 379
 Tibbet, John 383
 Tice, Paul 369
 Tiebout, Harry 252
 Tieman, Randal 333
 Tierney, Fred 92
 Tietelbaum, Steve 381

Tamm, David 293
 Tamm, Wendy 38
 Tannenbo, John 280
 Tanson, Dave 331
 Tabor, Robert 327
 Tabor, Lana 350
 Tobias, Terry 346
 Tobey, Dave 364
 Tokarski, Mary Beth 280, 372
 Tolan, Jesse 355
 Tolan, Terry 355
 Tolliver, Robert 331
 Tolzien, Michael 331
 Tomlin, Sandra 311, 336
 Tomyan, Barbara 322
 Tomyan, Jon 322
 Tomney, Robin 347
 Topete, Jose 381
 Torres, Ilse 311
 Torsan, Joseph 369
 Towles, Tina 311
 Toy, Mac 293
 Tracy, Eden 369
 Tracy, Mary 297
 Tracy, Timothy 342
 Trancart, Yahnuck 385
 Traple, Anna 332
 Traudt, Victoria 332
 Traver, Lawrence 311
 Travillon, Bob 330
 Travis, L. 334
 Travers, Thomas 381
 Treece, Billy 273
 Treece, Katherine 384
 Trece, Georgianna 337, 382
 Treps, Sue 376
 Trevor, Rich 378
 Trieten, Franci 374
 Trimarco, Barbara 346
 Trimarco, Carlotta 346
 Trimarco, Claudia 346
 Trimble, Marvin 349
 Trom, Robert 380
 Trost, Doug 339
 Trovillion, Robert 297
 Troyk, Dennis 349
 Truelha, Henry 285
 Truelsen, Carl 329
 Truskiewicz, Timothy 280
 Tsukayama, Laurel 311, 324
 Tucker, Bradley 333
 Tucker, Otto 186, 187, 188
 Tully, Timothy 357
 Tunell, Carol 297
 Tunney, Jean 347
 Tunney, Thomas 331
 Turck, Tally 329
 Turgeon, Alfred 76
 Turner, Cynthia 311
 Turner, Debra 325
 Turner, George 280
 Turner, Jim 323
 Turner, Patricia 287
 Turner, William 378
 Turnpseed, Melane 311
 Turovitz, Irene 284, 389
 Tuttle, Jack 311
 Twaxit, Craig 379
 Twardock, Robert 115
 Tweet, Sherman 383
 Tyckoson, David 311
 Tymec, Barbara 325

U

Uecker, Barbara 322, 382
 Uecker, William 168, 171, 173
 Uhlenhop, David 280
 Uhrig, David 375
 Ulak, Dennis 340
 Ulaszek, Will 362
 Ulatoski, Chip 310
 Ulatoski, Keith 340
 Ulbrich, Kathi 311
 Ulek, Chris 322
 Ulinski, James 293, 370

Ulmann, David 341
 Ulmann, Jeron 341
 Ulmann, Mark 373
 Ulrich, Thane 342
 Ulmer, Linda 382
 Ulrich, Dennis 297
 Under, Susan 3
 Underth, John 321
 Urym, P. 356
 Uptegrah, Cynthia 311
 Urban, Mark 293
 Urtler, Lauren 380
 Urick, Vance 280
 Urkos, Randy 366
 Urzedow, Kr. Patricia 378
 Usiak, Danni 323
 Usselman, Doretha 311

V

Vacker, Richard 173
 Vachon, M. Kim 324
 Vakkyls, Edmond 311
 Valck, Jim 224
 Valon, Vida 190
 Valencia, Samuel 293
 Vallencourt, Nadine 378
 Van Duym, Frances 91
 Van Antwerp, Robert 284
 VanBlarcom, Steven 293
 VanBuskirk, Julie 287
 Vance, Joann 311
 Vance, Robert 192, 394
 Vancura, Susan 358
 Vanderhoyden, James 297
 Vanderwaal, Joel 330, 297
 Vandyke, Linda B 321
 Vanek, Martin 370
 VanHook, James 364
 VanHook, Mary Ann 329
 VanHoorn, Kathleen 325
 VanHouten, Bruce 315
 VanHouten, David 209
 VanNess, Paul 355
 Varboe, Martin 376
 Varga, Peter 370
 Vargo, Stephen 311
 Vartabedian, Frances 349
 Vassen, Jack 383
 Vass, Andrew 280, 340
 Vaughn, Bradley 311, 382
 Veach, John 280
 Veatch, Paul 219, 280, 382
 Vedrine, Cheryl 322
 Velde, John 354
 Velde, Karen 361
 Velling, Patrice 347
 Vemay, Jan 329
 Venek, Gary 354
 Venet, Judith 311
 Verboomien, Laurie 297
 Verecillino, John 368
 Vespa, Susan 311
 Vilendrop, Dave 321
 Violi, Patricia 380
 Viar, Marc 341
 Vickander, Nancy 318
 Vilho, Peter 359
 Villacorta, Aurora 257
 Villani, David 311
 Vincent, Randall 343
 Vincesse, Sharon 358
 Vinyard, Martha 372
 Vinke, Robert 333
 Vinson, Teri 346
 Vinson, Nancy 344
 Virgin, Craig 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183
 Vladova, Robert 388
 Vleck, Kristine 280
 Vogel, Tyler 190
 Vogen, Richard 326
 Vost, Nan 376
 Volden, Jane 328
 Volgman, Keith 48, 139
 Volk, Stephen 293

Vonderhaar, Susan 280, 349
 Vonderheide, Alan 293
 Vonderhose, Carol 311
 Vonplachetta, Phyllis 311, 348
 Vorisek, Katherine 346
 Voss, Marie 311, 336
 Vu, Duong 530

W

Wachel, Leslie 297
 Wachowiak, Lori 376 284, 393
 Wachtel, Lyle 375
 Wada, S. 334
 Waddell, Cynthia 311
 Waddell, John 326
 Wagner, Cindy 380
 Wagner, David 311
 Wagner, Elizabeth 363
 Wagner, Paul 280
 Wagner, Phillip 389
 Wagner, Sandra 311
 Wake, Dick 362
 Wakefield, Connie 260
 Wakefield, Daniel 321
 Wakelan, Howard 288
 Waldbusser, Michael 311
 Walde, Clara 297
 Waligora, Gail 378
 Walker, Dana 273
 Walker, Janis 378
 Walker, Kurt 353
 Walker, Laura 328
 Walker, Lu Ann 322
 Wallace, David 315
 Wallace, Jeffrey 370
 Wallace, Melody 382
 Wallace, Thomas 335
 Wallach, Stanley 385
 Weller, Lenny 377
 Waller, Michael 172
 Walnack, Kenny 374
 Walraven, Brenda 350
 Walschot, Wayne 370
 Walser, Leslie 350
 Walsh, Carol 358, 391
 Walsh, Catherine 287
 Walsh, Christopher 368
 Walsman, Peggy Anne 341
 Walter, Douglas 315
 Walters, David 176, 177, 178
 Walters, Dong 357
 Walters, Thomas 297
 Walton, Robert 293
 Walworth, Thomas 335
 Wan, Henry 297
 Wanberg, Carol 346
 Wanda, Elise 4, 287
 Wandke, Gail 311
 Waneris, Priscilla 311
 Wangberg, Carol 386
 Wanhoorn, Mary 378
 Wannemaker, Kay 350
 Wanner, Janette 311
 Wappel, Ralph Anthony 206
 Warchol, Christine 311
 Ward, David 375
 Ward, Frances 328
 Ward, Gary 368
 Ward, Sara 338
 Ward, Tom 355
 Warden, William 273
 Warnke, Jon 311
 Warnke, Thomas 297
 Warnsing, Mark 379
 Warren, Bruce 321
 Warren, Linda 376
 Warsak, Julie 374
 Washburn, Robert 293
 Washington, Michael 185
 Waspi, Kevin 339
 Wasman, Mary 376
 Watkins, David 280, 339
 Watkins, Timothy 311
 Watman, Karen 374

Watson, Catherine 380
 Watson, Charles 365
 Watson, Elizabeth 273, 347
 Watson, John 280
 Watson, Nancy 350
 Watt, James 335
 Watts, Sher 329, 388
 Wayman, Mara 374
 Wayne, Marlene 315
 Weas, Maggie 344
 Weas, Margaret
 Weaver, Kit 293
 Weaver, Sheila 336, 382
 Weaver, Stanley 52, 252
 Webb, Richard 273
 Webb, Wayne 387
 Weber, Ann 344
 Weber, Linda 376
 Weber, Mark 353
 Weber, Thomas 362
 Weder, Robert 370, 280
 Weeks, Cynthia 341, 349
 Weeks, Marjorie 346, 349
 Weeks, Susan 386,
 Weger, Martha 311
 Wehrle, Win 385
 Weidner, Stephanie 297
 Weil, Carla 315
 Weil, Joel 371
 Weil, Robert 381
 Weil, Sue 382
 Weiland, Richard 352
 Weimer, Duane 375
 Weinberg, Barry 374
 Weiner, David 395
 Weiner, Linda 395
 Weiner, Rickie 297
 Weingartner, Linda 328
 Weingartner, Polly 311
 Weinstein, Phil 371
 Weinstein, Steven 371
 Weir, Morton 42, 48, 141, 142
 Weiser, Scott 209
 Weisbar, Ann 324
 Weiss, Bob 335
 Weiss, Frederick 381
 Weiss, Linda 325
 Weiss, Patti 284
 Weiss, Sherkin 322
 Weissert, John 355
 Weisz, Peggy 351
 Weitzman, Ronni 315
 Welch, Barbara 228
 Welch, Dana 350
 Welke, Helmut 375
 Weller, Curtis 379
 Weller, Kathryn 373, 372, 387
 Wellhausen, Sharon 389
 Wellington, Susan 285
 Wells, David 293
 Wells, David 333
 Wells, Diane 287
 Wells, Grace 120, 311
 Wells, M. 356
 Wells, Paul 32
 Wells, Rands 335
 Wells, Steven 293
 Wellwood, John 311
 Welsh, Bob 326
 Welsh, Randall 323
 Wemlinger, John 368
 Wemlinger, Joseph 368
 Wemlinger, Paul 368
 Wemlinger, Thomas 368
 Wenkel, Gary 121
 Wende, Terry 358
 Wendell, Diane 322
 Wendt, Claudia 287
 Wengerhoff, David 273
 Wenner, Mike 374
 Wenote, Keith 293
 Wenthe, Roger 365
 Wentink, Nancy 228
 Weprin, Mark 293
 Werdan, Ellen 395
 Werth, Mark 359
 Wertz, Charles 150
 Wessner, John 321
 West, Mark 351

West, Stephen 382
 Westendorf, Mark 293
 Westerhold, Karen 311
 Westemeier, M. 334
 Westemeier, Maria 273
 Western, Rich 362
 Wetter, Scott 370
 Wettman, Gregory 333
 Wettroth, Roberta 383
 Wetzel, David 273, 321
 Wetzel, Mark 327
 Wetzel, Steven 353
 Wexler, Larry 387
 Wexler, Linda 287
 Wexgandt, Steve 369
 Whahn, Brian 219
 Wheaton, Janice 297
 Whewall, Jeanne
 Whipple, William 273
 Whisler, John 352
 Whitaker, Charles 354
 White, Charles 176
 White, Debbie 311
 White, Janice 382
 White, Rebecca 372
 White, Tony 311
 White, William 359
 Whitmer, William 340
 Whitnell, Jeffrey 331
 Whitney, Craig 335
 Whittr, Ron 326
 Whitt, Thomas 367
 Wich, Frederick 195
 Wickenhauser, Jeffery 327
 Wicoff, Virgil 55, 252
 Wicus, Edward 367
 Widengren, Lynne 346
 Wiegman, Gloria 315
 Wieland, Patricia 348
 Wieneke, Gary 202, 95, 177, 178, 181, 196
 Wietes, Bill 362
 Wigica, Bob 371
 Wijas, Debra 324
 Wikoff, Rickie 379
 Wilcox, John 280, 359
 Wilcox, Susan 361
 Wilcoxson, Debra 312, 324
 Wilens, Stephen 312
 Wiley, Catherine 358
 Wiley, Larry 312
 Wilken, K. 334
 Willenborg, Gerald 280
 Williams, Cheri 325, 287
 Williams, D. 356
 Williams, Danny 354
 Williams, Darlene 273
 Williams, David 16
 Williams, David 386
 Williams, Debra 315, 358
 Williams, Denise 386
 Williams, Gayle 378
 Williams, Gen 325, 273
 Williams, Greg 166, 172, 174
 Williams, Jennifer 372
 Williams, Julia 322
 Williams, Nathan 185, 186, 187, 189
 Williams, P. 356
 Williams, Pam 66
 Williams, Pat 382
 Williams, Rich 168, 169
 Williams, Robert 321
 Williams, Robert 333
 Williams, Robin 378
 Williams, Roger 368
 Williams, Sandra 376
 Williams, Scott 380
 Williams, Tracey 312
 Williams, Wayne 371
 Williams, William 146, 147
 Williamson, Harold 133
 Williamson, Mary 273
 Willions, Julie 391
 Wills, Jerie 348
 Willyard, James 312
 Willyard, Joan 348
 Willyard, John 340
 Wilmes, Stephen 293, 370
 Wilner, Noel 371

Wilson, Bonnie 337
 Wilson, Chris 329
 Wilson, Christine 273
 Wilson, Cynthia 324
 Wilson, Douglas 273, 382
 Wilson, Jean 355
 Wilson, Julie 350
 Wilson, Kathleen 297
 Wilson, Kelpie 40
 Wilson, Mary Ellen 376
 Wilson, Michael 20
 Wilson, Pamela Claire 344
 Wilson, Patricia 273
 Wilson, Rodney 293
 Wilson, Winnie 375
 Wilson, William 327
 Wimmes, Don 370
 Windmiller, James 293
 Wine, Steven 280
 Wingert, Patrice 329, 388
 Winkler, Rick 312
 Winke, Gary 176
 Winking, Cynthia 325
 Winkship, David 321
 Winston, Albert 280
 Winston, Kathy 284
 Winter, Richard 382
 Wirth, Lucille 280, 337
 Wise, Cynthia 344
 Wise, Karen 225
 Wisegarver, Stacy 339
 Witkay, Paul 352
 Witruk, Carolyn 346, 287
 Witt, Scott 365
 Witters, Larry 333
 Wittman, Susie 322, 382
 Woare, D. 334
 Wobbs, Ron 370
 Wobith, Donald Dean 293
 Wostowicz, Denise 385
 Wojcik, Delphine 312
 Wojnarowski, Jeffery 293
 Wojtowicz, Denise 378
 Wolak, Terry 336
 Wolak, Therese 287
 Wolba, Brian 371
 Wolf, Amy 376
 Wolf, Fern 312
 Wolf, Kenneth 312
 Wolf, Roger 374
 Wolfe, Michael 312
 Wolff, Martin 293
 Wolffbrandt, Darla 329, 338
 Wolfframm, Tina 387
 Wolfson, Laura 366
 Wolken, Benay 312
 Womer, Deborah Mae 322
 Wong, Fanny 312
 Wong, Patricia 382
 Wood, Jacalyn 312
 Wood, Jane 376
 Wood, John 367
 Wood, Leon 338
 Wood, Paul 354
 Wood, Robert 293
 Woodard, Darv 321
 Woodell, Susan 378
 Woods, David 284
 Woodward, Stanley 93
 Woodworth, Don 354
 Woolard, Charles 312
 Woosley, Frank 351
 Woosley, John 351
 Wooters, Lawrence 380
 Wootton, Richard 327
 Worden, Jacqueline 312
 Worden, Mark 369
 Worn, William 77
 Worrell, Dean 327
 Worrell, Douglas 48, 49, 100, 99, 327
 Wotiz, Karen 312
 Woxberg, Debra 322
 Wright, Alice 312
 Wright, Bob 202
 Wright, Brian 379
 Wright, Jim 321
 Wright, Marianne 312, 358
 Wright, Wesley 180
 Wuebbles, Nancy 312
 Wujek, Nancy 228

Wormle, Bette 344
 Wurzer, Andrea 358
 Wydeveld, Gary 362-385
 WyHols, Robert 326
 Wyldie, Linda 284
 Wylder, James 312
 Wyhe, Patty 336

Y

Yagow, Gloria 383
 Yallien, Bruce 374
 Yancey, Tom 274
 Yarmoski, Cathy 284-346
 Yassinger, William 385
 Yasokawa, Steven 190
 Yedor, Wendy 360
 Yedor, William 381
 Yellin, Gina 161-366
 Yelton, Teda 329
 Yeyin, Mariann 376
 Yonke, Jami 378

York, Michael 280
 Yoshi, H. 190
 Youle, Jack 354
 Young, Bruce 165
 Young, David 382
 Young, Frank 365
 Young, Jay 339
 Young, Kenneth 375
 Young, Nona 312
 Young, Peggy 312
 Young, Rich 118
 Young, Robert 312
 Young, Vicki 312-348
 Younker, Gene 293
 Yount, Amy Josephine 347
 Younf, Stephen 355
 Yung, David 293

Z

Zaggy, Alan 312

Zakoski, Thomas 197
 Zander, Anthony 191
 Zanter, Douglas 287
 Zarowski, Paul 323
 Zatt, Mark 356
 Zavadov, Stephen 369
 Zebrowskas, Donald 289
 Zehhart, John 376
 Zeller, Susan 374
 Zelman, William 289
 Zentgraf, Dan 333
 Zetterberg, Andy 332
 Ziegler, Richard 385
 Zielinski, Diane 289
 Zielinski, Walter 335
 Zierath, David 375
 Zierk, Michael 377
 Zilly, Mark 357
 Zimmerman, Neal 374
 Zimmerman, Susan 329
 Zimmerman, Terry 312

Zimmerman, Howard 327
 Zindel, Larr 312
 Zinnel, Lisa 377
 Zinner, R.W. 46
 Zimmernan, Arlene 280-326
 Zimmernan, Ayes 280
 Zimmernan, Carol 312
 Zisock, Phillip 312
 Zito, Kathleen 274
 Zoschke, Jan 348
 Zwicklen, Heidi 346
 Zoll, Jeffery 312
 Zoros, Joan 284-358-391
 Zubak, Joan 329
 Zucker, Andrea 374
 Zucker, Terri 312-374
 Zuniwalt, Cynthia 312
 Zuppke, Robert 163
 Zwilling, Ronald 376

Colophon

Illio, the student yearbook of the University of Illinois — Urbana is published by the Illini Publishing Co., 620 E. John St., Champaign, Ill. **Illio 75** was printed by Josten's American Yearbook Co., Topeka, Kan. on 80 lb. Gloss Mead-Enamel paper. Body copy is 10 on 12 Laurel; captions are 8 on 9 Laurel. The main headline style was Helios and Helios Bold. Senior pictures were taken by Delma Studios, N.Y., N.Y. Residences and organization pictures were photographed by Harry Zanotti of Creative Images, Urbana. The cover and dustjacket were designed, illustrated and executed by Nina Ovryn of the Illio staff.

